Labor Tribune

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THE RICH MAN IN HELL

Lazarus in Abraham's Bosom.

ITS MISINTERPRETATION HAS DISHONORER GOD AND DRIVEN FROM HIM AND FROM THE BIBLE MANY NOBLE MINDS UNABLE TO CONCEIVE A DIVINE PLAN AND CHARACTER INFERIOR TO THEIR OWN.

Toledo, Ohio, April 18. The Coliseum was crowded twice today to hear Pastor Russell. The attention was marked, and many went away with new thoughts. The text was as follows: **"And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom." (Luke xvi, 23.)**

The Scriptures tell us that our Lord spake unto the people in parables and in dark sayings and that without a parable spake he not unto the people. He declared that the understanding of these parables and dark sayings was only for a limited class. He said, "Unto you is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them outside are I speak in parables" (Matthew xiii, 11-13.)

Many dear Christian people who are themselves opposed to cruelty in every form subscribe to creeds of the dark ages which misrepresent the heavenly Father as taking fiendish delight in creating millions of humanity with the foreknowledge of a precarious existence in the present life of a few years and their eternal torture. It is claimed by foreordination, or at least forearrangement, God planned that all except the saints shall spend an endless eternity in most horrible torture. Some say in physical and others say in mental torture worse. These Christian friends have apparently failed to note that the Scripture references which they believe teach eternal torment are all of this parabolic or symbolic character, that there is not a literal statement to such an effect from Genesis to Revelation. On the contrary, there are numerous Scriptures which declare that the wicked shall be "destroyed," "perish," "die," and that God's provision is that none can have eternal life except as a gift and favor through Christ. "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans vi, 23.)

If these matters were seen in their true light it would give a new and needed force and impetus to Christianity. Hell and Purgatory are losing their power to control humanity, as intelligence comes in. Skepticism, complete or partial affects almost every human being, because, rejecting the absurdities of "the dark ages," the people know nothing reasonable or logical on which to anchor faith. The People's Pulpit stands for God's Words, the creeds and dogmas of the dark ages and seeks to be guided from on high by allowing one Scripture to assist in interpreting another. Furthermore, we find the Scriptures teaching that God has had a purpose in permitting the Bible to be misunderstood for a time; and in arranging that the closing time of the Gospel Age and the dawning time of the Millennium an increase of light in respect to the Divine character and plan would be granted—and at the same time would be shed upon all the affairs of life an electric arc light as compared to the tallow dips of the past.

The masses, disgusted with all doctrines, no longer hope for anything reasonable or logical in religion. Some, devoid of heart and reason, are fully satisfied; let the doctrines alone. But others still hunger and thirst after righteousness—truth. Their hearts cry out after the living and true God—a God of justice, wisdom, love and power. They realize that the Bible must be his revelation of his own character and purposes, yet are free to acknowledge that they have never been able satisfactorily to understand it or to harmonize its doctrines. The message of Present Truth is for this latter class, and all over the world they are hearing it and being blessed, refreshed, comforted, strengthened by divine might in the inner man. Coming to a clearer knowledge of the Divine Plan of the Ages, they are finding it soul satisfying and sanctifying. It is this class that the People's Pulpit seeks to reach and to instruct more perfectly respecting the divine character and purpose.

A Parable Or a Literal Statement.

We remind you that in the parable the thing said is never the thing meant. For instance, wheat and tares do not mean wheat and tares, but children of the Kingdom and children of the wicked one. Sheep and goats mean the Lord's people and those of a different spirit or disposition. So in the parable under consideration. We hold that the rich man and Lazarus and all the various things connected with the story are parabolic. The majority of people, seemingly anxious to hold on to this parable as a proof text favoring the eternal torment theory, insist that it is not a parable, but a literal statement of facts. We must pause, therefore, to show the impossibility of that view before we proceed to analyze the true meaning. We need mention only a few points to show that it could not properly be understood as a literal statement of facts. For instance, it is not stated that the rich man was profane or immoral or wicked in any ordinary sense of these words. The whole account is that he was rich, was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day. Viewed literally the implication would be that all the wealthy who wear purple apparel and who have a bountiful supply of provisions will by and by spend an eternity of torture, regardless of their moral character. Surely such an interpretation is irrational.

Likewise of Lazarus, we read not a word about his good qualities, his purity of heart, his generosity to the poor, his reverence for God, etc., but merely that he was poor, lay at the rich man's gate, desired to eat the crumbs from his table and was full of sores. If these conditions are to be understood literally, it would signify that moral and religious qualities have nothing to do with our admittance to a heavenly state, but merely poverty, sickness, etc., such as few of us could claim to have duplicated. Moreover, a literal interpretation would imply Abraham's literal bosom as the place of bliss. And if Lazarus got there, and even two or three since it would leave no room for any of us, unless Abraham has a larger bosom and longer arms than any one we know. But enough of this. Everyone whose eyes of understanding are at all open to reason can see readily that this narrative is a parable. The next thing with us should be to ascertain what its various figures symbolize, and what is its lessons as a whole.

Parable Briefly Explained.

We offer a suggestion as to the meaning of the parable. We admit that, since our Lord did not interpret it, anybody has the same right as ourselves to seek to find and to make known an interpretation which will fit to all the various parts of the parable and be reasonable, Scriptural and harmonious. Yet we have never seen any lucid interpretation except that which we now present.

The rich man symbolizes the Jewish nation. For centuries that people were God's peculiar people, of whom he said, "You only have I known (recognized) of all the families of the earth" (Amos iii, 2.)

St. Paul tells us that the Jews had much advantage every way, "chiefly because that unto them were committed the oracles of God" (Romans iii, 2.) These divine gifts, favors, blessings, promises, are all symbolically represented in the rich man's condition.

First.—His clothing of purple symbolically represented royalty. That nation God had organized as his kingdom, as we read, "David sat on the throne of the kingdom of the Lord," and, again, "Solomon sat on the throne of the kingdom of the Lord in the room of his father David." Although this kingly power was taken away from them in the days of the king Zedekiah, nevertheless the scepter of authority remained with them. "The scepter shall not depart from Judah * * * until Shiloh come." Messiah was therefore to come to that nation, that it might have the great honor of being his kingdom, the channel of divine blessing to the world.

Second.—The fine linen symbolically represented righteousness, the righteousness which by divine arrangement was reckoned to that holy nation "year by year continually," for centuries, as a result of their atonement day sacrifices.

Third.—The sumptuous fare represented the gracious promises of God through the law and the prophets and his covenants with that nation.

Lazarus, the poor beggar full of sores who ate the crumbs, symbolized those gentiles who were outside of the Jewish covenant, "aliens and strangers from the commonwealth of Israel." They had not the health and fine linen symbolical of justification and harmony with God. Their sores and rags represented their degradation, sin and alienation from divine favor and forgiveness. The eating of the crumbs from the rich man's table represented that under divine arrangement every promise and favor really belonged to the Jews and that every blessing granted to the gentiles was from Israel's fullness. Such crumbs of comfort were the healing of the centurion's daughter and the Cyro-Phoenician woman's daughter. When this mother asked relief for her child Jesus answered, "It is not meet to take the children's bread and to give it to the dogs." Our Lord thus used an aphorism of that time and country under which the Jews spoke of all gentiles as "heathen dogs." The woman accepted the answer without offense, knowing that it was the Jewish sentiment in general, but she replied, "Yea, Lord, yet the little dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the children's table." Here she applied the word dog to herself and other gentiles, and the favor which she requested she called a crumb from the Jewish table, following our Lord's own suggestion in the matter.

Fourth.—The dogs which licked Lazarus' sores represented gentiles in general and that the class of them represented by Lazarus, anxious for a share in divine mercy and grace, were companions of dogs, aliens, foreigners from divine favor.

Beggar and Rich Man Die.

The death which came to the rich man and to the beggar in the parable represents a decided change as respects divine favors and treatment on the part of both parties. The rich man, the Jewish nation, took sick, and the dying process began from the time of our Lord's crucifixion. As our Lord declared, "Behold, your house is left unto you desolate" (Matthew xxiii, 38). For thirty-seven years the rich man, the Jewish nation, gradually died to all of the wonderful privileges and blessings which had been theirs as God's peculiar people. The death of that nation occurred in the year 70, when Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus' army. Never since have they had national life. They have been dead and buried, entombed in hades as a nation. Thank God, the resurrection of Israel to national life is clearly foretold under the new covenant at the second coming of Messiah in the glorious reign of the spiritual kingdom. "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah" (Jeremiah xxxi, 31.)

The death of the beggar occurred three and a half years after the cross at the end of Israel's specified seventy weeks of special favor. "The middle wall of partition" between Jew and gentile was then broken down. The beggar was no longer outside of the gate, the companion of dogs, but had full access to the table of the Lord and all the gracious promises and covenants it held forth. Cornelius, the first gentile convert, was received at this time and his acceptance marked the end of special Jewish privileges, the breaking down of the "middle wall of partition." Thus and thenceforth every sincere gentile seeking fellowship with God and a share in his gracious promises had, through Christ, exactly the same rights as had the Jew—no more, no less. Indeed, the Jewish converts to Messiah became fellow members of this Lazarus outcast class, which now, though no more glorious than before in the sight of men, was specially favored of the Lord (Ephesians ii, 15.)

The Beggar in Abraham's Bosom.

Abraham is styled the "father of the faithful," and from this standpoint all faithful to God are counted as his children—symbolically. This is the figure used in this parable. Lazarus, accepted to Abraham's bosom in the parable, means that all of that class outcast from the Jewish nation, but hungering for the crumbs of divine favor and blessing and cleansing, were adopted as Abraham's seed or children of his bosom (the typifying God.) Thus all gentiles accepting Christ are now children of Abraham, children of God by faith in the blood of Christ. Our Lord Jesus is the head of the seed of Abraham, and all we as well as all faithful Jews accepting him and becoming his disciples are counted members of his Body. As the apostle declares, "Now, we, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of promise," and, again, "If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs" (Galatians iii, 29; iv, 28.)

The Rich Man Tormented in Hades.

All scholars will concede that the Greek word hades and the Hebrew word sheol, rendered hell in our common version, really signify the death state, the tomb. Various Scriptures tell us of the silence of sheol and hades and that there is neither wisdom nor knowledge nor device there; that the dead know not anything. Scholars therefore have been perplexed greatly at the statement of this parable that the rich man lifted up his eyes in hades, being in torments. The difficulty dissolves as soon as we have the proper interpretation to the parable and see that the Jewish people died as a nation and were buried as a nation, but did not all die individually. The people of Israel, outcast from their own land amongst all the nations of earth, are very much alive, socially and personally, having suffered for all these centuries. It is a matter of history that that people have been treated most harshly, most unjustly in almost every nation of the world. In later years the persecution has been chiefly in Russia.

Only very recently we have had an exhibition of how this rich man (Israel), dead as a nation, but alive as a people, has appealed to Father Abraham to have Lazarus cool his tongue with a drop of water. Of course the thought would not be that a spirit finger would take a drop of literal water to cool a literal tongue. The interpretation must be looked for along the lines of the parable. The fulfillment came when the Jews of this country in a general petition requested the President of the United States to co-operate with other "Christian nations" and intercede on behalf of their members in Russia that they might have more liberty and less persecution, that their torments might be cooled.

If we look for the rich man's "five brethren" we find them. There were twelve tribes of Israel, and, although all of these tribes were in a general way represented in Israel in our Lord's day, yet, strictly speaking, that rich man was composed mainly of the two tribes—Judah and Benjamin. Now, if the two tribes were represented in the one man the other ten tribes would be properly enough represented in his "five brethren." The suggestion of the parable that something be done for these five brethren is for the purpose of showing us that nothing would be done for them. The answer of the appeal was: "They have Moses and the prophets. * * * If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead" (Luke xvi, 29, 31.)

Here, dear friends, we have a consistent interpretation of this parable, and it relieves our minds greatly. It assists also in illustrating to us the special relationship of the Jews under the Law Covenant and how this special relationship was lost by reason of their unbelief and how their unbelief alienated them from the divine favor of this gospel age and constituted a deep and wide gulf between them and the spiritual Israel class represented in Lazarus in Abraham's bosom. We thank God that the promise of the Scriptures is that with the end of this gospel age this gulf of unbelief and consequent separation from divine favor will be done away and Israel will be delivered from the torments of these centuries and experience a national resuscitation or resurrection under the glorious privileges, favors and advantages of the new covenant. "Even so have these also not believed that through your mercy they also may obtain mercy" (Romans xi, 31.)

Israel's New Covenant.

God's great covenant, the oath bound covenant, "In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed," applies specifically to the Christ, to our Redeemer and Lord, the Head, and to the "elect" Church, the members of his Body. Church, the members of his Body. This application the Apostle most clearly sets forth, saying, "We, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of the promise. We are not children of the bond-woman (the Law Covenant), but of the free (the original Covenant." Gal. 4: 28, 31.) This Grace or Sarah Covenant, the Apostle points out, was barren for a long time—until Christ came. This Covenant the Apostle tells us, was typified by Abraham's wife, Sarah, whose only son, Isaac, represented Jesus and the "elect" Church, his Body.—Gal. 4: 28.

Meantime, before the coming of Jesus, the promised Seed of the original Covenant an additional Covenant was made with the nation of Israel, Abraham's children according to the flesh. That Covenant was called the Law Covenant, and of it Moses was the mediator. It was found to be not of grace, but of works and bondage, under which none could come to the full liberty of the children of God, but, at the very most, be servants. Israel, the house of servants under Moses, constituted fleshly Israel, in bondage under the Law Covenant. Christ made an end of the Law Covenant to so many of the Jews as could and did by faith receive him. These became spiritual Israelites, begotten of the Spirit at Pentecost. Part and parcel of these was the Lazarus class of our parable. The Jewish nation is outcast for the time, while we, chiefly Gentiles, are brought nigh under the superior Sarah Covenant of grace. It requires all of this Gospel Age to call and instruct, polish and prepare and test the various members of the Church of Christ, the Isaac of the promise, of which Jesus is the Head—"And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs according to the promise."—Gal. 3: 29.

All of the privileges of blessing the world belong to this class, but they are received conditionally—that they will sacrifice their earthly rights and interests that they may have instead spiritual and heavenly conditions. Christ's death and the death of these his elect members to earthly interests constitute the terms upon which he and they shall be the mediator of the new covenant for Israel, to give Israel a share on the earthly plane in the work of blessing all the families of the earth under their new covenant. Thank God, this will mean restitution, uplifting out of sin and death conditions not only for those who have not yet entered the tomb, but for all of the race who will accept this favor of God through Christ, including those who have gone into the tomb. All refusing this grace will die the Second Death, symbolized by Gehenna. We have pleasure in tendering to you all free at the hands of the ushers at the door a pamphlet which examines and explains every passage of Scripture which, by poor translation or twisting of our minds, has been made to appear to teach that the wages of sin is eternal torment. May the study of it bring you increased light, increased joy, increased blessing and nearness to our Heavenly Father, and increased loyalty to his Word and service!

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E. E. LINSCOTT.

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The Scriptures tell us that our Lord spake unto the people in parables and in dark sayings and that without a parable spake he not unto the people. He declared that the understanding of these parables and dark sayings was only for a limited class. He said, "Unto you is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them (outsiders) I speak in parables" (Matthew xiii, 11-13.)

Many dear Christian people who are themselves opposed to cruelty in every form subscribe to creeds of the dark ages which misrepresent the heavenly Father as taking fiendish delight in creating millions of humanity with the foreknowledge of a precarious existence in the present life of a few years and their eternal torture. It is claimed by foreordination or at least forearrangement, God planned that all except the saints shall spend an endless eternity in most horrible torture. Some say in physical and others say in mental torture worse. These Christian friends have apparently failed to note that the Scripture references which they believe teach eternal torment are all of this parabolic or symbolic character; that there is not a literal statement to such an effect from Genesis to Revelation. On the contrary, there are numerous Scriptures which declare that the wicked shall be "destroyed," "perish," "die," and that God's provision is that none can have eternal life except as a gift and favor through Christ. "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans vi, 23.)

If these matters were seen in their true light it would give a new and needed force and impetus to Christianity. Hell and Purgatory are losing their power to control humanity, as intelligence comes in. Skepticism, complete or partial affects almost every human being, because, rejecting the absurdities of "the dark ages," the people know nothing reasonable or logical on which to anchor faith. The People's Pulpit stands for God's Words, the creeds and dogmas of the dark ages and seeks to be guided from on high by allowing one Scripture to assist in interpreting another. Furthermore, we find the Scriptures teaching that God has had a purpose in permitting the Bible to be misunderstood for a time; and in arranging that the closing time of the Gospel Age and the dawning time of the Millennium an increase of light in respect to the Divine character and plan would be granted—and at the same time would be shed upon all the affairs of life an electric arc light as compared to the tallow dips of the past.

The masses, disgusted with all doctrines, no longer hope for anything reasonable or logical in religion. Some, devoid of heart and reason, are fully satisfied; let the doctrines alone. But others still hunger and thirst after righteousness—truth. Their hearts cry out after the living and true God—a God of justice, wisdom, love and power. They realize that the Bible must be his revelation of his own character and purposes, yet are free to acknowledge that they have never been able satisfactorily to understand it or to harmonize its doctrines. The message of Present Truth is for this latter class, and all over the world they are hearing it and being blessed, refreshed, comforted, strengthened by divine might in the inner man. Coming to a clearer knowledge of the Divine Plan of the Ages, they are finding it soul satisfying and sanctifying. It is this class that the People's Pulpit seeks to reach and to instruct more perfectly respecting the divine character and purpose.

A Parable Or a Literal Statement.

We remind you that in the parable the thing said is never the thing meant. For instance, wheat and tares do not mean wheat and tares, but children of the Kingdom and children of the wicked one. Sheep and goats mean the Lord's people and those of a different spirit or disposition. So in the parable under consideration. We hold that the rich man and Lazarus and all the various things connected with the story are parabolic. The majority of people, seemingly anxious to hold on to this parable as a proof text favoring the eternal torment theory, insist that it is not a parable, but a literal statement of facts. We must pause, therefore, to show the impossibility of that view before we proceed to analyze the true meaning. We need mention only a few points to show that it could not properly be understood as a literal statement of facts. For instance, it is not stated that the rich man was profane or immoral or wicked in any ordinary sense of these words. The whole account is that he was rich, was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day. Viewed literally the implication would be that all the wealthy who wear purple apparel and who have a bountiful supply of provisions will by and by spend an eternity of torture, regardless of their moral character. Surely such an interpretation is irrational.

Likewise of Lazarus, we read not a word about his good qualities, his purity of heart, his generosity to the poor, his reverence for God, etc., but merely that he was poor, lay at the rich man's gate, desired to eat the crumbs from his table and was full of sores. If these conditions are to be understood literally, it would signify that moral and religious qualities have nothing to do with our admittance to a heavenly state, but merely poverty, sickness, etc., such as few of us could claim to have duplicated. Moreover, a literal interpretation would imply Abraham's literal bosom as the place of bliss. And if Lazarus got there, and even two or three since it would leave no room for any of us unless Abraham has a larger bosom and longer arms than any one we know. But enough of this. Everyone whose eyes of understanding are at all open to reason can see readily that this narrative is a parable. The next thing with us should be to ascertain what its various figures symbolize and what is its lessons as a whole.

Parable Briefly Explained.

We offer a suggestion as to the meaning of the parable. We admit that, since our Lord did not interpret it, anybody has the same right as ourselves to seek to find and to make known an interpretation which will fit to all the various parts of the parable and be reasonable, Scriptural and harmonious. Yet we have never seen any lucid interpretation except that which we now present.

The rich man symbolizes the Jewish nation. For centuries that people were God's peculiar people, of whom he said, "You only have I known (recognized) of all the families of the earth" (Amos iii, 2.)

St. Paul tells us that the Jews had much advantage every way, "chiefly because that unto them were committed the oracles of God" (Romans iii, 2.) These divine gifts, favors, blessings, promises, are all symbolically represented in the rich man's condition.

First.—His clothing of purple symbolically represented royalty. That nation God had organized as his kingdom, as we read, "David sat on the throne of the kingdom of the Lord," and, again, "Solomon sat on the throne of the kingdom of the Lord in the room of his father David." Although this kingly power was taken away from them in the days of the king Zedekiah, nevertheless the scepter of authority remained with them. "The scepter shall not depart from Judah * * * until Shiloh come." Messiah was therefore to come to that nation, that it might have the great honor of being his kingdom, the channel of divine blessing to the world.

Second.—The fine linen symbolically represented righteousness, the righteousness which by divine arrangement was reckoned to that holy nation "year by year continually," for centuries, as a result of their atonement day sacrifices.

Third.—The sumptuous fare represented the gracious promises of God through the law and the prophets and his covenants with that nation.

Lazarus, the poor beggar, full of sores who ate the crumbs, symbolized those gentiles who were outside of the Jewish covenant, "aliens and strangers from the commonwealth of Israel." They had not the health and fine linen symbolical of justification and harmony with God. Their sores and rags represented their degradation, sin and alienation from divine favor and forgiveness. The eating of the crumbs from the rich man's table represented that under divine arrangement every promise and favor really belonged to the Jews and that every blessing granted to the gentiles was from Israel's fullness. Such crumbs of comfort were the healing of the centurion's daughter and the Cyro-Phoenician woman's daughter. When this mother asked relief for her child Jesus answered, "It is not meet to take the children's bread and to give it to the dogs." Our Lord thus used an aphorism of that time and country under which the Jews spoke of all gentiles as "heathen dogs." The woman accepted the answer without offense, knowing that it was the Jewish sentiment in general, but she replied, "Yes, Lord, yet the little dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the children's table." Here she applied the word dog to herself and other gentiles, and the favor which she requested she called a crumb from the Jewish table, following our Lord's own suggestion in the matter.

Fourth.—The dogs which licked Lazarus' sores represented gentiles in general and that the class of them represented by Lazarus, anxious for a share in divine mercy and grace, were companions of dogs, aliens, foreigners from divine favor.

Beggar and Rich Man Die.

The death which came to the rich man and to the beggar in the parable represents a decided change as respects divine favors and treatment on the part of both parties. The rich man, the Jewish nation, took sick and the dying process began from the time of our Lord's crucifixion. As our Lord declared, "Behold your house is left unto you desolate" (Matthew xxiii, 38). For thirty-seven years the rich man, the Jewish nation, gradually died to all of the wonderful privileges and blessings which had been theirs as God's peculiar people. The death of that nation occurred in the year 70 when Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus' army. Never since have they had national life. They have been dead and buried, entombed in hades as a nation. Thank God, the resurrection of Israel to national life is clearly foretold under the new covenant at the second coming of Messiah in the glorious reign of the spiritual kingdom. "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah" (Jeremiah xxxi, 31.)

The death of the beggar occurred three and a half years after the cross at the end of Israel's specified seventy weeks of special favor. "The middle wall of partition" between Jew and gentile was then broken down. The beggar was no longer outside of the gate, the companion of dogs, but had full access to the table of the Lord and all the gracious promises and covenants it held forth. Cornelius, the first gentile convert, was received at this time and his acceptance marked the end of special Jewish privileges, the breaking down of the "middle wall of partition." Then and thenceforth every sincere gentile seeking fellowship with God and a share in his gracious promises had, through Christ, exactly the same rights as had the Jew—no more, no less. Indeed, the Jewish converts to Messiah became fellow members of this Lazarus outcast class, which now, though no more glorious than before in the sight of men, was specially favored of the Lord (Ephesians ii, 15.)

The Beggar in Abraham's Bosom.

Abraham is styled the "father of the faithful," and from this standpoint all faithful to God are counted as his children—symbolically. This is the figure used in this parable. Lazarus, accepted to Abraham's bosom in the parable, means that all of that class outcast from the Jewish nation, but hungering for the crumbs of divine favor and blessing and cleansing, were adopted as Abraham's seed or children of his bosom (he typifying God.) Thus all gentiles accepting Christ are now children of Abraham, children of God by faith in the blood of Christ. Our Lord Jesus is the head of the seed of Abraham, and all we as well as all faithful Jews accepting him and becoming his disciples are counted members of his Body. As the apostle declares, "Now, we brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of promise," and, again, "If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs" (Galatians iii, 29; iv, 28.)

The Rich Man Tormented in Hades.

All scholars will concede that the Greek word hades and the Hebrew word sheol, rendered hell in our common version, really signify the death state, the tomb. Various Scriptures tell us of the silence of sheol and hades and that there is neither wisdom nor knowledge nor device there; that the dead know not anything. Scholars therefore have been perplexed greatly at the statement of this parable that the rich man lifted up his eyes in hades, being in torments. The difficulty dissolves as soon as we have the proper interpretation to the parable and see that the Jewish people died as a nation and were buried as a nation, but did not all die individually. The people of Israel, outcast from their own land amongst all the nations of earth, are very much alive, socially and personally, having suffered for all these centuries. It is a matter of history that that people have been treated most harshly, most unjustly in almost every nation of the world. In later years the persecution has been chiefly in Russia.

Only very recently we have had an exhibition of how this rich man (Israel), dead as a nation, but alive as a people, has appealed to Father Abraham to have Lazarus cool his tongue with a drop of water. Of course the thought would not be that a spirit finger would take a drop of literal water to cool a literal tongue. The interpretation must be looked for along the lines of the parable. The fulfillment came when the Jews of this country in a general petition requested the President of the United States to co-operate with other "Christian nations" and intercede on behalf of their members in Russia that they might have more liberty and less persecution, that their torments might be cooled.

If we look for the rich man's "five brethren" we find them. There were twelve tribes of Israel and, although all of these tribes were in a general way represented in Israel in our Lord's day, yet, strictly speaking, that rich man was composed mainly of the two tribes Judah and Benjamin. Now, if the two tribes were represented in the one man the other ten tribes would be properly enough represented in his "five brethren." The suggestion of the parable that something be done for these five brethren is for the purpose of showing us that nothing would be done for them. The answer of the appeal was, "They have Moses and the prophets. * * * If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead" (Luke xvi, 29, 31.)

Here, dear friends, we have a consistent interpretation of this parable, and it relieves our minds greatly. It assists also in illustrating to us the special relationship of the Jews under the Law Covenant and how this special relationship was lost by reason of their unbelief and how their unbelief alienated them from the divine favor of this gospel age and constituted a deep and wide gulf between them and the spiritual Israel class represented in Lazarus in Abraham's bosom. We thank God that the promise of the Scriptures is that with the end of this gospel age this gulf of unbelief and consequent separation from divine favor will be done away and Israel will be delivered from the torments of these centuries and experience a national resuscitation or resurrection under the glorious privileges, favors and advantages of the new covenant. "Even so have these also not believed that through your mercy they also may obtain mercy" (Romans xi, 31.)

Israel's New Covenant.

God's great covenant, the oath bound covenant, "In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed," applies specifically to the Christ, to our Redeemer and Lord, the Head, and to the "elect" Church, the members of his Body.
Church, the members of his Body. This application the Apostle most clearly sets forth, saying, "We, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of the promise. We are not children of the bond-woman (the Law Covenant), but of the free (the original Covenant." Gal. 4: 28, 31.) This Grace or Sarah Covenant, the Apostle points out, was barren for a long time—until Christ came. This Covenant, the Apostle tells us, was typified by Abraham's wife, Sarah, whose only son, Isaac, represented Jesus and the "elect" Church, his Body.—Gal. 4: 28.

Meantime, before the coming of Jesus, the promised Seed of the original Covenant an additional Covenant was made with the nation of Israel, Abraham's children according to the flesh. That Covenant was called the Law Covenant, and of it Moses was the mediator. It was found to be not of grace, but of works and bondage, under which none could come to the full liberty of the children of God, but, at the very most, be servants. Israel, the house of servants under Moses, constituted fleshly Israel, in bondage under the Law Covenant. Christ made an end of the Law Covenant to so many of the Jews as could and did by faith receive him. These became spiritual Israelites, begotten of the Spirit at Pentecost. Part and parcel of these was the Lazarus class of our parable. The Jewish nation is outcast for the time, while we, chiefly Gentiles, are brought nigh under the superior Sarah Covenant of grace. It requires all of this Gospel Age to call and instruct polish and prepare and test the various members of the Church of Christ, the Isaac of the promise, of which Jesus is the Head—"And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs according to the promise."—Gal. 3: 29.

All of the privileges of blessing the world belong to this class, but they are received conditionally—that they will sacrifice their earthly rights and interests that they may have instead spiritual and heavenly conditions. Christ's death and the death of these his elect members to earthly interests constitute the terms upon which he and they shall be the mediator of the new covenant for Israel, to give Israel a share on the earthly plane in the work of blessing all the families of the earth under their new covenant. Thank God, this will mean restitution, uplifting out of sin and death conditions not only for those who have not yet entered the tomb, but for all of the race who will accept this favor of God through Christ, including those who have gone into the tomb. All refusing this grace will die the Second Death, symbolized by Gehenna. We have pleasure in tendering to you all free at the hands of the ushers at the door a pamphlet which examines and explains every passage of Scripture which, by poor translation or twisting of our minds, has been made to appear to teach that the wages of sin is eternal torment. May the study of it bring you increased light, increased joy, increased blessing and nearness to our Heavenly Father, and increased loyalty to his Word and service!

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Appreciates Our Efforts.

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Editors National Labor Tribune:

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Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page seven.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THRITY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 22 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909 — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

The Gompers-Mitchell Contempt Case Called Up by Judge in Higher Court—Asks Questions Indicating That He Thinks Judge in Lower Court Exceeded His Powers—Bill to Tax Immigrants Introduced.

Washington, April 27.—(Special.)—The feature of the hearing last Thursday before the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in connection with the appeal of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, from the sentences for contempt of court imposed by Justice Wright of the District supreme court, was the extended cross-examination by Mr. Chief Justice Shepard of Attorney Darlington, who represented the Buck's Stove and Range Company and sought to uphold the sentence of contempt.

The chief justice inquired whether counsel would contend that a void decree of a court must be obeyed and whether a person disobeying such a decree should be held in contempt. He also inquired if the record showed any act committed after the decree went into effect by the appellants in violation of the decree and in furtherance of the boycott. He also asked if the Buck's Stove and Range Company had shown any pecuniary damage resulting from the alleged violations.

Attorney Darlington pointed out in the record instances where it was testified that firms had discontinued the sale of the complainant's products because customers had declared they feared to buy the stoves owing to the boycott. He also read from the record testimony to show that the company's sales, as compared with the same period in the preceding year, had decreased 50 per cent.

Mr. Darlington quoted at length from editorials and interviews in which he said Mr. Gompers had violated the decree by intimating that he intended to violate it. The court had been defied, he said, when the Federationist, which should have appeared January 25, 1907, was printed earlier in order to evade the injunction which was not then effective.

He also said that a circular issued by President Gompers in November, 1907, was a further defiance of the court's decree.

The only question before the court, Mr. Darlington contended, was whether Justice Gould, who signed the first injunction order, had jurisdiction to make such an order.

If he had, he claimed, then it was the duty of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to obey the order, whether it was right or wrong. Attorney Darlington claimed the order of Justice Gould was the order of the court and that by failing to obey it Gompers and his associates became in contempt of court and that Justice Wright acted properly in imposing jail sentences for the contempt.

A scathing arraignment of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison and also of Judge Alton B. Parker of counsel for the labor leaders marked the beginning of the closing speech of former Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck in support of the ruling of Justice Wright holding the labor men in contempt.

Attorney Jackson H. Ralston concluded the argument for the appellants. He contended that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were entirely justified in disobeying the orders of the court below to the extent to which they could properly be charged with such disobedience.

Mr. Overman of North Carolina offered an amendment to the tariff bill in the senate Monday by which he proposes to place a head tax of $12 on each immigrant coming into the United States. Mr. Overman declared that it was in the interest of revenue and protection to American labor. That the tax he desired to have provided for aliens has been held constitutional by the United States supreme court, was one of the arguments he offered in support of his amendment.

"It means not only revenue for the treasury," he said, "but also a select class of immigrants and therefore it protects labor."

Mr. Overman estimated that the head tax on aliens which he proposed would bring to the government $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 of revenue.

Labor Tribune

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

TO TAX EACH IMMIGRANT $12.

While the tariff debate is in progress in congress it is an opportune time to remind the party leaders at Washington that the workingmen of this country want protection and would never have voted so overwhelmingly in favor of the Republican candidate for President and for congress in the election last November if they had not thought that the Republican national platform meant exactly what it said when it declared the party's purpose to maintain the protective principle and defined that principle to be that the tariff should equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit for the American manufacturer besides.

We say this by way of preliminary so that what we are now about to say shall not be misunderstood. We favor protection in every necessary way, and the tariff is the most necessary of all. But now let us call the attention of the statesmen at Washington to the following suggestion:

It is not fair and honest to put a tariff on imported articles for the purpose of protecting American labor and then admit hordes of cheap foreign laborers into the country without restriction. This is almost as much of a cheat as it would be to put a tax on the laborers and then admit their foreign-made products free of duty and claim that American labor was being protected. Protection to be complete and adequate must bar out both the foreign laborer and the things he makes.

We do not go to the length of saying that no foreign labor should be admitted at all. But we do say that there should not be the present practically free admission of it. The existing immigration laws are so loose that practically any foreigner of sound body and mind can come hither and throw himself at will on the labor market, depressing wages quite as much as they would be depressed by the free entry of so many foreign made goods.

There is a bill now pending in congress which places a head tax of $12 on every immigrant coming to our shores. That bill should be adopted. To refuse to adopt it is to impeach in some degree the sincerity of the Republican protective policy. We hope the Republican leaders will be wise enough to see that the bill is clearly in the interest of labor. The demand of the unions for greater restrictions on immigration cannot much longer be ignored without unpleasant political consequence. The tax of $12 a head would not keep out any immigrant whose addition to our population would be really beneficial and desirable.

REACHING A SETTLEMENT.

As the National Labor Tribune has hoped from the first, would be the case, the anthracite situation is now assuming a form justifying faith in a friendly settlement. The exact text of the compromise proposition which was submitted at the conference between the operators and representatives of the miners last Friday in Philadelphia has not been given out for publication, but it is admitted that the basis of it is a renewal of the three years' agreement. In return for the miners' abandonment of their original demand for an agreement lasting only one year, it is admitted that the operators are conceding, or will concede, something substantial. We cannot say at the moment whether this concession of the operators will include a recognition, either express or implied, of the union; but if that were secured it would be a concession of the one point which President Lewis of the United Mine Workers declared was more important than anything else. However, Mr. Lewis is pleased with the compromise, whatever it is.

The conference of last Friday was one between the committees which have been representing the respective parties to the controversy for the last six weeks. Its decision will not be binding upon the miners until ratified by the executive boards of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers and then approved by a delegate convention. The district boards met on Monday evening and we understand gave their assent. The proposition now goes to the delegate convention, and this body is in session as we write.

A settlement upon the lines we have foreshadowed in the foregoing paragraphs would be a good thing for miners, operators and the country. It stands to reason that with the whole country curtailing its expenditures in all directions, and with industries of every sort restricted, consumption of coal is away below normal. It would be practically impossible, in our judgment, to win a strike at the present time in either the hard or the soft coal fields. Furthermore, the men have been working on short time, have nothing laid by, and would be in poor shape financially and otherwise for a struggle. The operators, with small orders and large stocks of coal on hand, could face a lockout with much greater comfort than the men. All real friends of labor, under such circumstances, will rejoice to see the spirit of moderation prevail in labor councils. An anthracite strike would have been a wet blanket on returning prosperity; for that reason alone the impending settlement is a matter for general congratulations. We will print the official terms of the settlement, which seems assured, next week.

BREAD GAMBLER PATTEN A CHRISTIAN?

The seeming collapse of the so-called wheat corner on the Chicago Board of Trade offers a moral which it would be sad to see neglected. It is a moral which applies not only to Patten, the "king" of the wheat pit, but to gamblers in general, and gamblers in breadstuffs in particular.

As Mr. Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, pointed out in an interview a couple of weeks ago, no one of whom history has made any record ever succeeded in cornering wheat except possibly Joseph, and it is not certain that Joseph could have accomplished the feat in these days, when the number of wheat growing countries has been so enlarged and when quick transportation and the telegraphic facilities of exchanges enable almost the entire crop of a country to be placed on sale within twenty-four hours. Indeed, when one considers the difficulties that confront the man who attempts to engineer a corner nowadays the conviction gains strength that if Joseph tried to duplicate the trick in this year of our Lord he would go the way of his more or less celebrated namesake, young Leiter—in short, would go "broke."

The last week has been one of almost uninterrupted success for the bears. Wheat is now about eleven cents below the highest price to which Patten and his associates raised it. Whether they have made a large or small profit, or any profit at all, cannot be known and perhaps does not matter. One thing, at least, is certain—that even if the leaders in this contemptible conspiracy to corner bread and starve toiling thousands did make a financial profit out of the robbery, the majority of the smaller speculators for the rise were caught and have been rightfully punished by losing their entire stake.

No man who gambles in a necessity of life such as bread is worthy of respect. It should be punished as a crime whether the deal is large or small, and the great wave of indignation which has swept over the country during the past two or three weeks ought to warn the speculative gamblers that the country has arrived at a true appraisement of the moral and legal status of their game and will not tolerate any enterprises of the Patten sort. Patten, it is understood, is a "Christian," a Presbyterian church elder in some Chicago congregation. Is this the reason why he has deserted the falling market, leaving his misguided small-fry followers to their miserable fate?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union will meet in convention at Syracuse on June 21.

Next Tuesday the A. A. of I. S. and T. W. opens its thirty-fourth convention in Detroit.

President Taft has promised to visit Pittsburg on October 11. He is to take part in the centennial of the founding of the Christian church.

It is about time for constituents to begin reminding Senators that it need not take all summer to pass the tariff bill.

Perhaps the municipal politicians will take notice that grafting is now classed as an extra-hazardous occupation.

New York Typographical Union, "Big Six," has under consideration the erection of a building to be used as headquarters.

Governor Stuart has appointed George E. Gay, Uniontown, Pa., a member of the State bituminous mine inspectors' examining board.

The tin trade was given a boom Saturday in this city by the bureau of health deciding that all garbage cans must be either tin or iron. This is a good decision.

A woman in this city has sued a man for $5,000 damages for stealing kisses from her. Two-lip salve comes high, but some people must have it.

Vice President Lewellyn Lewis denies that he will oppose P. J. McArdle for the presidency of the Amalgamated association at the Detroit annual convention.

Beware of the bogus Hatters' label. The manufacturers are taking this means of trying to defeat the United Hatters of North America in their strike.

The General Federation of Labor of France, has called upon the unions throughout the country to join in a general demonstrative strike on May Day.

The Central Labor Union of New Castle, Pa., is already making arrangements for Labor Day, September 6. Sharon will join in with New Castle.

"Bob" Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, stationed at Ellis Island, New York, has resigned. "Bob" contemplates a trip to Europe to recuperate. We suppose the politicians are now satisfied.

Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania, has decided that an extra session of the Legislature is not necessary to meet the deficiency in the appropriation bills. There is sorrow among some legislators that we know.

The National Letter Carriers' Association has purchased 160 acres near Colorado Springs, Col., as a site for the proposed national sanitarium of the association. It adjoins the site of the Union Printers' Home on the east.

At a weekly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers in this city Monday, Rev. Dr. G. W. Montgomery, of Oakmont, denounced labor bosses in local industrial plants as grafters. Rev. H. C. Gleiss took a fling at labor unions.

"Patten is a fine fellow," says a Chicago preacher. "I do not know anything about finance, but I know him. Why, he is an elder in the Presbyterian church." One more reason why he should be sent to the penitentiary for hypocrisy.

The Canonsburg "Notes" is to be congratulated on the fiftieth anniversary of its birth. It publishes a paper that would have done credit to a large city daily. The anniversary number contained 52 pages—312 columns, and it will be treasured up by the rising generation. May the Notes prosper in the future as in the past.

James B. Van Cleave, president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, has tendered his resignation as head of the organization. The change comes about through an antagonism shown to Van Cleave by manufacturers over the country, after his fight against Gompers, Mitchell and other labor leaders. Van Cleave is president of the Buck Stove and Range Company.

Brother A. L. Butts, delegate from Louisville, Ky., to the Sons of Vulcan convention at Youngstown, came to the city on Sunday with the Pittsburg delegates and was a guest of Secretary McCune. In company of Pittsburg friends, headed by President Jos. Moreland, he inspected a number of our mills and left for home on Monday evening.

The free traders in congress have no regard for workingmen whatever. The deaths which will inevitably result will be to them no more than the slaughter of so many cattle. This fact is coming to be thoroughly understood by workingmen and is causing a feeling of bitter resentment against free traders in the Republican party.

George Powell, national president of the Tin Plate Protective Association who announced a month ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and Ben Teagarden, of Martins Ferry, came out for the place. Now Powell reconsiders and will be a candidate and Teagarden, a former vice president, declares his intention of sticking. The convention will be held in Cleveland in June.

Judge Bourland of Fort Smith, Ark., in appointing a receiver for the Hiawatha Smokeless Coal Company, of Coaldale, Ark., ordered that the receiver employ none but union men in the mine or sell the mine. Judge Bourland stated at a banquet of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor some months ago that he would never grant an injunction against a labor union in the interests of a corporation.

There will be thousands of men in the Pittsburg district who now have employment without work in a short time after the passage of the Payne tariff bill, if the 50 per cent cut in the duty on iron and steel is made. These men have spent their lives at trades which will be ruined by the assault on the industries of Pittsburg. Many of them are too old to learn new trades and must sink into the overcrowded ranks of common labor.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, who, for several years has been contributing to our columns, has just returned from a two months' study of the social and industrial conditions of working people in the European countries. The object of this visit was to give him a larger outlook upon the life of the working people, so that he might be better equipped for the work which he is doing in the United States.

"Jack" Savage, ex-puddle boss and one of the best known puddlers in this section, has started a soft drink emporium at Girard, O., adjoining the new mills of Byers & Company. Jack is doing a fine business in slacking the thirst of mill men. In addition to the above "Jack" has in stock a line of tobacco and cigars and other needful articles. He also has in stock a line of talk for the old pud of by-gone days.

Our old friend William Warner, formerly secretary of the Pittsburg district of United Mine Workers, was a caller at the National Labor Tribune office on Saturday last and was more than welcome. "Billy" is now chief mine inspector of the State of West Virginia, and it could not easily secure a more experienced or capable man. He was in Pittsburg witnessing some tests at the government mine testing station in Arsenal Park. He states that the mines of West Virginia are being rigidly inspected to prevent accidents.

The recent rise in the rivers allowed all the loaded coal crafts to go south.

The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced its price $1 a ton on bars, plates and shapes.

Abdul Hamid has before him the awkward possibility that the 4,000 Mrs. H.'s may sue him for desertion and non-support.

With the anthracite situation practically settled, and the Pittsburg trolleymen still negotiating for a settlement, the industrial situation looks better.

Flour prices are going down rapidly, now that the bottom appears to have been knocked out of the "Patten wheat corner" and millers predict that they will be back close to normal before many days.

In a vigorous speech on Tuesday Senator Scott, of West Virginia, announced to the Senate his opposition to any changes in existing tariff rates on coal, lumber, iron and steel, hides, wool, oil and pottery.

The Lake Seamen's Union has voted to strike rather than accept the terms of the Lake Carriers' Association. Officials declare, however, that the vote to strike is not overwhelming, and that only about five-eighths of the men voted that way.

TROLLEY CONFERENCE ON.

Union and Railway Officials Still Negotiating.

After nearly three hours of conference Monday afternoon the matter of adjusting the differences between the Pittsburg Railways Company and its employes over wages and working conditions was again postponed.

The conference was attended by the leading officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways Employes, with National President W. D. Mahon in charge. President J. D. Callery and General Superintendent P. N. Jones appeared for the company. Just how far along the conference got was not stated at the conclusion. The members present, however, appeared satisfied and also anxious to push the matter further.

The conference will, it is hoped, complete its work before the end of the week and the results will then be reported to the men at another mass meeting. Both the Railways company officials and the men seem now to regard the matter as in a better condition for a peaceful adjustment.

LEWIS VS. McARDLE.

A Wheeling Paper Intimates "Lively Times at A. A. Convention.

The coming national convention of the Amalgamated Association which meets in Detroit in May promises to be one of the most interesting held for several years. It is possible that there will be three candidates for president and an attempt will be made to have the five present positions of vice presidents done away with.

A local Amalgamated man who is a delegate to the convention stated to the Intelligencer that he expected to see Llewellyn Lewis, the present vice president of the sheet department, elected president of the association. He further said that President P. J. McArdle would be a candidate for re-election, and that it was possible ex-President T. J. Shaffer would be a candidate. In speaking of Shaffer, he stated that if he was a candidate he would get some votes from this section of the valley, as many of the men had a warm spot in the heart for Shaffer.

It was also stated by one of the delegates already elected that an effort would be made to have the office of the five vice presidents at the head of the different departments abandoned.

Another feature of the coming convention will be the taking up of the condition of some of the mills in this section of the valley whose members have not been paying dues into the association.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

WATCHORN RETIRES.

Immigration Commissioner Slaps the Politicians.

Robert Watchorn, the Pennsylvanian, well known in Pittsburg, has relinquished his post at Ellis Island, his resignation as commissioner of immigration having been accepted Saturday. He bid goodby Sunday to friends in the immigration bureau on the island and announced that within a week he will sail for Europe to get a rest, merely making the round trip on a steamer. Watchorn also said: "I have no definite plans for the future. I will take no official position. It is likely that I shall go into business. I am considering several propositions. I may have an announcement to make in about three weeks. I know the politicians have been after my scalp for some time. In the four years I have been in office I have handled 3,500,000 immigrants and millions of dollars in head tax. The only complaint against me was the unfounded one that I had entertained my friends at Ellis Island at the expense of the government commissary." Until the appointment of his successor Assistant Commissioner Joseph Murray will be acting commissioner. Report has connected the vacancy with the name of Thomas W. Whittle, secretary of the New York County Republican committee and Republican leader of the Thirty-fifth assembly district.

TO AID UNEMPLOYED.

A National Movement Under Contemplation.

An appeal is to be made to the United States government to give work to the unemployed of the country and for furthering the movement a national congress is to be held at Cooper union, New York city, during the first week in May. The congress will continue throughout the week. An organization in the interest of the movement has been effected at St. Louis, Mo., and J. Eads How is the national chairman.

Mr. How arrived in Pittsburg last week on his way east. He states that he finds conditions in Pittsburg startling and has decided to stop over here with the idea in view of forming a local committee to send a delegate to the congress.

"There are 5,000,000 men out of work in this country today and conditions are becoming worse," said Mr. How. "Action is necessary to bring relief and that is why we are organizing. It has been my duty as chairman of the organization that has been formed to visit the larger cities and arouse interest in the movement. Committees have been formed which will send delegates to the congress and we hope that something will be accomplished."

Union Officer Gets Four Years.

Samuel T. Stevenson, convicted of embezzling funds of the New Orleans Typographical union, was last week sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. R. M. Hudspeth, who was president of the union at the time Stevenson was secretary, is now awaiting trial on the charge of misappropriating a large sum of the union's money.

How the Revenues Run.

For the first 20 days of this month the treasury receipts have been $6,000,000 more than for the corresponding period a year ago. Still more extraordinary, they are nearly equal to those of April, 1907, the figures for the two periods being: Month to date, 1909, $34,719,762; 1907, $34,940,536. And in 1907 there was a much complained of surplus. With expenditures for this month lower than for last year, the treasury is some $7,700,000 better off comparatively than for the first 20 days in April, 1908. Evidently the way to solve the revenue problem would not be a question before Congress and the American people if a new tariff were not in process of construction.

Foreign Order for Lorain Steel Co.

A great deal of talk has been caused by the success of the Lorain Steel Company of America, in securing the order from the Glasgow Corporation for tram rails and fish plates at £6-2 per ton, landed at Glasgow harbor. No little astonishment is expressed here at the ability to sell at this price, in view of the Atlantic and other charges. The next lowest tender was by an English firm which supplied the corporation for five or six years, and whose offer was £8-10 for rails and £12-10 for fish plates. Steel makers complain of this as a case of "dumping," but one Scotch firm intimated that it did not produce the particular section required, and would need six months to make the necessary structural alterations.

All departments of Zug's mill, this city, are closed down this week.

Labor Tribune

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The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

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Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

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THE MOST PRECIOUS TEXT

JOHN 3:16.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25.—Pastor Charles T. Russell preached today in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. He took for his text the following: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John 3:16. He said:

The first thought connected with this, dear friends, is the peculiarity of the fact that the God of all grace, the Almighty, the All-Wise, the All-Just, should have love for the world of mankind. It would surprise none of us if the Apostle had written that God greatly loved the holy angels and that he would do any and everything for their protection and blessing. We would have said, "It is just like him. Of course he would do so. They have always been loyal, always been true. They are noble images of himself in character." If the statement had even been that God so loved his saints that, blemished by the imperfections of the flesh, he had accepted them through the merits of Jesus' sacrifice and counted them as perfect and entire in him, this would have caused greater surprise than God's love for the angels. And yet we would have said, "Yes, it is just like our heavenly Father to be abundantly gracious and to remember the sins and iniquities no more against those who have turned to righteousness and by faith have been covered by their Redeemer's Robe of Perfection."

"Condemned Sin in the Flesh."

If this were the only text of Scripture to the contrary (but it is not), it would be an utter refutation to the blasphemous declaration respecting the Divine Purpose toward mankind. The thought that God created our race with the foreknowledge and prearrangement that the overwhelming majority, all except the saintly "elect," must spend an eternity of hopeless torture, is thoroughly out of accord with reason, as well as contradictory to our text, "God so loved the world." Does love plan torture? Does loving provision not imply wisdom in the use of power, that the creature may not be injured, if he shall not be benefitted by the program? Is it conceivable that he who commands us to love our enemies and to observe towards them the Golden Rule would himself ignore that Rule and injure, not merely his enemies, but also the ignorant, the superstitious, the great masses of mankind—of whom the Apostle declares, "The God of this world hath blinded their minds?"

Let us have done with such nightmares, such "doctrines of demons," as the Apostle styles them. Let us begin to know our Creator, our heavenly Father, for such knowledge is a step towards love for him and hence towards life eternal for ourselves. It was our dear Redeemer who said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." (John 17:3.) Not only the world perishes because of a lack of true knowledge of the Creator, but many of God's people are similarly hindered. As the Scriptures declare, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."—Hos. 4:6.

It should be understood by all that God's love for mankind, as well as Divine Justice and Wisdom, prepared man's penalty—"The wages of sin is death." (Rom. 6:23.) It is in full harmony with this that we know when the Lord drove our first parents out of the garden of Eden and placed the cherbim with flaming sword to prevent their return thither, it was a merciful provision, because had they continued to have access to the trees of life, and thus to continued existence, it would have meant everlasting life for sinners. And to give sinners eternal life and to perpetuate a condition of sin, rebellion, anarchy, in the universe to all eternity would have been discreditable to the Divine Character and Government, as well as injurious to his creatures. God's determination, therefore, from the very beginning was that he would have a clean universe, and hence the law, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die"—a law which ultimately must prevail as respects the fallen angels and Satan, as well as in respect to mankind.

Thus we have the assurance that ultimately nothing shall mar the harmony of the universe. What the Scriptures point out respecting the future will prove true. "And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever." (Rev. 5:13.) Thus the time will come when sin and all who love sin will be destroyed and when, as a consequence, the Scriptures assure us, "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new."—Rev. 21:4, 5.

"THAT HE GAVE HIS SON."

God's love for sinners, as we have seen, was so great that **he would not allow them to have everlasting life,** because that would mean to them everlasting imperfection and sorrow, etc. But our text tells us of a still further step that the Lord took—and hence shows a still further love. He not only had the passive love for sinners which would not arrange for their eternal suffering through a perpetuation of life out of harmony with himself, but he had the active love which arranged for their recovery out of sin and death conditions, as stated in our text.

He gave his only begotten Son. How? When? Where? What for? We answer, he did not give his only begotten Son to suffer eternal torment for us. Thank God, No! Yet if eternal torment had been the sinner's penalty God's Son could not have been their Redeemer except by paying that awful price. As we have seen, however, the penalty was not that, but a death penalty—"The soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezek. 18:4); "Dying thou shalt die." "The wages of sin is death." God gave his only begotten Son to die for our sins that he might bring us back to God. Our Lord's death on Calvary was the sufficient price for the sins of the whole world, although he did not apply that price directly to the world, but to believers of this present time, and, indirectly, through the consecrated believers, the Bride of Christ, to it will be applied to mankind in general, thus permitting the Church class to "fill up that which was behind of the afflictions of Christ," and to share with him in the sealing of the New Covenant for Israel and through Israel for the world. "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a New Covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah."—Jer. 31:31.

Nor should we understand that God compelled his only begotten Son to die for us, but rather, as the Scriptures inform us, he set before him a great prize, so that Jesus counted it all joy to lay down his life that he might be the heavenly Bridegroom to the Church and be the Mediator of the New Covenant for Israel and the world of mankind. How wise, how just, are God's arrangements! Though he possesses all power, yet he would not infract the rights or liberties of even the most humble of his creatures, much less the rights of his only begotten Son, our Lord.

He Left the Heavenly Glory.

The Scriptures inform us that it was in accord with the Father's arrangement and the giving of his Son that he made to him the proposition to become man's Redeemer and uplifter and the Head of the Church, to receive glory, honor and immortality. It was in view of this proposition as a whole that we read of our Lord that he, "For the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of God." (Heb. 12:2.) Again, "Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." (1 Tim. 2:6.) He left the heavenly glory and took upon him the human nature and, as the man Christ Jesus, gave himself as the Ransom for all.

Whosoever Believeth in Him.

God's love is not only large and broad, but it is also deep and wide. In blessing mankind he proposes the largest blessing possible in the wisest manner. He will not justify the heathen in their ignorance nor justify wilful rebels. He limits his favor by two conditions:

(1) The blessing through his Son shall go only to those who intelligently know of it and by faith accept it.

(2) It shall be available only to those who desire to come into harmony with Divine laws as obedient children.

This presents a difficulty to our minds until we come to understand what the Scriptures call the Divine Plan of the Ages. Until we understand that Plan, we are inclined to find fault with the Divine arrangement and with ourselves and with fellow-Christians and generally to be uncomfortable and disappointed in proportion to the largeness of our hearts and our interests in God's character and in humanity. We find fault with ourselves and others that the world has not long ago been evangelized and made acquainted with God. We fault God that he is allowing the heathen to go down into death at the rate of ninety thousand per day, with no knowledge of the "only name under heaven whereby we must be saved." We squirm and twist in our reasonings in trying to justify this course and are still further harassed by the horrible nightmare of eternal torment, which teaches that the heathen not only do not get eternal life in glory, but that they do get eternal life in misery.

Alas, how true are the Lord's words through the Prophet, "Your covenant with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with the grave shall not stand. From the time that it goeth forth it shall take you; for morning by morning shall it pass over, by day and by night; and it shall be a vexation only to understand the doctrine."—Isa. 28:18, 19.

The Plan of the Ages.

The key to the whole Mystery is that God first selects from amongst mankind a special class of those able and willing to exercise faith in him, to receive the Spirit of Christ, and to demonstrate their loyalty by walking in his steps. These he tells us, he is calling out of the world by what the world calls the foolishness of preaching. These he is testing as respects their faith and loyalty and using the trials and oppositions of this present time as chiseling processes and burrs to shape and polish and prepare the precious stones for their glorious setting in the heavenly Kingdom. There are not many of these altogether. "Fear not, little flock, for it is the Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom." (Luke 12:32.) They are being selected out of all denominations, kindreds and tongues and amongst them are not many great, wise, noble or rich. They are chiefly the poor of this world, rich in faith, heirs of the Kingdom.

This "little flock" of "saints," this "royal priesthood," with Christ their Redeemer, their Lord, their Bridegroom, their Head, their Chief Priest, are to constitute the Kings, Priests, Judges, Rulers of the world of mankind then in the age to follow this one, in the Millennium. God's time shall come for dealing with mankind as a whole. In co-operation with the Kingdom work will be the binding of Satan and every evil influence amongst men, and the letting loose of every good influence and every helpful truth. Thus the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth, as the waters cover the great deep.

This is God's provision for the world of mankind, whom he so loved not merely for the saints, who already have the hearing ear, the seeing eye, and the appreciative heart. It is God's loving provision, but for poor, degraded humanity, which through centuries of sin, has almost entirely lost the image and likeness of its Creator. The promise for these is that they shall be privileged by resurrection processes to return to full harmony with the Lord and to repossess the blessings and favors lost by father Adam, when he sinned—blessings and privileges redeemed for Adam's race through the merits of our dear Redeemer's sacrifice at Calvary.

Who will say that this Divine Plan, outlined in the Bible, does not contain the very essence of Divine wisdom and loving provision best adapted to the needs of our race? Belief in the Lord Jesus, acceptance of him, obedience to the Divine law, will thus be the conditions upon which mankind may be recovered. Would any other conditions be safe or just or proper? Is there any other way of arranging these conditions which God's wisdom and justice provided and which his grace reveals?

Believers Might Not Perish.

Notice how the various features of our text intermesh with each other, like the cogs and pinions of a well-fitted machine! Let us get rid of the wrong thought that so long has befogged our reason and robbed our hearts of the proper reverence for our Creator! Let us get rid of the thought that "perish" means to **preserve** in eternal torture, thus confusing the minds of the Lord's people and the world to the true teachings of the Scriptures. Perishing, of course, means perishing—to lose life, to become extinct. Man, originally made in God's image, was prepared for eternal life; that eternity was to be his destiny. But sin, forfeited those life rights conferred upon him by his Maker. He came under a sentence of death—that he should perish like the brute beasts. Hence his only hope of a future life is in the Redeemer and the resurrection which his sacrifice has secured. His intelligence and higher organism could only avail him on condition that they would be used in harmony with his Maker's reasonable and just requirements. Otherwise he must die the death, as being even less worthy of prolonged existence than the brute. Note how our text points out that God saw that in the race of Adam there would be many who, if they understood the light and the Truth and had it in contrast with the wrong, would be glad to return to harmony with God—glad to accept of Christ and Restitution privileges and blessings, and to come into full accord with the Almighty and with Jesus, and to have back again the life-rights forfeited by father Adam. Hence God's provision for the race as a whole—**that they might not perish as the brute beast,** but attain to eternal life again; attain to all that was lost in Adam, all that was redeemed by Jesus Christ our Lord—eternal life, fellowship with God the Father and the Son and communion with the holy Spirit; fellowship in all the rights on both the heavenly and the earthly plane and, indeed, become inheritors again through God's mercy in Christ of all that was lost by Adam and redeemed by Christ.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

These words of the poet are wonderfully true! Truth is, indeed, stronger than fiction! The Divine Plan for human salvation is higher and deeper, longer and broader than any of us dreamed of! Yet it is most exact; nothing about it is slipshod or irregular. While the blessed privileges of reconciliation will be granted all of Adam's race, they will be forced upon none—except that all will be forced to bow the knee and to confess with tongue the glorious manifestations of Divine power and goodness as they will be exhibited during the Millennium. Evidently it must rest with each individual to determine whether he will be during this age one of the "elect" or not. "Keep yourselves in the love of God," writes the Apostle. "Make your (own) calling and election sure," he urges. (Jude 21; 2 Pet. 1:10.) And so it must be during the Millennium. The knowledge will be forced upon all and obedience will be forced to a certain limit, but in the end the sinner himself must determine whether or not he will accept the grace of God for the remission of his sins. The provisions have been made by the Divine love, but God requires none who will not come into harmony with him and have a fixity of character, that there should be no further outbreak of sin through all eternity.

All who, after being brought to a knowledge of the Truth, persist in loving falsehood shall be accounted as children of Satan, who have wilfully adopted his spirit of enmity towards truth and righteousness. The end of such, as the Scriptures declare, is destruction. As the messengers and followers of Satan they, with him, and with the fallen angels, shall be utterly destroyed.—Acts 3:23.

Blessing and Cursing, Life and Death.

The test before mankind is not along lines of eternal torment or eternal joy, but between eternal life and eternal death. Thus the Apostle states it, "The wages of sin is **death;** but the gift of God is **eternal life,** through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom. 6:23.) We cannot change these Divine arrangements if we would. We ought not to wish to change them, if we could. It is for us not to seek to have our wills done in heaven and earth, but rather to learn of the imperfection of our judgment and to pray to the Father, "Thy will may be done on earth, as it is done in heaven," assured that when the glorious consummation is attained it will signify the highest possible blessing for every creature—eternal life, eternal joy, for all in harmony with God, and death eternal "everlasting destruction" for all the enemies of God.

"As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts (plans) than your thoughts (plans)," saith the Lord. (Isa. 55:9.) How true! How we should feel humiliated by the fact that we so greatly ignored the Divine testimony on this important subject and were so willing to give heed to our own immature thoughts and to those of our fellow-mortals. Let the lesson go down deep into our hearts, that it may make us the wiser and more humble. And let us learn, as the Apostle suggested to Timothy, "Study to show thyself approved of God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the **The Word of Truth."—2 Tim. 2:15.**

Ah, yes, the more we come to understand the deep things of God, and the riches of the wisdom hidden in Christ and revealed to us in the Scriptures, the more we may well respect and reverence our Creator. "Who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor?" queries the Apostle. (Rom. 11:34.) Surely we all agree with him and will hereafter give the more earnest heed that we place not our confidence and faith in works of man, but in the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever!

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Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on pages six and seven.

Appreciates Our Efforts.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 23.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find my subscription from May 9, 1909 to May 9, 1910. I shall be glad, indeed, to subscribe so long as Mr. C. T. Russell's sermons are printed in such a clear, clean style.

Yours very truly,
ALICE E. STONE.

That good nature is one of the hallmarks of mind is an Irving truism. It bespeaks a soil fruitful of hopeful purpose—is sign of an open heart and a generous soul, and a love for all humanity. This more precious attribute than wit or beauty, and from which good sense and right reason are seldom separated.

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Mrs. A. Chapin, Cambridge.
James Chapel, Cambridge.
James Connell, Cambridge.
C. H. Maynard, Tallahoma.
Ona Poirier, Providence.
A. L. Seeley, Chicago.
Mrs. E. J. Smith, Dorchester.
Matthew Kelley, Peabody.
A. H. Piland, Peabody.
Mrs. W. H. Gregory, Rockport.
R. H. McElvey, Wharton.
Mrs. C. O. Vanderhoff, North St. Paul.
Mrs. I. Watson, Minneapolis.
A. B. Hall, Greenville.
Alice E. Stone, St. Joseph.
Robert Bunn, Henderson.
Jonas Johnson, Rochelle.
Joseph Isaac, Houston.
F. H. Hirschy, Ben Lomond.
Mrs. Kleopfert, Minneapolis.

That New York girl who married a widower and awoke to the fact a week later that she was mother to nine children as well, cannot be blamed for pawning her wedding ring for car fare, scaling the back fence, and hiking home. While she does sometimes dodge, yet the average young wife—if there is to be any family at all—insists on raising her own. Nothing of that sort, hand-made, for mine.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

When all is said, genius is a wraith whose visible presence is hard work. There must be the divine spark, but with it ere any have attained the heights was close and earnest application—painstaking and persistent. It is these and more, whereby the gift was developed, that have won the admiration of mankind. Talent is an inheritance, too, and genius its spiritual twin—but only through industry are they ever made manifest.

Politeness and common courtesy—what potent forces for happiness and success. Do you know of a single instance where these have failed of substantial worldly reward if combined with even mediocre ability, and can you recall a polite and agreeable person against whom society ever closed its gates without imperative provocation? A duty you owe—to be agreeable to those with whom you come in contact—to be not only courteous and kind, but to never needlessly hurt or offend. Ever notice how much polite men and women are admired? It wins—and is the easiest way.

MAY 7 09

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

The N Y Public Library 425 Lafayette st 17 Dec 1909

THRITY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 23. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Labor Tribune

TELEPHONES:

BELL—2357—COURT.

P. & A.—2314—MAIN.

The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

AND THEY DIDN'T STRIKE.

The street car men of Pittsburg are to be congratulated upon the outcome of their last ballot. It seemed at one time as if, as a result of the vote at a former meeting, a strike was inevitable. The Tribune hoped, however, that wiser counsels would prevail, and it happened so. At last week's meeting, held shortly after we went to press, the vote of the former meeting was reversed, and by an overwhelming majority the men decided in favor not of going out but of compromising. The new scale does not grant them the advance in wages which was included in their original demand, but it does contain concessions which make it an honorable settlement, and the wage question is deferred to a more convenient season. In the meantime, the men assure themselves steady employment for another year. Their wives and mothers will like this better than a strike with chances of defeat. And we think the men like it better themselves. Their final vote against striking speaks for itself.

The Tribune understands that certain alleged labor "leaders" are criticising it on the ground that the editorial article in last week's issue under the heading "The Wrong Time to Strike" was intended for the special benefit of the street car motormen and conductors, who were then engaged in their ballot on the strike question. If it is true that the article had a special bearing on the case, their prompt adoption of its advice is a compliment in which we may take justifiable pride.

We in any event have no apology to offer for anything that the article contained, and least of all would think of apologizing for it to any of the petty grafters and professional jawsmiths who come from everywhere and nowhere to hang around certain labor assembly headquarters fattening on the tribute that they levy on the wages of the real workingmen. The Tribune did not please these loafers in the days of the elder Telford and "Tom" Armstrong any more than it does now. Thank God for that. When these people abuse us most loudly, we are surest we are right. And it may interest these headquarters gentlemen (thousands of whom we have seen pass into the ill-odored oblivion that they so richly earned) to know that in proportion as they condemn us the rank and file of the members of the labor organizations commend us and show their approval by personal calls and letters.

In these remarks we do not include President Mahon of the street car men's national union. We are free to say that in our opinion the wholesale counsel of Mr. Mahon had much to do with preventing an untimely strike and securing an advantageous settlement. There ARE labor leaders who deserve the name—able, honest men who deserve their followers' confidence. From all we can see, Mr. Mahon appears to be one of them. When he came here, strike talk filled the air. When he went away, there had been a compromise. Mr. Mahon evidently thinks this is the wrong time to strike, too. Why do not some of the fakirs who have been helping the Tribune by vituperating it pay him the compliment of abusing him, also? He is liable to envy us our exclusive enjoyment of the pleasure and honor.

Of course, the Tribune editorial headed "The Wrong Time to Strike" was not intended for the benefit of the street car men any more than for the benefit of all other classes of workers. We have, as everybody knows, been publishing such editorials for a year past, and we expect to continue publishing them until times have materially improved and labor has become so generally employed as to make demands for wage advances practicable. Everybody but a fool knows that to strike for higher wages at a time when half of the businessmen of the country are doing business without profit and hundreds of thousands of wage-earners are out of work is suicide. All street car men who read the statement in the Tribune knew it to be the sober truth. And so do the men in all the other crafts. In consenting to work for the same wage for another year, the street car men are showing the same sensible hard-headed appreciation of prevailing conditions as was shown by the steel workers who recently accepted reductions. We hope the day will soon come when returned prosperity will bring higher wages to all. Its coming will not be hastened, but delayed, by unwise strikes at this time, and the wisdom and essential conservatism of the rank and file of labor organizations—the real workers—cannot be better proved than by the fact that strike propositions are being voted down in all parts of the country just as they were by our friends the street car motormen and conductors.

ENGLAND'S "SOCIALISTIC" BUDGET.

Students of the social and political drift in many countries have repeatedly affirmed that this is one of the least democratic and paternalistic in the world, and fresh evidence of the fact is at hand in the latest budget brought in by the British government. If we may judge from this remarkable governmental proposal, Great Britain is rapidly becoming one of the most radical nations on the globe. The latest budget is called Socialistic, and while there is no word that is more misused than the word Socialistic, it is undeniable that Great Britain is drifting more and more unreservedly in the direction of what constitutes Socialism in the popular mind.

In short, the new British taxes have the very frank purpose of making wealth give up a constantly increasing proportion of its possessions to be used in giving increased comforts and security to the poor. In this country we are frightened away from all such proposals by somebody's merely calling them Socialism and paternalism but in England the condition of the working classes has become such as to rob these words of all terror. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts the English people, and in the presence of the real thing mere words are of little account.

We are not minded in the present article to take up the question whether or not the United States should not force wealth to pay more for its privileges. It is sufficient for the present for us to point out to our readers what is actually taking place in the great English-speaking land with which we are closest allied and to whose institutions our own bear the nearest resemblance.

In some quarters the new budget is spoken of as if it were necessitated by the country's great naval expenditures. But the fact is that old age pensions and other so-called paternalistic measures have quite as much to do with the increased taxes on wealth as the building of Dreadnaughts. The new tax on incomes will be 8 per cent. On all estates of a certain size the government, at the death of the testator, will take 15 per cent in death duties, a 10 per cent legacy duty, and a probate tax of 2 per cent, or 27 per cent in all.

One of our daily contemporaries says: "England is plainly placing a penalty upon success." This is doubtless the view that most persons of property will take of it. But the English government has evidently found the step unavoidable, and in view of the industrial destitution which has compelled it Americans should all the more keenly appreciate the bounty which has made them the most prosperous nation in the world, still far removed from the social and industrial problems that are giving Englishmen so much distress.

How is it that when a labor organization gets a few dollars ahead in its treasury that certain labor agents always advocate a strike? Do they want to make a showing of earning their salary? The only people benefitted by a majority of the business agents of this city are the tailors, who furnish pants to replace the ones worn out by them.

SWEEPING BACK THE OCEAN.

The Supreme Court of the United States has on some very notable occasions set its face against national convictions and endeavored to stem the tide of human progress. It did so in ante-bellum days, when its Dred Scott decision intervened to stay the doom of slavery. But while it stayed, it did not prevent that doom. On the contrary it was probably all the more bitter and bloody on account of the postponement. In our day the court has had great difficulty in determining whether to oppose itself to the national demand for economic and corporate reform, and if it is to be judged by the decision it rendered on the celebrated "commodities clause" it has at length reached the sage conclusion that, with its broom, it can do what Mrs. Partington failed to do with hers—to wit, sweep back the Atlantic ocean.

The commodities clause is a section of the Hepburn railroad law by which it is sought to prevent railroads transporting commodities which they themselves own. In other words, it aims to keep them out of the mining business and confine them to their proper field as common carriers, treating all producers and shippers alike. If a railroad secretly owns coal mines and operates them for profit, how can it treat fairly other coal producers whose mines are located along its line and who depend upon their competitor, the railroad, to haul their goods to market? As a matter of fact, the inevitable consequence of allowing the railroads to stay in the coal business will be to drive all the independent companies to the wall and make the coal trade of the country a railroad monopoly.

The Supreme Court does not strike the commodities clause down boldly. It does it by stealth and indirection, saying that while a railroad cannot legally own and operate a coal mine for profit it may own the stock of a company which can legally own and operate said mine property. If this is not a quibble, there never was one. The decision may help the coal roads temporarily, but it will not help the Supreme Court nor legitimate business interests of the country.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is all off with the oyster for four months.

The longshoremen have gone on strike.

The motormen and conductors of Pittsburg have level heads.

A Hebrew local of the Typographical union is to be formed in Boston.

Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor, has been selected for ambassador to Turkey.

The weather we have been having recently is trying to keep up to congress in the matter of wind.

Other countries beside America have labor skates. For instance "Ireland."

With the exception of the lake strike, May starts without any serious labor disputes.

Some of the supposed labor papers are advertising the Labor Tribune. Thanks, gentlemen.

The building trade has the greatest number of strikes. The coal and coke industry comes next.

One of the first duties of the householder these mornings is to look if the roof is on straight.

Mark one more holiday on the calendar. Columbus Day, October 12, now joins the red letter list.

Mr. Carnegie says that he is satisfied with the Payne tariff bill. That makes two of 'em—Andrew and Payne.

Rev. Robert McIntyre, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, stationed in St. Paul, has been initiated a member of the Bricklayers' union.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have a strike on at the Canton (Baltimore) mill.

The International Typographical union paid $1,350.84 on the 3-cent assessment of the A. F. of L. for the United Hatters' strike.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

The Uplift of Labor the Subject of Important Conference of Welfare Workers at the National Capital--President Taft's Wife was in Attendance--A Supreme Court Decision that Pleases Coal Roads.

Washington. May 4.—(Special.)—Prominent men and women who are interested in the general uplift movement at a banquet at the New Willard last Thursday night, given by the welfare department of the National Civic Federation to the woman's council and committee of that body. During the day meetings of the federation were held at the home of Mrs. Samuel Spencer in Massachusetts avenue.

Both at the business sessions and at the banquet full discussions were had of the work that had been done and the plans for the future. Mrs. William Howard Taft was prominent among those who participated in the meetings held during the day.

W. R. Wilcox, chairman of the welfare committee, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet, called on a number of speakers, all of whom spoke of the endeavors that are being made to improve the condition of the workers.

The unsanitary conditions under which many treasury employes are compelled to work were described by Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States. The general conditions in the Treasury, Mr. Treat said, are bad. The lighting and ventilation in many parts of the building, he said, were particularly shameful. He advocated the erection of a treasury annex in the ground south of the Belasco theater. In this connection Senator Hepburn of Idaho said he had worked in the senate to get a subcommittee of that body to visit the various departments of the government in the hope that legislation would be enacted improving the general conditions.

Praise of the sanitary conditions in the new government printing office building was delivered by Samuel B. Donnelly, public printer, who said that the facilities for work were better there than in any government building in Washington. Mr. Donnelly gave the women full credit for starting the agitation against unsanitary conditions in the public buildings and schools of Washington.

Commissioner Macfarland, who spoke first, invited the members of the federation to visit the District government building, which he said was a model municipal building, where they would find that everybody had ample air, light and space and every convenience necessary. He said that he heartily sympathized with the purpose of the federation to improve conditions under which people work in governmental as well as private employment. He believed that, now that the women of the country had taken it up in wise and tactful ways, seeking co-operation on the part of government officers and private employers, rather than arousing needless antagonism, there would be steady improvement. Want of thought, rather than want of heart, was responsible, he thought, for most of the bad conditions.

Among the other speakers were Admiral Richard Wainwright, Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Horace Brock of Philadelphia, chairman of the woman's department of the Civic Federation; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman of the industrial employers' welfare committee; Mrs. John K. Ottley, chairman of the Georgia and Florida sections; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, who related the good the wife of an employer could accomplish in a mining community; Mrs. Cyrus Pittman Orr, chairman of the Alabama and Louisiana sections; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, chairman of the industrial economic committee of the woman's section; W. L. Sanders of New York; B. Frank Mabane of Spray, N. C., who described labor conditions in southern cotton mills, and the effort that was being made to improve the workers' conditions in the mill communities; Lewis M. Parker, John Bancroft of Wilmington, Del.; V. Everit Macy, chairman of the New York welfare committee, and President O'Connell of the machinists' union, who spoke in place of Samuel Gompers, the latter not being able to be present.

Attorney General Wickersham addressed the women at their afternoon session, declaring that "welfare work is dealing fairly with wage earners, that it is securing to them equality of opportunity which industrial progress has taken from them and restoring to them conditions under which men and women lead self-respecting lives."

Mrs. Wickersham was chosen to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Taft as chairman of the committee in charge of the welfare of women in the public service.

A railroad company may not own and operate a coal mine the product of which is shipped in inter-state commerce over its own lines. But it may own stock in a corporation that owns and operates such mine, and the product of the mine may be shipped over its lines without violation of the law.

This in a nutshell is the substance of the decision of the United States supreme court rendered today in the case to test the validity of the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad rate act of 1906. While the court sustains the legality of the act and reverses the decision of the United States circuit court, it puts a more liberal construction upon the act that takes the stinger out of it and leaves it in a form that will not prevent the railroads from mining and vending coal.

The case began with mandamus proceedings by the government to compel the anthracite roads to comply with the Hepburn act, which prohibited a railroad from transporting in interstate commerce any article or commodity other than timber, manufactured, mined or produced by it or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles as are intended for the railroad's own use.

The United Mine Workers' assessment for the locked-out hatters, and which has been paid, amounted to $6,954.39. How is that for high?

Washington Lodge, No. 5, A. A. of I., S. and T. W., have made a donation of $20 to the defense fund of the A. F. of L.

If some of the men who comprise Parry - Post - VanCleve's organization were assessed 3 per cent they would go crazy.

The anthracite miners do not have a monopoly on wisdom and common sense. Pittsburg street car conductors and motormen also decided not to strike.—Pittsburg Leader.

John J. Keating, New Haven, Pa., a staunch friend of the Tribune, is an up-to-date fellow, and is up-to-date and ahead in his subscription to the Tribune.

Brothers Philip Gabig of Byers' mill and William Steinbaugh of Brown's had the dates on their Tribune tabs changed last week. A good example for other brothers to emulate.

One of Pittsburg's new engine houses is No. "57." It is in the new Nineteenth ward (Brookline). Here is a chance for Heinze to immortalize himself.

The United Hatters of North America have got their first remittance from the A. F. of L. It only amounted to $33,000. This will help to keep the boys on strike for a few weeks.

The receipts of the A. F. of L. for March were $55,240.42 and the expenses for the same period $55,443.53. This leaves a balance on hand of $145,322.12.

After years of determined effort the moiders of Ohio were successful in securing the passage of a law abolishing contract convict labor in that state.

Winning two games in one afternoon, away from home, and with the Cubs as the victims, is going some in the direction of the pennant. The loyal fans will certainly root if they keep this stride up.

Washington county, Pa., has reached the millennium stage. According to reports made by the constables of this county no liquor is being sold illegally. This would make a horse laugh.

Lawrence county, Pa., make their law-breakers break stone and make good roads. Allegheny county might do this with good effect, and then that workhouse question would be settled.

Cornelius Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was arrested in New York last week, charged with throwing acid. He was immediately released, as no evidence was found against him.

What the Pittsburg rivermen and coal men call the June raise in our rivers is now with us. Much coal will be sent south and many empties returned, which will result in work for the river miners.

The Ohio Penitentiary News, published by the boys confined in the big institution at Columbus, says that printers are getting scarce in that institution. Here's hoping they will remain scarce.

A meeting of delegates from the large cities of the country was held in New York yesterday, the idea being to help the unemployed. And to think that an alleged labor paper of Pittsburg wanted the trolleymen to strike in the face of these facts.

International President G. W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' union has issued a circular dealing with conditions in the cigar industry and the effect any change in the tariff that admits Philipine cigars duty free will cause.

The beef trust is going into the general business of making boots and shoes, with the probability that it will soon entirely control the available supply of hides and be in a position to establish a complete monopoly of the leather goods business.

The hog is a gentle animal and its owner is not liable for damages for personal injury caused by it unless he knows the animals is vicious, holds the West Virginia supreme court of appeals. We can't say the same about the sheet and tin hogs.

It is reported that the operators employed by the Western Union on the Pacific coast are to receive an increase of 15 per cent in their salaries. This will bring the pay of first class operators up to $88 a month and others will be advanced proportionately.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission held a meeting Monday, when 23 cases received favorable consideration, three from this county. They also voted $10,000 to the relief fund for the sufferers from the two disasters of last winter at the Pocahontas collieries company's plants at Switchback, W. Va.

The Amalgamated Association's annual convention opened its sessions in Detroit day before yesterday. The scale committee met on Friday, but, of course, neither the convention nor the committee has as yet accomplished anything notable. The proceedings will be found reported in our news columns.

The fire bosses who passed the written examination will be required to undergo an oral examination in the presence of explosive gas, but the date for this examination is not yet set. The examining board consists of Mine Inspector I. G. Roby of Uniontown; George Reynolds, of Shamrock, and J. F. Dawson of Prospect.

Oliver H. Burgham has resigned as manager of the Pittsburg plant at New Kensington, Pa., of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to take charge of the Carnahan Sheet and Tin Plate Company's plant at Canton. George C. Stone of the other plant there will succeed Mr. Burgham, and Jenkins Howe of Morgantown, W. Va., will succeed Mr. Stone.

The Pittsburg Bank for Savings is one of the institutions that Pittsburg is proud of. The steady growth and enormous popularity of this bank are reflected in the latest bank statements. The men at the head of it are men of such high reputation for conservatism and ability that the future of the bank is bound to be even more gratifying than its past. The Tribune unhesitatingly recommends it to all savings depositors.

The American Sugar Refining Company of New York has completed the payment of $1,239,088.38 in reliquidation of duties on sugar entries. Added to the above, was a fine of $134,000 for conviction in the United States Circuit Court of fraud in weighing cases, making a total thus far recovered by the government of $1,373,088.38. Prosecutions may result in the additional collection of about $2,000,000.

Whisky is whisky, whether it is mixed with plain water or pure alcohol. This was the informal opinion of Solicitor General Bowers at the hearing on the vexed question of "what is whisky" now in progress in the department of justice. The declaration occasioned astonishment in the ranks of the government pure food experts and joy among the distillers and rectifiers who are gathered to combat the contention of the government experts.

WRONG TIME TO STRIKE.

A Machinist's Warm Comment On a So-Called Labor Leader.

Pittsburg, May 3, 1909.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

The writer has been a member of the International Association of Machinists for years. For some unaccountable reason an article was mailed me last week, making an infamous, damnable and lying attack upon The Labor Tribune for printing advices to its readers that this is "The Wrong Time to Strike." It is a shame and a disgrace to labor for the man who wrote that abusive and silly article to try to backbite a publication which has demonstrated time and again that it has been the staunchest friend to labor that we ever had in the history of labor publications. The Tribune's assailant came to this city a very short time ago as representative of the A. F. of L. and as an organizer for our association. We poor deluded machinists have paid the penalty dearly and are now walking the streets in consequence of taking the advice of him and men like him. Our association does not and will not, subscribe for Ireland's sheet as long as he who ruined the machinists of Western Pennsylvania has any connection with the same. I want to advise the readers of The Tribune that there are not five members of the International Association of Machinists upon the subscription list of the Ireland paper. Why do we do not buy it? Seek your answer in the "Open Shops" in this city where a machinist dare not work as an admitted union man and many of us, are near the verge of starvation.

The wrong time to strike—Ye Gods! How many of us are working? Who among my craft have a job? How many of any tradesmen are at work since the deplorable panic struck us who have a job to quit? Very few.

The survival of the fittest is the supreme test of a labor paper and many have fallen by the wayside since the lamented Armstrong and Telford started The Tribune—one of the most conservative publications which it has been my pleasure to read.

Keep up the good work! It is the Wrong Time to Strike.

Very truly yours, a Union Machinist out of a job.

JOHN H. JONES.

T. U. NO. 7.

Officers Nominated for the Year—Merz Has No Opposition.

The May meeting of Typographical union No. 7 was held Sunday in G. A. R. Hall, Fifth avenue. The attendance was good, but not what it ought to have been out of a membership of 598. President Merz was in the chair and presided with decision and dispatch.

Louis Gill, an old-time printer, who formerly set type on the Tribune, was reported sent to the home at Colorado Springs.

The committee appointed some two months ago to investigate whether it would be advisable to take stock in a new labor paper venture reported adversely.

It was decided to hold the annual memorial services on Sunday, June 20.

Organizer Kline reported progress on the unionizing of the job offices. Report was also made of the organizing of a Woman's Label League.

The following officers were nominated for the year: President, Eugene Merz; vice president, Harry Dolan; secretary-treasurer, C. Q. Lafferty; sergeant-at-arms, William Schaffer; reading clerk, William Perry; trustee, Theodore Keifer and another member; delegates to the "St. Joe" convention of the I. T. U., Charles H. Leighley and "Colonel" Simms (newspaper) and C. Will Koch (job printers).

Labor Tribune

JOS. TELFORD, Pub'r.

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THE HELPFULNESS OF PROPER VOWS TO THE LORD.

WHO SHOULD MAKE VOWS

THE RESPONSIBILITY ATTACHED

PASTOR RUSSELL'S DISCOURSE AT BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2.—Pastor C. T. Russell preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle today taking as his text the words, "I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people. I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord." (Psa. 116: 14, 13.) He said:

No less than ten times does the Prophet David refer to his vows to the Lord; the propriety of so doing and his appreciation of the responsibilities thus incurred and his determination to fulfil his vows. The word Vow is rarely used today except in respect to clerical vows, baptismal vows, marriage vows. The word vow has to considerable extent been superseded by the word **promise** and other words which signify an obligation to the Lord, a covenant or agreement, as, for instance, we speak of our covenants with the Lord, meaning our vows or obligations. The word consecration is frequently used to express this thought of avowed obedience and sacrifice to the Lord and his cause. Thus when St. Paul writes, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service," he is exhorting us to consecration—to an avowal of fidelity to the Lord, to the extent of death. Much is said in the Scriptures respecting the making of such consecration vows to the Lord.

The Scriptures contain severe warnings against the making of vows to the Lord carelessly, assuring us that it would be better to make no vow at all than to vow and to fail to perform to the extent of our ability. It is in harmony with this, that our Lord forewarns us to sit down first and count the cost of discipleship, so that there may be no falling back or even looking back subsequently. He declares, He that puts his hand to the plow and then looks back, regretting his covenant or vow of sacrifice, will not be accounted worthy of a share in the Kingdom. The Scriptures abound with exhortations that we take heed to promise the Lord nothing that we will not fulfil to the best of our ability. Permit me to quote you some of these instances.

"When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, thy God, thou shalt not slack to pay it: for the Lord thy God will surely require it of thee (it will be sin in thee to ignore it)—That which is gone out of thy lips thou shalt keep and perform, even a **free-will offering unto the Lord thy God.**"—Deut. 23: 21-23.

"When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it; for he hath no pleasure in fools; pay that which thou hast vowed. Better is it that thou shouldst not vow, than that thou shouldest vow and not pay (the vow)."—Eccl. 5: 4-5.

"Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in Zion: and unto thee shall the vow be performed. O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come."—Psa. 65: 1-2.

"Vow, and pay unto the Lord your God: let all that be round about him bring presents unto him that ought to be feared."—Psa. 76: 11.

"My praise shall be in the great congregation; I will pay my vows before them that fear him."—Psa. 22: 25.

"Offer unto God thanksgiving; and pay thy vows unto the Most High: and (then) call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. But unto the wicked (covenant breakers, vow breakers), God saith, What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldest take my covenant into thy mouth? Seeing that thou hatest instruction, and castest my words behind thee."—Psa. 50: 14-17.

"Thy vows are upon me, O God. I will render praises unto thee. For thou hast delivered my soul from death; wilt thou not deliver my feet from falling?"—Psa. 56: 12-13.

"I will abide in thy tabernacle forever; I will trust in the covert of thy wings. For thou, O God, hast heard my vows: thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name. So will I sing praise unto thy name forever, that I may daily perform my vows."—Psa. 61: 4-8.

"I will pay thee my vows, which my lips have uttered, and my mouth hath spoken, when I was in trouble."—Psa. 66: 13-14.

Proper Vows Valuable.

As we have seen from the foregoing illustrations a vow represents a promise or covenant with God, respecting some matter not strictly called for by Divine Law. That is to say, whatever is demanded of us by Justice is an obligation, and could not properly be considered a sacrifice or consecration, such as the word vow would imply. It is for this reason that specific vows are not outlined and commanded in the Scriptures. The entire decalogue is commanded; and love for God and for our neighbor to the fullest extent is **commanded**; but the Vow is merely **suggested** as a possibility to those desirous of making an offering or sacrifice to the Lord. Similarly the Divine Law, which **commands** that the human nature be restrained from sin and be obedient to every law of righteousness, **does not command** that we shall consecrate our lives to the extent of sacrificing them, even in the Divine service.

A thing demanded and commanded cannot be a sacrifice. Thus the Apostle, when urging upon all believers consecration, does not command it, nor even hint a penalty upon those who do not consecrate. He merely urges, saying, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Whoever accepts the Apostle's suggestion sacrifices his human rights to the Lord and his cause and the expression of such a sacrifice or consecration is a vow—an avowal.

While it is true that those who make a vow of consecration and who fail to perform it in spirit will be less esteemed of the Lord than those who never made this vow, nevertheless there is a great blessing connected with such an avowal of loyalty to God, to the extent of self-sacrifice. Those who never make this consecration, this Vow, will in no sense be sharers of the heavenly Kingdom and its high spiritual reward. This does not mean that God has no other portion, no other blessing, for those who refrain to vow, for those who refrain to come into consecration. We have previously shown that in the Divine purpose there is an age of restitution just in advance of us, the blessings of which the Scriptures assure us will be for all the families of the earth. (Acts 3: 19-21.) But we remind you that the high calling, the election of this Gospel Age, guarantees to those who make the **Vow of consecration** to the Lord and who perform it faithfully a still greater blessing than restitution and heavenly spiritual nature with glory, honor and immortality and participation in the Divine nature. God is now justifying believers through faith, in order to give them an opportunity to consecrate themselves, to make their vows unto the Lord and to show their love and loyalty by keeping these vows. In view of this who will say that God has not attached a great blessing to this vow of consecration—to all those who present themselves in sacrifice to him?

How Vows May Assist.

The will is the proper ruler of human life; but the fact is that a great many people are without this ruler and guide as respects the higher things of life. Early in life the will usually decides for name and honor and wealth, to be secured as honestly and as easily as possible. The will represents the sentiment of our strongest or preponderating characteristics or mental qualities. In a majority of people these are not the highest qualities of the mind, but rather the lowest. Selfishness, acquisitiveness, combativeness, destructiveness and animal passion lie at the base of the brain and are usually persistently cultivated, encouraged and gratified, with merely certain limitations of decency, honesty, respectability, associating with them as a veneer.

A phrenological examination of the brain shows other higher and nobler qualities of the mind in every case, but with many the upper stories of the mind are comparatively unfurnished and unoccupied. The owner of the frame lives almost continually in the cellar. Why is this so? Because the lower organs have to do with the necessities of every day life. And the owner of the brain often finds it inconvenient to consult the higher elements of his organism, because these usually through conscience would be inclined to reprove his course of life. His justice would frequently forbid commercial transactions which his lower nature desires to put through. His benevolence, his spirituality, his veneration for God and his Word, if allowed to speak, would thwart his selfish plans and resolutions.

What such a man needs to do is to **make a vow to himself** that he will seek to live in harmony with his own convictions—that he will not allow the baser qualities of his nature to rule him but will regulate those qualities by the noblest and best sentiments of which he is possessed. We suggest that this vow be to himself, because it could not be a vow to God. **God's Law commands his best** and, in living according to any other standards he is living in violation to the Divine Law written in his very constitution, represented in the organs of his brain. True, our fallen brains are not perfectly balanced, nevertheless, a measure of the Divine likeness is to be found in every human brain not idiotic.

If the whole world could come to appreciate these facts and if each person would **vow to himself** to live his own very best—according to his own highest ideals—in full harmony with the measure of the Divine likeness which he possesses, the world would straightway be comparatively a Paradise. True, many things would still be amiss, but the will, the most important factor, if right with God, would bring a measure of peace to every heart, to every home, to every land.

A New Heart Needed.

"Create within me a clean heart, O Lord, and renew a right spirit within me." (Psa. 51: 10.) The man or woman who begins reformation of life, by **vowing to himself** to live according to his best natural ability will find himself disappointed still; because of the impossibilities of harmonizing all the various qualities of his mind under present conditions connected with the reign of sin and death in the world. He will find that to will may be present with him, but to perform the will of his nobler mind will be an impossibility, because through heredity and through commercial customs and through his own habits of life, his lower organs are fully developed and stronger in their combination, while the organs representing his nobler sentiments are relatively weak, inexperienced and out of accord with the Sin and Death condition which prevail on every hand.

It is asked why this is so? The Scriptural reply is that that we were born in sin and shapen in iniquity; and in sin did our mothers conceive us. (Psa. 51: 5.) The Bible tells us of the origin of sin in the disobedience of Eden. It tells us of the sentence of sin. And we see how that sentence has bound and enfeebled our race on its way to the tomb. The effort to live righteously, soberly and justly in this present world is so great that if there were no future prospects, no Divine promises of future life, we might well consider, as the Apostle suggests, whether we might not better eat, drink and be merry and die rather than fight a continual warfare against so heavy an odds.

Give the Will to God.

The Scriptures inform us of the Divine pity for our race in its fallen condition; yea, that God perceived all of our distressed conditions before he created us and even then planned a remedy. "The Lamb slain from before the foundation of the world." The Bible shows us that Jesus was that Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world. It shows that before he can deal with the world, according to the Divine arrangement, he must purchase all of its rights and interests by his own perfect life. In our Lord's sacrificial experiences these two things were accomplished. He kept the Law and had a right to all of its blessings as a *man*. He sacrificed those rights in the interests of the world of mankind. He received a reward of life eternal on the higher spiritual plane. The next thing in order is to give to mankind the blessings secured by his sacrificial death.

Our Redeemer might have consummated the entire work of uplifting humanity from sin and death back to all that was lost and which he redeemed by his own sacrifice. But God had a higher and a grander message which would still further illustrate the length and breadth and height and depth of his justice, wisdom, love and power. This plan, which God is pursuing, calls from amongst the redeemed race those who have hearts hungry and thirsty for righteousness and harmony with God. By various processes these are "called" and chosen, instructed and tested and made ready as the members of Christ, God's jewels, who are promised a close relationship with their Lord in the future, represented by the picture of a bride and queen in relation to the king of Glory. It is to these, after they have believed that the Lord makes known his gracious purposes. Such of them as respond with zeal have the Apostle's exhortation to take upon them a Vow of full consecration to the Lord unto death and then to live up to the terms of that Vow to the best of their ability until the close of life.

This Vow, unlike the other we suggested, is not to themselves, not to other men or congregations, lodges or societies, but to God only. While it is true that the Vow to the Lord will not end our responsibilities, but merely begin them. It is also true that we cannot come into relationship with the Lord at all, except by making a consecration Vow. It is the Vow in advance that the Lord accepts and responds to by the begetting of the Holy Spirit. Whoever, therefore, has failed to Vow unto the Lord with consecration has failed to be begotten of the holy spirit and will have no share with the Church's glory. He may not have called it a Vow, he may not have called it consecration, he may not have called it anything; but the Vow of consecration must, nevertheless, have been his—uttered or unexpressed, before he could become a member of God's Spiritual family.

Thus our Lord's Vow of consecration was expressed in the words, "Lo, I have come, as in the volume of the Book it is written of me—to do thy will, O God." The will of the Father was that our Lord Jesus should have the opportunity of presenting himself a living sacrifice on man's behalf. Our Lord accepted this and his acceptance was his consecration Vow of obedience, even unto death of the cross. A man might have the intention for days or months or years to purchase a piece of property which he knew was for sale, yet the intention did not purchase it, nor did it give him any right or interest in the property. But when the desire for the property reached the point when he went to the agent and signed a **contract** for the purchase and made a payment on account, then he had interest in the property. Similarly God has a wonderful proposition for us. We heard about it for years and more or less believed it, yet we had neither right nor interest in it until the time came when we accepted the Lord's favor and surrendered to him our wills. That surrender of ourselves, our rights, our interests, our lives, in whatever terms we made it, few or many, words or thoughts, constituted our consecration Vow, which became to us the channel of God's grace in Christ.

Bind the Sacrifice With Chords.

Our original consecration vow, even if carefully made, we found to be but an imperfect one because of our imperfect knowledge of the trials and responsibilities and difficulties and the Lord's requirements. We found need for new vows covering new features or guarding weaknesses. Some Vows we made for our own assistance, although it might be said that everything possible was included in our original Vow. Those who follow this course bind their sacrifices the more firmly and the more closely to the altar of sacrifice and correspondingly are assisted in the narrow way and in maintaining themselves in the love of God.

In conclusion, then, let us not Vow hastily, but soberly, wisely. Let us bring ourselves under all reasonable restraints of thought and word and action—restraints to God and not to men or creeds. So doing, undoubtedly our cup of blessing will more and more overflow.

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In love and hope,
A. H. DOOLEY.

Wharton, Texas, April 22.
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Find enclosed money for my renewal to the Tribune for another year.

I take this advantage of saying that I appreciate your valuable paper very much, especially on the way you report Pastor Russell's sermons, which is one of the most valuable assets in my library and I intend to subscribe to your paper as long as you publish the sermons.

Yours very truly,
R. H. M'ELVY.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 29.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find a money order for the continuation of your paper for another year. We enjoy your paper very much, especially for Pastor Russell's sermons, and the large clear type with which you print it.

Yours truly,
MRS. KLOPFERT.

New York, April 29.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find twelve cents in postage stamps for which kindly send copies of the Labor Tribune of April 22nd, containing Pastor Russell's wonderful sermon. I also have been much interested in the able papers upon "A Gigantic Steal," and find the general attitude of the Tribune very reasonable and have taken pains to speak of it to my friends.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. J. WOODRUFF.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29.
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Please find enclosed the renewal of my subscription to your paper. While admitting that it is the honest manner and generous type in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons that attracts me to your paper. I feel that it is but just that I should assure you that I consider that your paper is the cleanest newspaper that it has been my pleasure to read.

Very truly yours,
JOHN L. CAIN.

Port Norfolk, Va., April 29.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Find enclosed remittance for another year's subscription. I am pleased ever so much with the Tribune on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, which are clear and truthfully depict the Scriptures boldly with Christian love.

Yours truly,
HERMAN RAPP.

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The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

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Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page seven.

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Labor Tribune

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THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The workmen in the iron and steel industry, who have wage scales pending at the present time, will take a good deal of encouragement out of the improved turn of affairs in that trade. It would be a mistake to say that the business is booming or that iron and steel manufacturers are making much money. But it is no exaggeration to say that the improvement in the last month or so has been notable.

Two months ago nobody knew just what to expect. Prices had been held at least outwardly steady for some time and the market can hardly be better described than by saying that it approached stagnation. Then there was the sudden announcement of cut prices, and from that day to this there has been a constant increase of new business by which practically every branch of the industry has been affected. The structural iron mills have taken particularly large contracts.

Business men all over the country have begun to feel greater confidence that if crops are good and industrial troubles are deferred business of all kinds will soon get out of the trough of the long depression. In New York city it is said that no less than $60,000,000 worth of new buildings have been started during the last three months. All that business needs is half a chance. If it gets that half a chance, we shall probably be enjoying real prosperity a year hence.

The improvement in iron and steel is all the more gratifying because this is so basic an industry and because it was perhaps harder hit than any other. As the largest single producing concern, the United States Steel Corporation attracts marked attention with its quarterly reports of earnings. The latest one issued makes hopeful reading. The earnings for the first three months of 1909 were $22,921,268. This is a decrease of $3,304,000 compared with the preceding quarter but an increase of $4,692,000 compared with the quarter of 1908. Such a showing is better than anticipated. It is significant in this connection that the New York Sun states that in view of the report it is generally believed in the financial districts of New York that the company will not make any effort to reduce wages.

PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The echoes of the report of the Pittsburg Survey continue to be heard in all parts of the country. As most of our readers will recall, the Survey of Pittsburg was the first investigation made into the social, industrial and municipal conditions of any American city by the Russell Sage Foundation for the study of such matters. The Foundation has $10,000,000, the income of which is spent in hiring trained investigators and publishing the results of their labors. Pittsburg was the field selected first because of its great industrial importance. After a year of careful research, it published a volume in which so many needed industrial reforms are pointed out that other communities are trembling at the investigators' approach.

One of the chief needs indicated by the Survey is better protection from accidents. In view of the prominence given this topic by the Survey and the appalling statistics it furnished of industrial slaughter, it is gratifying to note what earnest efforts are being made to find an effective remedy. Just what should be done that is not now being done is not as plain as one might desire. As one writer shows, in England legislation intended to protect workmen has been followed by an increase of killed and wounded. Under the plan of a fixed payment for injury and death, both injuries and deaths have grown in number.

The United States Steel Corporation has appointed a Safety Committee of twenty experts to examine plants and report safeguarding apparatus. Last year $12,000 were spent on the recommendations of this committee.

Betterment work of this kind is in progress in all the larger trusts. The National Civic Federation has organized a committee of women, which has just held its meeting at Washington to urge the better protection of employes and better factory conditions. In New York, the Third Avenue Railroad has opened a club house at its terminal for its men and their families. At the Street Railroad Convention at Syracuse, J. H. Pardee urged the systematic instruction of employes in the heavy damages paid for accident. In some companies a tenth of the receipts go this way. The federal government has taken up the problem of preventing mine disasters and much good work in this direction has been done at the mine experiment station established in Pittsburg. The safety-appliance exhibits held in the last two years in various parts of the country have been very largely attended.

All these are wholesome signs. They indicate that while the need of a remedy, is becoming acute we are not blind to it. We recognize clearly the demands of the situation and are determined to satisfy them at all costs. With so many earnest minds intent on the subject we have faith that before long a material improvement in the industrial accident record will be effected.

LABOR UPRISING IN FRANCE.

France seems to be facing a serious situation politically in the threatened uprising of workingmen. As this article is being written, the unions of government employes are balloting on the question of going out on strike, with the general understanding that the decision is affirmative and that only a retreat on the government's part can avert a conflict.

Originally a mere movement of the employes in the postal service to obtain better wages and working conditions, the affair seems to have taken a sudden turn in semi-revolutionary direction. The General Federation of Labor of France, with which the government employes are associating themselves, actually avows that it proposes to overthrow the existing order of things and emancipate the proletariat. This sounds in American ears simply like Socialism of an advanced type. Similar talk has been frowned upon repeatedly in conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Indeed, industrial conditions must be greatly better in this country than in France, for proclamations of the same sort would leave the rank and file of American labor unionists either openly hostile or cynically indifferent. Labor would have to be much worse treated than it is now to make it possible for any proposition to emancipate the proletariat by a great strike to be taken seriously.

In France, the grievance of the unions against the government is not so clear to American eyes as it might be. It is true that French workingmen receive smaller pay than American workingmen, but the general scale of life there is simpler and the responsibility of the government for whatever is at fault in French industrial and economic conditions has yet to be demonstrated. As a matter of fact, the French government has shown more disposition to adopt semi-Socialist or paternalistic measures for the aid of the poor than public opinion has ever been persuaded to urge upon any party in power at Washington. The French workingman has full constitutional liberty; has the legal right to organize and strike when conditions are not satisfactory; he has the ballot and can hold office; the government is planning a system of old age pensions; and, better than all, the French wage-earner is believed to have the largest average of savings of any man in his position in the world.

One can hardly avoid a suspicion that there is much politics of a shady character back of the threatened uprising. The French Republic has had some knotty problems to untangle and has never been free from the menace of Royalist and other reactionary plotters. It is asserted that the Royalists, with their silly yet dangerous, itching to restore the monarchy, are secretly fomenting the agitation. If they did so openly, they would defeat their own ends. But they can accomplish much by skillful intrigue. That they are helping the trouble along is far from incredible. Insofar as the government is refusing redress to any just grievance of its employes it deserves censure. But the leaders of the unions of government employes should look to it very carefully that they are not being used to pull chestnuts out of the fire by monarchial conspirators.

ADMINISTRATION AIDS LABOR.

Readers will do well to turn to our Washington correspondence in this issue and note that the new administration has taken a step in behalf of labor in the courts of Connecticut. The attorney general of the United States has asked, and has been granted, permission to intervene there on behalf of the government in a case, the purpose of which is to test the latest employers' liability law, the one of April 22, 1908. This is one of the Roosevelt acts. Under its provisions, railroads and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce are held liable in damage for injuries sustained by their employes in course of their employment. The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company was sued under the act in the state courts at New Haven, and the federal government has gone to the rescue of the plaintiff, Edgar Mondon, and will try to secure a judgment in his favor against the railroad company which defends against the claim on the ground that the act is unconstitutional.

Attorney General Wickersham's brief seems to be a strong one. In the brief it is contended that the questions raised in this case are settled by the decision of the supreme court in former liability cases, and that the statute is constitutional, though broad enough to include an action for an injury sustained by a servant of a railroad engaged in interstate commerce, caused by the negligence of an employe not engaged in interstate commerce.

It remains for the courts to say whether the attorney general's argument is good law. It certainly, however, seems to be sound sense. "In passing this statute," the brief argues, "congress was legislating solely with respect to the relation of interstate railroads and their employes while engaged in interstate commerce. It is the object of the act to protect an employe engaged in interstate commerce from injury as the result of any negligence of the interstate carrier, or of any of its instrumentalities. While a servant of an interstate road is about his master's business and engaged in interstate commerce, he is entitled to and is within the protection of the congressional power. The interstate business of railroads is so intermingled with their state business that no segregation can be recognized in regulating the relation between interstate carriers and their interstate servants."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

With wheat at present prices the mobs that are wrecking bakeries in New York know not what they do.

It will now cost you $1 to get a marriage license in Pennsylvania. Everything advancing but wages.

Every man should promptly answer a communication calling for a reply. Good breeding and decency demand it.

The hope that Wheat Cornerer Patten was lost or had been kidnaped has, alas! been cruelly shattered.

W. C. Maybury, former Mayor of Detroit, who has welcomed the A. A. of I. S. and T. W. to that city, died last week.

There would have been a hair pulling match, at least, if those Mercer women could have got within reach of the lady kidnaper.

New styles in men's straw hats are not yet in evidence, but it is a safe bet that the "peach basket" model will not predominate.

Abdul Hamid does not mind giving up his harem, and he is willing to take chances in giving up his life, but his private bank account—oh, no.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Federal Government Intervenes in a Connecticut Case to Support the Constitutionality of Employers' Liability Law--Congress Asked to Investigate U. S. Judges.

Washington, May 11.—(Special.)—The government last week filed in the supreme court, second of errors, New London county, second judicial district of Connecticut, its brief in the case of Edgar G. Mondon, plaintiff, against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The case was brought under the employers' liability act, of April 22, 1908, and the government, by permission of the court, is allowed to intervene and file a brief in support of the constitutionality of the act, which has been challenged by the defendant company.

Attorney General Wickersham and Wade H. Ellis, his assistant, who prepared the brief, have taken a strong personal interest in this case, because of its importance, and at the outset state that the government has no interest in any other question involved than to defend the validity of the wholesome act of congress, passed for the protection of a vast number of citizens and for the safety of interstate commerce.

In the brief, it is contended that the questions raised in this case are settled by the decision of the supreme court in the former liability cases and that the statute is constitutional though broad enough to include an action for an injury sustained by a servant of a railroad engaged in interstate commerce caused by the negligence of an employe not engaged in interstate commerce. The brief argues:

"In passing this statute congress was legislating solely with respect to the relation of interstate railroads and their employes while engaged in interstate commerce. It is the object of the act to protect an employe engaged in interstate commerce from injury as the result of any negligence of the interstate carrier or of any of its instrumentalities. While a servant of an interstate road is about his masters's business and engaged in interstate commerce he is entitled to and is within the protection of the congressional power.

"The interstate business of railroads is so intermingled with their state business that no segregation can be recognized in regulating the relation between interstate carriers and their interstate servants."

The brief concludes as follows:

"This is a wise, progressive and humane statute. It seeks, within approved and conservative lines, to accomplish an object whose worth and justice all men have long admitted and many other civilized nations have long ago attained. Legislation that is to protect railway employes does not benefit a class alone. The safety of an interstate carrier's servants means the safety of interstate commerce itself.

"With respect to this act not only its beneficent purposes, but the care with which it was framed to meet the very excellent objections now urged against it should make its validity assured.

"We respectfully submit that the act here challenged is an appropriate exercise of the power of congress to regulate commerce between the states and ought to be upheld."

Making serious charges against Federal Judges John F. Philips and Smith McPherson of the western district of Missouri, Representative Murphy of that state has introduced a resolution to investigate their conduct in the litigation between the state and the railroad companies over the maximum freight law and the Missouri two-cent passenger rate law.

The preamble of the Murphy resolution claims that the two judges accompanied certain railroad attorneys on a fishing trip, on which occasion members of the party were arrested for violation of the game laws of the state.

The resolution charges that Judge Philips neglects his duty by continual absence from the bench, and that when he does preside the court is in session for only four hours each day. Mr. Murphy desires the conduct of Judge Philips investigated, contending that he is insulting to the attorneys who are compelled to practice in his court, and also that he has instructed at various times that the jury bring in a certain verdict. If the jurors bring in a different verdict, declares the resolution, Judge Philips becomes insulting, and practically charges that they have violated their oaths as jurors.

Mr. Murphy received a telegram from Governor Hadley of Missouri, asking not to introduce the resolution, but the telegram arrived after this action had been taken.

Being a confirmed bachelor, Governor Stuart naturally approved the bill making matrimony more costly by doubling the marriage license fee.

As a proof that he has nothing to be ashamed of, Patten, the grain corner man, carefully conceals himself wherever he goes.

Clemenceau, the French premier, has decided to defy the labor unions. In this way he makes sure that time will not hang heavy on his hands.

By the time when the powers are ready to intervene in Armenia, it looks as though there would be no Armenian Christians left.

With the aid of an encyclopedia, a glossary and a concordance, almost any learned man can get a glimmering of the meaning of a federal supreme court decision.

St. Louis boasts of a resident who drinks a gallon of whisky a week. There are also some horrible examples in these parts, but we don't boast of them.

It is said that Colonel John H. Clark now immigrant commissioner at Montreal, is to succeed "Bob" Watchorn as immigrant commissioner at Ellis Island, N. Y.

James Campbell, ex-factory inspector of Pennsylvania, was one of our callers this week. "Jim" is looking well and is in excellent health. While in our office he had a chat with President Riley of the stogie makers.

Patten is back again boosting the wheat market, but there are strong suspicions that he is doing it to prepare a chance for getting rid of some millions of bushels of wheat that he has been forced to accumulate.

According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, women in buying for the family spend 60 to 70 per cent of the total earnings. What amount of good this army would do if they would demand the union label.

The total membership of the United Mine Workers of America, according to the latest figures compiled at the national headquarters of the organization, is now about 309,000. This is the largest paid-up membership on record in the history of the prosperous organization.

Labor union No. 55, A. F. G. W. U., elected Louis Kanzleiter and A. Hooren as delegates to the national convention, to be held at Brooklyn, N. Y., commencing July 5, 1909. This is the second time Brooklyn has been honored since the formation of the Flints Association, in 1878.

More than 2,000 employes of the Pennsylvania railroad are receiving pensions from the company on January 1, 1909, and the payments authorized to be made to them during 1908 amounted to $544,245.08. Since the pension department was established, in 1900, the sum of $2,445,793.77 has been paid to retired employes.

The Tribune is in receipt from the Boston Music Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., of a well-written song entitled "The Union Label Guard." The music and words are up-to-date by the well-known writer, George W. Williams, and is dedicated to the A. F. of L. The price is 15 cents, five cents of which is donated to the striking hatters.

Typographical Union No. 7, this city, paid $214.60 into the pension fund for March.

The International Typographical Union has loaned the United Hatters of North America $5,000.

Rather than see the assistant secretary of the A. A. abolished, John Williams, the secretary, offers to resign.

We predict that all the old officers of the A. A. of I. S. and T. W. will be re-elected but two vice presidents.

The International Typographical Union has $249,286.69 in its treasury, $117,442.16 is in the old age pension fund.

Two million citizens of the United States are out of work. This estimate, believed to be conservative, was made by Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor.

The voluntary contributions to the fund for construction of an addition to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Col., now amounts to $1,856.38.

The Iron City Trades Journal says that the roast they gave a certain labor paper in this city drove a solicitor to drink. The wonder is that its few readers, judging by its recent issues, are not all driven to drink.

The Tribune predicts that the A. A. of I. S. and T. W., now in session at Detroit, will reduce the vice presidents from five to three. An attempt will also be made to do away with the assistant secretary.

Before another issue of the Tribune the local unions of the International Typographical union will have held their election for local officers and delegates to the annual convention, which meets in St. Joseph, Mo., this year. The election occurs Wednesday, May 19.

The Tribune was favored with a visit last week by W. H. Riley, president of the National Stogie Maker's League, Wheeling. Bro. Riley is in Pittsburg in the interest of his organization. He reports many violations of the law in this city, and says the only way to stop infractions of the law is to see that the Stogie Makers' Union label is on the box when you purchase tobies.

The ballot taken in the dyers' dispute at Bradford, England, was so unsatisfactory that the executive of the union advised the men not to strike, but to accept the conditions offered by the employers. Only 38 per cent voted and of the 4,508 who voted, only 1,375 voted for a strike. Our English brothers showed the same good horse sense that our Pittsburg street car men displayed.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, spent one day last week in Toronto, Ont., making arrangement for the international convention of the organization, which takes place during the coming summer. He said that he did not expect to be in jail at that time because he thought the supreme court would reverse the conviction against him.

The United Trades and Labor council of Cuyahogo county, Ohio, has indorsed James Reynolds for state labor commissioner, but laid on the table for future reference a motion to indorse John H. Morgan for reappointment as inspector of workshops and factories. Mike Goldsmith said Morgan had contravened union principles by fighting the Personal Liberty league.

Martin B. (Skinny) Madden, president of the Associated Building Trades unions of Chicago, and generally referred to as the local "czar of labor," was placed on trial Monday before Judge McSurely, charged with the extortion of $1,000 from Joseph Klicka for "settling" a strike. M. J. Boyle, business agent of the Electrical Workers' union, and F. A. Pouchot, chairman of the business agents of the general organization, also are defendants in the case.

The skate has a most peculiar mode of feeding. It approaches the faces of cliffs and shelving rocks, where its usual food, consisting of shell fish and crustacea, are to be found, and, as it were, hovers with its fringy fins over its prey, which are attached to or resting upon the rocks. It then opens its mouth, which is under its snout and near its breast, and at the same time uncloses two slits which are on the upper side of its body and situated one on either side, and close to the eyes. The eyes are then turned sideways, looking down through the open slits (as one might look through an opera glass), it has a clear view of the sea bottom as well as of its own mouth. This has no reference to some of Pittsburg's labor skates.

A union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held at Lincoln, Neb., on June 29-30, under the auspices of Division 98. Grand Chief Warren E. Stone and other grand officers of the B. of L. E. are expected to be in attendance. Invitations have also been issued and accepted by the following: P. H. Morrissey, President of the A. R. E. & I. A.; W. S. Carter, Grand Master, B. of L. F. & E.; A. B. Garretson, President, O. R. C.; W. G. Lee, Grand Master, B. of R. T.; Mrs. W. A. Murdock, Grand President, G. I. A. to the B. of L. E. A good program of entertainments will be provided by the committee on arrangements. Transportation furnished through the usual channels. Hotel accommodations will be ample and rates reasonable.

INCOME TAX $165,000,000.

That's What England Gets Annually Out of It.

A report which constitutes an important contribution to current discussion of the proposed income tax is made to the bureau of manufacturers of the department of commerce and labor by Charles M. Pepper, the special agent, who has been investigating fiscal affairs in Europe.

Mr. Pepper says that for the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1909, the revenue from the income tax in Great Britain was $165,000,000. This tax in 1908 was the greatest single source of revenue, exceeding the exice imposts by $1,500,000 and the customs receipts by $23,000,000.

It is explained in the report that the tax is imposed for every twenty shillings of the annual value of certain profits, which are set forth under the various schedules comprising the source of income. Two-thirds of the tax is paid indirectly. Collections include the tax on land paid through the tenants, on dividends paid from the offices of public companies and on consols paid through the Bank of England.

Incomes under $800 are exempt from the tax, and graduated abatements are allowed on incomes between $800 and $2,500. In determining the yield from the tax, which at one shilling in the pound is nominally five per cent, attention must be paid to th rate of charge. The lowest rate in the last half century has been a fraction over one cent on the dollar. Since 1896 the highest rate has been about thirty cents to the five dollars.

Mr. Pepper analyzes the various sources from which the tax is drawn and shows that the principal source comes under the group of businesses and professions and particular properties, such as railways, canals and mines, and foreign and colonial securities. The next leading source of revenue is from profits from the ownership of houses and lands. A very interesting feature of the British income tax is the amount received from investments abroad. In 1907 the income disclosed from this source was $395,000,000, but there is a large amount of income from abroad which cannot be identified as such in the assessments.

WANT GOOD STREETS.

Living in the City Yet the Streets are Impassable.

The Tribune is in receipt of the following letter from one of our readers. It speaks for itself, and goes to show that while the city folks are taxed to make good roads in the country, outside of the city, they have to put up with inconveniences far worse than the country people. Brookline is in the new Nineteenth ward, and by trolley is only 20 minutes ride from the postoffice.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7, 1909.

Mrs. R. L. Cook,
Berkshire & Crawford Sts.,
Brookline, Pa.

Dear Madam:—

In regard to rug purchased from us would say, that we have tried different times to deliver same, and also had our man to go out yesterday, and he returned saying the roads were entirely too bad, on account of having so much rain. If the weather will be dry for a few days we will be able to deliver same, but it is absolutely impossible to make delivery until the roads are dry.

Trusting you will appreciate our position in this matter, and sorry you have been caused any delay, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
KAUFMANN BROTHERS.

Labor Tribune

JOS. TELFORD, Pub'r.

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Our readers who order goods advertised in our columns, or ask for information concerning them, will oblige both the advertiser and ourselves by stating that they saw the announcement in the National Labor Tribune. While we do not undertake to vouch for any person advertising with us, we shall continue to exercise every precaution to exclude the dishonest or unworthy from these columns, and shall be glad to have the assistance of our readers in so doing. We shall esteem it a favor to be informed of the failure of advertisers to make good the offers contained in their advertisements.

INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to this office, or given to any of our authorized agents.

Subscriptions are payable in advance.

Subscribers wishing to change their posoffice address must send their former as well as the address to which they want their paper sent.

The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper very week, and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up.

PASTOR RUSSELL ON THE ATLANTIC.

"THE EARTH SHALL BE FULL OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LORD, AS THE WATERS COVER THE SEA."—ISA. 11: 9.

May 9. Steamship Mauritania, Mid Ocean.—Pastor Chas. T. Russell on board is in excellent health.

Assuredly our text has never yet had a fulfilment, but just as surely it shall be fulfilled, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it; yea, more, hath declared that ultimately "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess" Messiah, to the glory of God the Father. Some time ago in our Sunday-school hymnals a very popular melody was entitled "SHOWERS OF BLESSINGS" and prayed, "Let some droppings fall upon me." This truly expresses the Christian's experience in the present time. The Lord permits his people to have sunshine, cloud and showers for their refreshment, for their development. Nevertheless the showers of refreshing never seem to come with sufficient frequency and we continually rejoice in the hope that "still there's more to follow." What a contrast, therefore, is suggested by the words of our text—a downpour of truth and grace which will produce a flood of righteousness and knowledge of the Lord world-wide and ocean-deep!

When will this be and how will it come to pass, are the incredulous inquiries. It seems too good to be true that, after a reign of sin and death lasting for six thousand years, so wonderful a change is to be brought about! It seems too great a miracle to be expected that, after the struggle of Truth with Error, of Rightousness with Sin for long centuries, the time should ever come when Righteousness and the knowledge of God should obtain so complete a victory, so thorough a mastery of the world! When we consider that the united energies of Christendom during the last century to spread the knowledge of the Lord amongst the heathen and the results during the last century in spreading the knowledge of the Lord throughout heathendom, the Scriptural statement seems incredible. When we reflect that a century ago there were six hundred millions of heathen and that now there are twelve hundred millions, we ask ourselves by what miracle it could ever come to pass that the knowledge of the Lord should ever cover the whole earth as the waters cover the mighty deep.

"Thy Kingdom Come."

The Scriptures answer our query and explain the entire situation. They tell us that the world's conversion comes not by might nor by power of man, but "By my spirit, saith the Lord." The Bible tells us that during this Gospel Age God has poured out his holy Spirit upon his servants and upon his handmaids and upon these alone; but they tell us also that with the end of this Age and the dawning of the new dispensation the Lord will pour out his spirit upon all flesh. "After those days, saith the Lord, I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh."

But what will be the cause of this change in the Divine program, which the Almighty has foreknown from of old and foretold through the prophets. Evidently it is not a change of the Divine purpose or intent, but merely a change in the Divine operation, for "Known unto the Lord are all his works, from the foundation of the world." A lesson we all need to learn is that as, in human operations, time and order are observed, so likewise these are elements in the Divine arrangement. In the construction a foundation is the first requisite, and the roof or capstone and the finishing touches mark the completion of the edifice. So in the Divine arrangement various ages mark various degrees of development in the Divine purpose and not until the finishing touches shall have been given will the glories of the architect and builder of creation's wonderful temple be manifested. We are at present in the formative period. God has begun the great work of which he prophesied of old. Messiah has come, has died for the sins of men, has risen from the dead and been highly exalted; the Church, the spirtual Israel, gathered from natural Israel and from all the families of the earth, a "little flock," has been in process of selection for nearly nineteen centuries. Soon it will be completed—the predestinated number possessing the foreordained quality of character, "copies of God's dear Son," will have been found and tested and developed and polished and fitted and prepared for the glorious position to which they have been called as Messiah's Bride and joint-heir in his Kingdom. Then the King and Queen of the Millennial Kingdom, being in readiness for their work, a great change in the Divine program of earth will take place.

Satan Shall Be Bound.

The Scriptures most distinctly teach that we are under the reign of the Prince of this world, Satan, and that our Lord at his Second Coming in power and great glory will bind or restrain this strong one and overthrow his empire, which is not of Divine authorization, but built upon human weaknesses, ignorance and superstition. We are distinctly told that Satan shall be bound for that thousand years (the Millennium) that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years shall be finished.—Rev. 20: 2-4.

The question naturally arises, Why did God with all power at his command so long permit Satan to deceive humanity and through their superstitions and ignorance rule them as their Prince? Why was he ever given liberty or power at all over humanity? In the light of the Scriptures we may see that as God at times has used the wrath of man to praise him, so during this period of Satan's liberty he has not been permitted to frustrate the Divine Plan or intention but, unconsciously, has co-operated with it and served it. Without his blinding influence the Jewish rulers would not have crucified our Lord, as St. Peter distinctly shows, "I wot that through ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers."—Acts 3: 17.

Likewise had it not been for the delusions of Satan the Church would not have been persecuted, the way to glory and honor and immortality and joint-heirship with Christ would not have been made the "Narrow Way;" the saints, the "jewels" whom the Lord is now selecting, would not have been polished and fitted and prepared for the glorious places to which the Lord has called them. Surely, then, the Lord has used the great Adversary to assist in the accomplishing of the Divine purposes. Satan may have supposed that he was frustrating God's plans, but just as surely he was mistaken. The Divine Word is sure which declares, "My Word that goeth forth out of my mouth shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in that whereunto I sent it."—Isa. 55: 11.

Whoever can take this standpoint of absolute confidence in the Divine wisdom, love and power will have strong consolation in all of his experiences, as well as increased ability to see into the deep things of God and to realize that the things promised of God, which have not yet been fulfilled, will make perfectly clear and plain every obscure feature of the Divine program thus far partially developed.

"The Sun of Righteousness."

Attempting to give us glimpses of the glory that is to come the Scriptures use various figures of speech, telling us, for instance, that the present is a dark night as compared to the future, which will be a morning of joy. They declare, "Weeping may endure for the night, but joy cometh in the morning"—the Millennial morning.

Following the same figure we read, "The Sun of Rightousness shall arise with healing in his beams." From this standpoint the entire six thousand years of the reign of sin from the time of Adam's disobedience in the Garden of Eden to the time of the establishment of the reign of Christ has been a night time in which darkness has covered the earth and gross darkness the people." (Isa 60. 2.) The night will give place to the glorious day of his presence, the bright shining of the Sun of Righteousness.

What graphic pictures the Lord gives us, yet all beautiful in their explanatory power when we come to rightly understand them! Hearken to the prophet telling us that God's Word is now a "lamp to the feet" of the Body of Christ, the Church, and "a lantern to his footsteps." It is not a light for the world nor a lantern for the world's guidance, but simply now for the Church, because only the Church is being called and chosen and proven during this night time. The heavenly Father will deal with the world of mankind in the broad daylight of that dispensation of glory and blessing. Mark how the Apostle Paul declares, in harmony with this thought, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand." Even in his day the major part of the six thousand years of the reign of darkness had passed. The time for the Sun of Righteousness was drawing comparatively near. (Rom. 13: 12.) Mark St. Peter's comments along the same line. He says, "We have a more sure word of prophecy to which we do well to take heed, as a light that shineth in a dark place until the day dawn."—2 Pet. 1: 19.

The spirt of sleep and stupor came over the Church during the dark ages. The Lord permitted it to be so. We lost sight of the glorious things of the Restitution morning and the blessings then to come to the Church and to the world in general. These things were little preached and little believed, although most conspicuous in the Word of God. Instead we gave heed to the heathen theories and more or less mixed and combined them with the Scriptural teaching, much to our confusion. As a consequence now the Truth of God's Word when we come to it and read with better understanding is new to us, strange—verily, "Truth is stranger than fiction," because the fiction has been drilled into us from infancy and sung to us from nearly every hymn book in the world. Thus we have had a hymn-book theology rather than a Bible theology, and this accounts for the fact that the Word of God and his character are so little understood and that today leading minds are repudiating the Scriptures and taking to Higher Criticism. We need to turn back, to retrace our steps, to inquire for the old paths (Jer. 6: 16), for the doctrines older than Wesley and Calvin, older than Roman Catholicism—the doctrines of Jesus and the apostles and prophets. From this standpoint, thank God, we can see light in his light and glorify his name and appreciate his Word as containing the very essence of wisdom, justice, love and power.

The Quick and the Dead.

The proposition of the Scriptures, of a Millennial Age of blessing, coming through the establishing of God's Kingdom, for which we pray, "Thy will be done in earth as it is done in heaven," strikes people in three different ways:

(1) Some ungenerous will be disposed to resent the thought under the supposition that it would imply a more favorable opportunity for the world in general in the next Age to come into harmony with God than the Church of the present age enjoys. To these we answer that their argument is at fault because they fail to recognize the fact that the reward to be given to the overcomers of this Gospel Age, the Church class, will be a much higher one than will go to the obedient of the world in the next age. The reward of the Church will be a spirit nature and a share in the heavenly Kingdom with the Lord Jesus. The reward of the earthly class of faithful ones will be Restitution to the perfection of human nature lost by Adam and redeemed by our Lord Jesus. Surely those who appreciate the "high calling" to the Divine nature and joint-heirship with the Lord in his Kingdom will see that it is well worthy the additional sacrifices, self-denials, etc., which it will cost.

(2) Another class, generous and appreciative, offer the criticism that it seems unfair on God's part to give such a glorious Millennial opportunity to those who will be living at the time of the Second Advent and to deny it to the remainder of the race who lived previously. This also is a mistake, we answer. God's proposition is that all of the world of mankind who do not enter into the trial of this present time—the judgment or trial of the Church, the spirit-begotten ones—will have an opportunity of entering into the judgment or trial of the world for the prize of Restitution and human perfection on the earthly plane. This blessing, this privilege, will begin with the living nations at the time of the beginning of the establishment of the Lord's Kingdom, but it will not end with them. The Scriptures declare. "All nations which thou hast made shall come and worship before thee." And again, "In thy Seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed."

Some of those nations and families have perished from the earth, but the Divine provision of redemption and Restitution is meant for all eventually. The Scriptures assure us of an awakening of all the sleeping millions of earth's population. "The hour is coming in the which all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth." The Apostle tells us that they will come forth, "Every man in his own order," or class, thus intimating that from the Divine standpoint there are numerous classes of the dead. Thus the Scriptures assure us that the first class, the blessed and holy ones, the saintly, will alone share in the First Resurrection, and that these shall be priests unto God and reign with Christ a thousand years. (Rev 20: 3, 4.) The remainder of mankind will come from the tomb classified—not all at once, but class following class, until all shall have come forth.

They will not come forth to be damned or condemned. They were "condemned already" as children of Adam because his sin. It is on that account that they were "born in sin and shapen in iniquity." It was from that sin and its sentence or condemnation that Christ died to set them free. They will come forth free from that condemnation in a judicial sense, but, nevertheless, with the weaknesses of the fall still upon them, and they will be required to co-operate with the Lord in their own uplifting during that thousand years. Note that the great King of Glory, with all power in heaven and earth, could not, if he chose, lift them at once from their degradation and all that was lost, because the gradual uplifting and their own co-operation in the Divine program, so arranged, will be the most helpful way—because the learning of righteousness by the process of climbing up out of conditions of imperfection will impress upon them its principles the more thoroughly.

(3) A third class, and they are not a few, discern at once that "true and righteous are the Lord's ways and arrangements—that those now on trial have more advantage everyway in that to them was granted so high an honor and blessing and so great a stimulus to righteousness. They recognize also that the Lord's arrangements for the world, the living and the dead, will be glorious to all, to angels and to men, when all shall have been brought fully to an appreciation of the facts. These rejoice in the length and the breadth and the height and the depth of the love of God, both for the Church in the present age and for the world in the Age to come.

Knowledge of the Lord.

To some it may appear strange that it is the knowledge of the Lord that is to fill the whole earth ocean deep—not the knowledge of mankind, not the knowledge of sin, not human philosophy—none of these are to fill the earth and to bring blessings to the world of mankind, but "the knowledge of the Lord." Well did our dear Redeemer say, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Life eternal is not to be gained by a knowledge of astronomy or geology or mathematics or chemistry, etc., but by the knowledge of God. How is this? What is there so wonderful, so magnetic in the knowledge of God that it should be said that men might gain eternal life thereby? We answer that God himself is the very personification of those glorious elements of character which he demands we shall emulate, copy, pattern after. Thus our Lord Jesus said, "Be ye like unto your Father which is in heaven." Not that we can ever be exactly like him in these respects, while we have our present imperfect bodies, but his is the pattern after which we must copy as best we can now and of him be the exact copy by and by.

The thought is that as we copy our Heavenly Father's character each additional step of progress means a clearer knowledge of the Father, and only those who attain to the very perfection of love in their hearts will be able rightly, truly to know the Father or the Son. Hence to know him in the full, proper sense of the word would imply that we had attained his likeness in our hearts, and this would imply preparation for life eternal on the Divine terms. From this standpoint our text implies that all mankind will ultimately be in that condition of the knowledge of God which will imply the perfection of their hearts, imply their acceptance to eter- the Divine opportunities will have been destroyed from amongst the people in the Second Death (Acts 3: 23.) How wonderful is the Divine arrangement! Blessed are our eyes, for they see and our ears that they hear and our hearts that they now respond!

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Wharton, Texas, May 7.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am enclosing $1.00 for which I would thank you to send me 50 copies of your valuable paper containing Pastor Russell's sermon on "The Most Precious text, Jno. 3: 16." Your valuable paper is greatly appreciated in our midst.

Yours in interest of truth,
R. H. M'ELVY.

Somerville, Mass., May 9.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I very much appreciate the promptness in the arrival of your paper at my home and enjoy it very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons. These sermons are a grand testimonial for the truth.

Hoping that you will continue to circulate the truth and wishing you much success in your good work.

W. T. DOWDEN.

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Silver Creek, Ga., May 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for which renew my subscription to the Tribune and send me five copies of the Tribune of April 22, edition.

We are very much pleased with Pastor Russell's sermons which appear in the Tribune in such clear type and nice style. Very Respectfully,

J. O. CAMP.

Millville, N. J., May 9.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Mrs. Haviland sent me postal relative to renewal of paper. I am away most of time and do not keep posted regarding Catskill Mountain home matters.

Enclosed find check for same; pardon delay. Very truly,

G. P. HAVILAND.

P. S.—Best way to treat these tardy ones is cut paper out and learn them a lesson. Your paper is a good one—good large, clear print and Pastor Russell's sermons are worth more than the subscription price.

G. P. H.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Joseph Henderson, Winoa.
Mrs. G. P. Hoviland, Catskill.
J. O. Camp, Silver Creek.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Promptness in renewing subscriptions when expired will be highly appreciated.

We will cheerfully send sample copies to all who wish them.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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Labor Tribune

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

A REMARKABLE TARIFF VOTE.

One of the most significant ballots that have been taken in congress during the present generation was taken last Thursday in the senate on the Aldrich amendment to the house tariff bill. As our readers are mostly aware, the house bill, drafted by Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, placed iron ore on the free list, although it has been dutiable under the existing tariff at 40 cents a ton. The only people desiring it to be free of duty are the few manufacturers on the Atlantic seaboard, who can import ore from Cuba more cheaply than they can get the domestic ore from the Lake Superior region. The domestic ore producers were of course opposed to the house bill.

Last week, after much debate, the senate voted on an amendment restoring the duty, but making it only 25 cents a ton instead of 40 cents as in the existing law. Some of the senators on the Republican side abstained from voting and fourteen voted against the amendment, claiming that any duty at all was in the interest of the United States Steel Corporation which they asserted had a monopoly of the domestic ore. But the desertion of these fourteen senators from the Republican ranks was not the most noteworthy feature of the contest. The advocates of a duty on ore won an overwhelming victory, and while the fourteen Republican senators were stultifying themselves by voting for free trade no less than seventeen Democratic senators deserted the Democratic ranks and voted with the Republican majority in favor of a duty. The amendment was accordingly carried by a vote of 61 to 24.

While a few low-tariff theorists have been making a noisy demonstration in the Republican party against the present protective standard and endeavoring to make the tariff a revenue affair, with protection merely incidental, the protectionists sentiment has been making sensational inroads into the Democratic ranks. In 1894 there were enough Democratic protectionists to prevent President Cleveland from giving the country the sort of a tariff bill that he had favored and promised, and it will be recalled that he allowed the Wilson bill to become law without his signature. In the fifteen years which have passed since then, the development of manufactures in the south has made large portions of that section of the union almost as protectionist in interest and convictions as Pennsylvania itself. When seventeen Democratic senators —more than one-half the Democratic membership of that body—range themselves on the protectionist side in a test vote like that on the iron ore schedule, it is a memorable occurrence.

Some of the organs of the low-tariff Republicans are breathing threats as to what will happen in the next congressional elections if congress does not make the tariff as low as they want to see it. Threats are cheap. Anybody can make them. For our part we believe that the worst that can happen the Republican party in congress will happen to it as the result not of adhering to protection but as the result of abandoning it.

The Republican national platform of last fall was as outspoken in its defense of the protective policy as any that the party ever adopted. And it is inconceivable that the party will retreat on this issue now, when its success is bringing the Democratic party to it and foreshadowing the utter collapse of any campaign that the Democrats might attempt to make against the Republicans on the free-trade issue.

The action of the Democratic representatives in congress proves that they no longer believe in a tariff-for-revenue-only themselves. For the Republicans to betray the workingmen of the country at this stage by taking off the protective duties would be amazing folly. We agree with the statement of a Pittsburg daily paper that the country is as a whole more protectionist today than it ever was before, let the handful of radical revisionists make as much hubbub as they will.

In this connection it is no more than justice to one of the Pennsylvania senators to recognize the able work he has done on the senate floor during the last two weeks defending the protective doctrine and exposing the ignorance and misrepresentation of the opponents of the senate bill. The senator we refer to is Geo. T. Oliver. Mr. Oliver is a new senator, but he has already proved himself a valuable one. He knows the iron and steel trade from the inside, having had practical experience in it many years. His explanations of the needs of the industry have been clear and convincing. No senator has rendered more substantial service to his state and country in recent years.

HIGH COST OF LIVING AND THE REMEDY.

Ida Tarbell's article in the American Magazine on the great increase in the cost of living, particularly as it bears upon the working classes, does not seem to us to be greatly exaggerated. But it does not tell us how we are to overcome the condition. The annual per capita cost of the necessities of life is estimated by the bureau of statistics at Washington at $107.26 (in 1906.) This is an increase of nearly fifty per cent from the $74.31 estimated to have been the cost in 1896, just ten years before.

An increase of one half in the cost of living in the short space of ten years is a serious matter. If we could remedy it simply by resolving that we, the workers, shall appropriate a larger share of the product of our labor, all would be well. But we cannot have in this world simply by taking. And it would seem to the average mind that in order to avert the widespread disturbances which Miss Tarbell fears are in store it is needful to study the cause of the growing burden of the consumer. When we have once ascertained the cause, we shall be in better shape to suggest the remedy.

The answer that is most often forthcoming to the question why prices are so high is that they are raised by the trusts. We believe the answer is true, but only to a certain extent. The average trust is essentially an effort to obtain a monopoly. And monopolies charge the consumer the last cent that they can. But when this has been said, there is still something left to be explained. And we find in a report issued on Monday of this week by the same bureau of statistics at Washington what seems to us to explain it partially. This report shows the tremendous increase in the world's gold production. Everybody knows that the volume of money has something—Mr. Bryan says almost everything—to do with the price level. When money is scarce, prices fall, as witness all panics. When money becomes more abundant, prices once more rise. Now, gold is the monetary medium of all the great nations at the present time, and it is pouring forth from the mines literally in a flood. The annual production now exceeds $400,000,000, or twice as much as ten years ago. In the ten years ending 1908, the world's output was $3,400,000,000, or one-third as much as the output for four hundred years preceding.

There is now in the world $7,000,000,000 gold in the form of money. Of this amount the United States holds almost one-fourth, its supply exceeding that of any other nation. We believe this is one of the reasons why prices are higher here than in other countries—also, why wages are higher, for of course wages as well as prices are affected by the volume of money. Labor, in other words, is a commodity.

An undue increase in the volume of money works about as much harm as an undue and sudden contraction of it. Whether gold is going to become so cheap as to make it as undesirable for monetary purposes as silver has become, we cannot undertake to say. But certainly there are signs that the consumers of commodities are paying the penalty of monetary inflation at the present time. Together with the operations of trusts, this cheapening of gold is making the wage-earner pay too much for what he must eat and wear.

If some plan could be devised of assuring the worker a larger share of his production, all would be well. The Socialist aims at such an accomplishment, but we do not need to tell our readers that the majority of workingmen are as suspicious of the practicability or desirability of Socialism as any other class of the community. There are other measures of relief of less sweeping and more certain character, and trust regulation is one of them. It is not impossible that radical legislation in regard to the coining of money will in the not distant future be accepted as another. Free coinage of silver had to be suspended to avoid the ills of inflation. Free coinage of gold may yet have to be suspended for the same purpose.

LABOR COLONIES.

The State of New York is trying to deal with the tramp problem on the pattern furnished by the labor colonies of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. Leading charitable organizations and large business concerns support the establishment of such colonies.

The idea is to send those convicted of vagrancy to labor colonies, where they will be detained for a longer or shorter period, and teach to reclaim and cultivate the land. They are to be paid for their work and the amount earned turned over to them when released. It is stated that the plan has worked so satisfactorily in the European countries where it has been tried, that vagrancy there is practically unknown.

That the tramp question demands special attention in this country, is evident to all. It is claimed that we have here from 500,000 to 1,000,000 vagrants. The loss suffered through tramps by railroads is estimated at $25,000,000 annually, which accounts for the interest in the proposed new plan of dealing with them by railroad officials.

So long as the tramps are kept working at agricultural production we favor the experiment. They may help to cheapen the cost of food to the workers in the manufacturing and mining regions, who now have to pay too high. But organized workingmen will as vigorously oppose tramp labor applied to manufacturing as they now oppose prison labor so applied.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

John Williams' bluff went with the A. A. delegates.

The deposed vice presidents of the A. A. will have to make hay in the next four months.

Didn't we tell you that the vice presidents would be reduced by the A. A.?

The iron ore industry is to be simply impaired by the tariff adjusters; not destroyed.

Corey has gone to Paris. Before sailing he said the iron trade was looking better.

After getting some points on the steel industry, the senate is half inclined to take another think.

There is a brighter prospect that Western Pennsylvania will get something like a square deal along tariff lines.

A reunion of Welshmen living in and near Pittsburg will be held by the St. David's society at a date to be fixed in one of the big parks.

The terrible sleeping sickness is also prevalent outside of Africa. It has been known to attack some union officials in Pittsburg.

Governor Stuart has vetoed the bill increasing the salaries of the 37 deputy factory inspectors of this State from $1,200 to $1,500. They get enough now for what work they do.

Seven monkeys were cremated at Jeffersonville, Ind., recently. We hope these were not some of the same tribe Brother Evans referred to in his letter last week.

That appeal from the Woods Run district, so long distressed by the business depression, and now by the ferryboat calamity, deserves speedy and generous response.

The Rockefeller congregation is so poor that it has to content itself with a church costing a beggarly $500,000. At this rate it may become necessary to bow the knee to a new patron.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have erected a beautiful monument over the last resting place of P. J. McGuire at Camden, N. J., who organized the brotherhood.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that one-half of the men she meets are lobsters; the other half shrimps. Thank goodness she does not identify all of us as sharks.

Having convinced himself that pig iron, scrap iron and Harveyized steel are all the same thing, Senator Cummins feels that he is a crack authority on metal schedules.

Steps are being taken to erect the statue of a red Indian as a companion piece to the Statue of Liberty. Better hurry this up or there will not be a live Indian left to serve as a model.

Since the International Typographical Union pension fund was inaugurated sixteen drawing that relief in New York (Big Six) have passed over to the Great Beyond, three of which were during the past month.

Notices have been posted at the Leechburg, Pa., plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, that the mills will be closed down. The shutdown is not expected to last more than a few weeks.

The citizens of Zoar, O., are preparing a large cistern in the street in the center of the village and expect to fill it with cider next cider-making season. This is the place to migrate to to get a cheap jag, as the cider will be free.

The entire crews of the finishing department at the A. M. Byers Company mill at Girard, O., was discharged Saturday. The puddling department is not affected and is being operated in full. A new lodge of the A. A. was organized by the finishers one week before.

Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, had a chat with President Taft Saturday afternoon. This was Lewis' first call at the White House since Mr. Taft was inaugurated, and they had a satisfactory discussion of industrial matters.

In San Francisco the Union Labor party leaders have selected P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, for mayor; Thomas F. Finn, for sheriff and H. L. Mulcrevy for county clerk as candidates for the three principal offices at the coming municipal election.

"Lew" Brown, formerly a shearman at the old Morehead-McClean plant, Soho, launched his yacht "Skibo" at Atlantic City, Friday. The boat is named after "Andy's castle in Scotland. His daughter did the christening.

Announcement has been made by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington Del., that they have decided to offer 2,000 shares of the 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the company for subscription among the 7,000 employes of the company, with the purpose of making them partners in the business.

Another shift in officers at the New Kensington, Pa., works of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company is made by the transfer of George C. Stone to New Castle and the appointment of Joseph U. Hartill of Cambridge, O., to succeed him as manager of the Pittsburg plant of the company at New Kensington, Pa.

Samuel Edwards, the well-known galvanizer who has been managing the mill at Atlanta, Ind., for some time, and who for over a month has been in Philadelphia under treatment for rheumatism, dropped in to see us Saturday. "Sam" is greatly improved in health, so much so that he left Wednesday to take charge of the mill which will resume next Monday with good prospects for a steady run until 1910.

Judge Fullerton would sound well. And the plain people of Armstrong county are likely to show that they think it sounds better than Judge Patton. Workers, vote for Fullerton at the Republican primaries.

The strike of the French postal and telegraph employes seems doomed to failure. Out of 24,000 workers of this department in the city of Paris less than 2,000 are out; and half of this number have been dismissed from the service of the government. The offer of a sympathetic strike from the spokesmen of the railroaders' and miners' unions appears to have been unauthorized.

Among the figure collections in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, shortly to be issued, are some regarding immigration. It appears from these that the total number of immigrants coming into the United States since 1820, the year of earliest record, exceeded 26,000,000. During the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, the number averaged more than a million a year. The total number of persons of foreign birth living in the United States at the date of the last census (1890) was 10,460,000, and they formed 13.7 per cent of the whole population. The proportion of the foreign born has fluctuated somewhat in the course of the last half century, reaching 14.8 per cent in 1890, 13.3 per cent in 1880, 14.4 per cent in 1870 and 13.2 per cent in 1860. It is however, decidedly above the proportion recorded ten years before the last-mentioned date, namely, in 1850, when it amounted to only 9.7 per cent.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

No Less Than Seventeen Democratic Senators Break Away From Their Party and Vote to Keep a Protective Duty On Iron Ore--Depew On Cost of Living.

Washington, May 18.—(Special.)—Iron ore was placed on the dutiable list last Thursday by the senate, 17 Democrats assisting in the operation. The vote was 61 to 24. The rate was fixed at 25 cents a ton, which is 15 cents lower than the present duty. The house left iron ore on the free list.

The Democrats who voted for a duty on ore did so on the theory that it was a revenue measure, and that it was not proper to permit the United States Steel Corporation to get its raw material free of duty. Fourteen Republican senators, mostly from the middle west, voted against the 25 cent rate, they taking the view that the duty placed upon ore was in the interest of the Steel Corporation, which is said to own a large part of the valuable supply in this country.

No better example of the manner in which party lines are split could be furnished than was displayed by this vote on ore. It demonstrated beyond any question that the finance committee will be supported with plenty of votes to enable it to work out the schedules it , as planned, and it further showed that while the insurgent Republican element in the senate is strong, it is not to be counted upon with the, full strength of the Democrats on any question, and therefore it will be unable to break down the program outlined by the committee.

The greatest significance that attaches to this vote on ore is that it means the sustaining of the committee's rates on iron and steel throughout, since, with the raw material dutiable it will be necessary to fix the rates on the finished products in the same proportion as fixed by the committee. Furthermore, it means a duty on hides, coal and lumber, raw materials and products of the earth, which come in the same category as ore and to which the same arguments apply as to ores. The Democrats who voted for a duty on ore will hardly be able to avoid the logic that influenced them when it is applied to these other articles.

Democratic senators voted for the committee amendment as follows:

Beacon, Bailey, Chamberlain, Clay, Daniel, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Johnston (Ala.), McEnery, Martin, Paynter, Simmons, Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor and Tillman.

Republicans who voted against the amendment are:

Beveridge, Borah, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Cummins, Curtis, Dolliver, Dupont, Gable, La Follette and Nelson.

That it is recognized by Senator Aldrich and other leaders of the senate Republican majority that there is a new lineup on the tariff, is said to have been admitted by the chairman of the finance committee yesterday during a discussion of the future prospects of the Republican party.

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania made a strong speech for the ore tariff. He pointed out to tariff-for-revenue senators that if the senate were voting on the question as a revenue matter solely no senator would vote for a lower duty than 50 cents a ton.

Senator Depew in his tariff speech accounted, in part, for the increased cost of living as follows:

"We have lost sight in this debate of changes in the cost of production; that from 1860 to 1909 wages have more than doubled; that they have advanced 25 per cent since the Dingley bill was enacted; that the hours of labor have been reduced from a third to a quarter; and that, inasmuch as in every production labor is from 60 to 90 per cent of the cost, we have thus increased our cost from 25 to 50 per cent. We have lost sight of the fact that this beneficent but almost revolutionary movement for the benefit of the workers has not advanced in anything like the same proportion in European countries."

WAGE ADVANCES.

One of Ten Per Cent in 30 Days is Foreshadowed.

If current rumors are verified, perhaps some 35,000 employes of the large iron and steel companies having headquarters in the Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania districts will receive an advance in wages of about 10 per cent on June 1 and July 1. In almost every case wages will be restored to what they were prior to April 1, when the men were obliged to accept a general reduction.

Some of the manufacturers already have posted notices at their plants that the advance will become effective June 1, and others are expected to do so shortly. A few of the companies announce they will not put the higher scale into effect until July 1, but it was confirmed yesterday that all of the men who suffered a reduction in wages on April 1 will receive the old scale in the near future.

This will include employes of all the iron and steel companies in this district except the United States Steel Corporation, the Pittsburg Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. Among the companies that will revise the wage scale are the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and all others, including the large furnace interests in the Shenango valley.

At the general offices of the Republic Iron and Steel Company notices have been posted of a revision June 1, but President T. W. Guthrie would not say what the advance would be. The new scale will not affect the tonnage men of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, as the employes in this department were not asked to accept a reduction.

The Lackawanna Steel Company was the first to announce a reduction in wages, notices having been posted at all the company's plants about the middle of March. This was followed by the announcement by the Republic, Jones & Laughlin and other independents that, owing to the decreased earnings and the lower selling prices, it would be necessary to reduce wages in all departments except salaried employes.

Officers of the United States Steel Corporation were reticent regarding the wage revision, and would not discuss the matter further than to say that no action would be taken at that time. A week or so ago it was announced that the Steel Corporation would not force the men to accept a cut.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company has rolling mills and factories at Chicago, Massillon, Youngstown, Birmingham, Ala., Toledo, Moline, Ill., East St. Louis, Muncie, Ind., Gate City, Ala.; four furnaces at Youngstown, three stacks at Thomas, Ala., and one stack each at Sharon and New Castle.

A. A. CONVENTION.

The Detroit Meeting Closes Monday. McArdle Re-Elected.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has been holding its annual convention in Detroit since May 4, adjourned sine die Monday evening after choosing Fort Wayne, Ind., for next year's convention and re-electing the following officers:

President, P. J. McArdle, Pittsburg; Secretary-Treasurer, John Williams, Pittsburg; Assistant Secretary, M. F. Tighe, Pittsburg; Trustees, C. J. Monahan, Pittsburg; Joseph Grandidier, New Albany, Ind., and David J. Davis, New Castle, Pa.

The vice presidents were reduced from five to two, Ben Jones of Pittsburg being chosen vice president for the boiling and finishing division and Llewellyn Lewis of Martins Ferry, Ohio, for the sheet and tin division.

The referendum was defeated after a hard fight. Its advocates are not discouraged, and will continue the fight at the next convention.

The system of collecting assessments has been changed from percentage to fixed plan.

The 1908-09 wage scale, with the addition of a few foot notes, was adopted in its entirety. It is believed that the manufacturers will sign the agreement which will be known as the scale of 1909-10, without a contest. It is said that the wage conference with the mill owners this year will be the shortest in the history of the organization.

British Labor Returns.

The British Board of Trade Labor Gazette has 6,000 statistical returns from trade unions and employers, relating to 1,112,000 workpeople in the principal industries, the textile trades showing that out of the 400 unions making returns, a total of 57,500, or 8.2 per cent, of the membership of 701,000 were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 8.4 per cent at the end of February and 6.4 per cent a year ago. A large number of workpeople, amounting to some 800,000, were apparently affected by the changes in the rates of wages during the month, the extent of the reductions representing a fall of £43,000 per week.

May Arbitrate Lake Strike.

Secretary Joseph Bishop of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, upon his return from Chicago, where he attended a meeting of the arbitration boards of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, New York and Ohio which he called for the purpose of having steps taken to bring about a settlement of the strike on the Great Lakes, has sent out communications to the officers of the Lake Seamen's Union and the officers of the Lake Carriers' Association inviting them to send representatives to another joint meeting of the boards to be held in Detroit next Tuesday, at which time it is hoped to take such action as will lead to a settlement of the trouble.

Delaney Again Attacked.

Recent assertions of John C. Delaney, chief factory inspector, who is a candidate for reappointment, that he was in favor of an educational qualification for children who wish to begin work, brought forth another statement from the Cild Labor Association, in which it is alleged, on the basis of letters on file with the Philadelphia Board of Education, that in 1907 Mr. Delaney refused to enforce the education requirement of the child labor law, and had to be forced to conform to it by the governor himself.

The association's statement aims to correct an impression that the new law was in any way opposed by manufacturers, except those engaged in the glass industry. It asserts that the textile manufacturers were active in support of the bill.

William Williams of New York, has been selected to succeed Robert Watchorn as Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

Governor Glasscock of West Virginia, announced the reappointment of I. V. Barton of Wheeling as State Commissioner of Labor.

A Boston sculptor declares that women are ruining their forms by following foolish fashions, but what's the use of objecting where fashion and women are concerned?

Governor Stuart has vetoed more bills than any other governor in recent years, but he had more reasons for doing so.

There is always room at the top except when our Pirates are occupying that proud eminence.

Seven thousand dollars for the Woods Run fund bears witness that the spirit of charity is not sleeping.

Labor Tribune

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The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book, giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

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FOREORDINATION, PREDESTINATION AND ELECTION.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S DISCOURSE AT GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Glasgow, May 16.—"We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose. For whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren."—Rom. 8: 28, 29.

Coming to the land of that sturdy man of God, John Knox, I am reminded of his able contention for the doctrine of Election—its Scripturalness and its demonstration of the greatness, majesty and sovereignty of the Lord our God. We surmise, however, that the good man's heart must frequently have been sorely distressed with the logic of his own argument—that the eternal woe of nine-tenths of our race was as unalterably fixed in advance of their birth as was the eternal joy of the blessed handful predestinated to be saints and to share the heavenly glories. We may well thank God, dear friends, that in the clearer light now shining upon the Scriptures we may discern the errors handed down to us from the dark ages without losing our appreciation of Divine foreknowledge and Divine sovereignty.

While it is true that it would be difficult to estimate the value of the doctrine of Divine foreknowledge taught by Brother Knox, not only in this nation, but also throughout the world, inculcating a reverence for the Almighty, it is also true that it would be difficult to estimate the amount of damage which has resulted to Christendom and throughout the world from his teachings respecting the Divine treatment of the non-elect. This serious error has alienated the hearts of thousands from God and from his Book. Let us look together at the doctrine of Election, Predestination and Foreordination, from the Scriptural standpoint, that we may note its beauties and be drawn the nearer to the Lord and to his Book in true reverence and worship.

Foreknown and Predestinated.

Our text declares that whom God did foreknow them he also did predestinate; but we notice that the predestination is stated only as respects the Church and not in respect to others. This fact does not escape the attention of others, but they have reasoned erroneously,—that if God foreknew an elect Church, for whom he predestinated special blessings and honors, this would imply that the remainder of mankind non-elect were to be tortured eternally. The logic of this position is unsound and it is quite unscriptural to say that all of the non-elect will be consigned to an eternity of torture at the hands of fire-proof demons in fulfilment of a Divine predestination fixed before creation. There is no Scripture whatever to this effect, and Brother Knox and others were in error to the extent that they wove into their theories matters not Scripturally stated.

According to the Scriptures, as well as according to human judgment as expressed in the laws of civilization, the highest, the severest penalty to be enforced, is the death penalty, the taking away of the life not used in harmony with the Creator's reasonable, righteous requirements. This is the Scriptural declaration to which, for so long a time, we were blind. "The wages of sin is death;" "The soul that sinneth, it shall die;" "All the wicked shall he destroy;" "They shall perish as brute beasts;" "They shall be destroyed with an everlasting destruction" (the Second Death.) Rom. 6: 23; Ezek. 18: 4; Psa. 145: 20; 2 Pet. 2: 12; 1 Thess. 2: 9.

Thus seen the very severest results possible to non-election would be extinction—the Second Death. But the Scriptures clearly show that God has gracious purposes, not for the "elect" only, but also for the non-elect, and that in his due time the non-elect shall be brought to a clearer knowledge of the Truth and to a full opportunity of harmony with their Creator and through Christ Jesus the re-attainment of all that was lost in Adam, all that was redeemed by the precious sacrifice of Christ. Thus, as the Scriptures declare, there is a "common salvation" (Jude 3) in which all of Adam's children shall be privileged to have a share. There is also a special salvation, a "high calling" of God in Christ, which is referred to as "so great salvation which began to be (preached) spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him." (Heb. 2: 3.) This special or great salvation is the one which our Lord hath provided for the "Elect," while the "common salvation" is his provision for the non-elect.

Does it not seem strange that Brother Knox and others, his coadjutors, in getting away from much of the smoke of the "dark ages" failed to see things of a salvation of the non-elect in God's providence? Their eyes, beholding the awful and unscriptural errors respecting eternal torment totally blinded them to God's provisions for the non-elect, for they reasoned that if God had predestinated them to eternal torment and had in advance of their creation prepared a great place of torture and fire-proof devils and fuel enough for eternity, then surely he could have no plan of salvation for them. The entire premise was wrong. The death into which they went was not eternal torment but the tomb, as represented by the Hebrew word **Sheol** and the Greek word **Hades**. And they can have no release from the tomb, no return to consciousness or pain or pleasure until the Second Coming of the Redeemer in the morning of the Resurrection.

Thank God, then, for the rolling away of the mists of darkness and error which permits us to see in the Bible that the "common salvation," God's provision for the world, will be a Restitution, a restoration to human perfection in the rejuvenated earth a world-wide Paradise! Thank God for the promises to the effect that then "the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep" and that "the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his beams;" that "nothing shall hurt or destroy in all God's holy Kingdom;" that "the wayfaring man, though simple, need not err therein;" and that a broad highway shall be there as a way of salvation—a much traveled way—and that all the redeemed of the Lord from mankind shall be privileged to go up thereon out of sin and death conditions to conditions of life everlasting. We thank God, too, that those who shall refuse to make proper progress and shall fall of that "common salvation" because of wilful sin will not be permitted to live endlessly in sin—nor in torment—but will be utterly destroyed in the Second Death, because God is able to destroy both soul and body in Gehenna, the Second Death. We thank God also that the elect Church, under Christ, the Captain of their salvation, are promised a share in that glorious work of the Redeemer, in blessing all the families of the earth in bringing to them that common (general) salvation.

Your High Calling.

If once we dreaded to think of God's grace towards us in accepting us as members of his elect Church, because of the opposing thought of the damnation of the non-elect, we may now correspondingly rejoice the more in our privilege of election, seeing that it means our privilege of sharing in the world's uplift under the direction of Emmanuel, our Lord, during his Millennial reign. The Apostle speaks of the prospect of the elect as "our High Calling;" and again, "our heavenly calling." The thought is that we are called to a very high honor and wonderful distinction and that on a heavenly plane. The Gospel Church is invited to experience a change of nature from human to Divine, from the highest of the earthly natures to the highest of the heavenly natures—far above angels and principalities and powers and every name that is named—"joint-heirs with Christ," "partakers of the Divine nature," members of "the Bride, the Lamb's wife."

Truly do the Scriptures tell that not many would be able to hear, to appreciate, to understand, to accept this high calling. The Divine arrangement of the call is elective, selective. It appeals to some and does not appeal to others. It has an attraction for some and not for others.

If we had here a box of sawdust and scattered through it a paper of tacks until the latter were quite hidden from view, surrounded and covered in the sawdust, we know that we could take a magnet and, by passing it to and fro amongst the sawdust, the magnet would attract to itself every tack. It might indeed exercise a still further attraction upon some of the sawdust, but the holding would be so slight that we could blow it off, while the tacks would be firmly held by reason of their responsiveness to the magnetic influence. The box of sawdust represents the world of mankind. The tacks of the illustration represent a small class of humanity, zealous at heart for God and for righteousness. The magnet represents the Gospel invitation which is now passed up and down, hither and thither throughout the civilized world, and to some extent, into the heathen world.

It is not the design of the Lord to elect, select, choose, gather all mankind (the sawdust) by the magnet; merely he would now gather the true-hearted, represented by the specks of steel, the tacks. The illustration might be enlarged by supposing some other specks of other metallic composition not so subject to the magnetic influence as the steel. The illustration of these would represent mixed characters, such as we see about us in the world everywhere. The illustration might be extended to include good tacks covered with dirt or other foreign substance which would hinder them from responding to the influence of the magnet and this would represent true characters encrusted with the cares of this life, the deceitfulness of riches, etc.

"Elect according to the foreknowledge of God through sanctification of the spirit and the belief of the Truth," writes the Apostle. God designed the election of this Age. He desired to separate to himself a peculiar people, to be the associates of Jesus, their Redeemer, in his subsequent work of uplifting the willing and obedient of the world of mankind. But God has not predestinated nor devised the election of any except a sanctified class, a class not sanctified through stripes, nor through force or compulsion, but sanctified through a knowledge of the Truth. Such are drawn to God in devotion through a knowledge of his glorious purposes and heart sympathy therein, sufficient to induce them to sacrifice their all so far as earthly matters and interests are concerned. These are the elect, whom the Lord has been searching for and testing with the magnet of his Truth, and the manner of their response to it throughout this Gospel age, determined whether "They shall be mine, saith the Lord, in that day when I come to make up my jewels."

"Whom He Did Foreknow."

It is not for us to quibble respecting the Divine power of foreknowledge—to question the ability of our Creator to have foreknown, had he chosen to do so, and foretold every member of the elect class. The Divine is so far above the human that it is impossible for the human mind to measure the infinite or to comprehend his power. We must merely accept the Divine statement. However, nothing in the Word of God tells us that we were foreknown individually—personally. Rather the intimation is that God predestinated the election of a Church, predetermined the number of persons who would be accepted as members in that Church, the Body of Christ, predetermined what characters they must have and what tests of character would be necessary to demonstrate their loyalty and to prove the individual worthy a place in the foreordained class.

It is in full harmony with this that we read that many are called to the few who will be chosen, and that again we are exhorted to "make our calling and our election sure." We are assured that "Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it"—do all that he has promised—keep his part of the contract. This being so, all of the called ones have the determining of results in their own cases. God is faithful. If they are faithful at heart to the terms and conditions of their Covenant they will be of the elect—otherwise not.

"He Also Did Predestinate."

We come now to the particular clause of our text which has seemed to fortify the error. "Then he also did predestinate." Ah, say many, that fixes it! There is no option, nothing dependent upon it. God predestinated everything. Not so, we answer. In the past we have been prone to read our text disconnectedly and thus doing we have overlooked its clear teaching. We thought of it as though it read, "God predestinated the elect," but not so. The declaration is that God predestinated that all that would be of the elect class must be copies of his Son. The predestination of this verse relates not to individuals, but to a certain character which all of the elect individuals must attain to—otherwise they will not be of the elect.

How beautifully simple and plain this makes it all. Nor would we ask the matter otherwise. "Just and true are thy ways, Lord God Almighty!" The great honor, the high distinction which God proposes to confer upon the "very elect" in the First Resurrection at the Second Coming of Christ is so grand that the very highest possible test of character is appropriate to those who would be granted such honors and immortality. Our Lord Jesus said to his disciples, Sit down first and count the cost of discipleship and if you determine that it is worth the price, come, "take up your cross and follow me." As a reward I promise you that "where I am there shall my disciple be." "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne."

Those who attain the character likeness of Christ Jesus will have the character likeness of the Father, of whom the Son is the express image and character likeness. Hence the appropriateness of our Lord's words: "Be ye like unto your Father which is in heaven."

So direct an application as we are making of these words may appal some of the Lord's people who have been thinking carelessly that if they were once in grace they would always be in grace—if once elect they would never fall. I desire to awaken such to a realization of the heights of our calling and of the necessity of our obedience to the terms of the calling, if we would make our calling and our election sure—certain. However, it is well to remark here that the perfection to which the called ones are exhorted is not a perfection of the flesh, which would be an impossibility because of its natural blemishes, its hereditary taints and weaknesses. It is the heart, the will, that the Lord is inspecting, proving, and not the flesh. "Blessed are the pure in heart," said our Savior. And we may be sure that the pure in heart, the pure in intention and endeavor, will make considerable progress in overcoming the weaknesses of the flesh. The Lord will expect them to prove their faith and their loyalty by such good works as are possible to them in their weakness and under their environments.

"Called, Chosen, Faithful."

The "very elect," those who will make their calling and their election sure—those who will inherit the glory, honor and immortality in the First Resurrection, are described as the "called and chosen and faithful." Those called through the Gospel message, through the Bible and Tracts and hymns and Christian lives every way, are many. "Many are called." But not so many respond to the call. The majority, noting the fact that the Vows of consecration imposed score hard against the will of the flesh and make the way to glory narrow decline to enter the "straight gate and the narrow way," hoping still for some favor from the Divine provision—hoping against nearly all the creeds and theories of the world, but still hoping. Nor is the hope in vain, as we have already seen. God has a gracious arrangement and a "common salvation" which, in due time, will be offered to all men. But how much they will miss!—All the wonderful things that "God has in reservation for them that love him"—for the elect! And besides, to whatever extent they shall wilfully engage in sin and selfishness they will degrade their fallen natures and make the more difficult the ascent in the Restitution Highway of the coming Age. Let us be glad, in God's providence, our ears have heard the message of his love and grace and if our hearts have responded and if, subsequently, we have been begotten of the holy Spirit and thus have a mark of being not only called, but chosen.

All Things Work Good.

It is to this class that our text refers, assuring us that "all things work together for good to them that love God, to the called ones according to his purpose." So we should expect. These called and chosen, begotten of the holy Spirit, are "children of God, and if children, then heirs—heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord." (Rom. 8: 16, 17.) Could we expect less than that their Heavenly Father would watch over their every interest, temporal and spiritual? Could we think for a moment that he would become negligent of their interests? On the contrary the words of our text are in fullest agreement with just what we should have expected. For, as the Apostle says of these, "All things are yours and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's"—1 Cor. 3: 22, 23.

How is it, then, that our Redeemer was a man of sorrows and acquainted with griefs? How is it that so many of his followers have suffered afflictions? How is it that the Great Teacher forewarned those, "Think it not strange if the world hate you and persecute you and do all manner of evil against you for my sake." How is it that the Apostle writes, "Whosoever will live godly (in this present time) shall suffer persecution" and assures us that we "must suffer with Christ, if we would reign with him?" How do these sufferings comport with the assurance that "All things shall work together for good" to these?

Ah, the secret lies in the fact that these are counted as New Creatures begotten of the Spirit, and merely for a time tabernacling—subjected to trials and testings, chiselings and polishings, through the weaknesses of their own flesh and through their association with other imperfect ones. The new nature develops, grows strong in proportion as the human nature is conquered and brought into subjection and finally mortified. It is, therefore, not inattention to our best interests on our Father's part that permits us to have trials, difficulties, persecutions, but, on the contrary, his interest in us guarantees that no good thing will be withheld from us—no trials, no difficulties or other experiences which will be really helpful shall be withheld. Yet he will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able, but will with every temptation provide a way of escape. How glad we are to know aright our Heavenly Father's Predestination and Election and to have a share therein! Let us with increasing zeal seek to make our calling and election sure.

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PROTECTION CAPTURES DEMOCRACY; NO WAGE CUTS.

There have been few better items of news in the last three months than the one announcing that there will be no reduction of wages in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation. The news has been anticipated, but it has not been until the last week that it has received any official sanction. It is true that even yet there is no statement from the company's office. But both in Pittsburg and New York there are semi-official intimations which are almost as good as a formal statement. They leave little doubt of the intentions of the company, and the "Iron Trade Review," which generally knows whereof it speaks on iron trade matters, says in its latest issue: "It is now regarded as practically certain that there will be no reduction of wages for the United States Steel Corporation's 200,000 employes."

Business has improved in the last month very materially not only among the iron and steel mills but in mercantile and manufacturing lines generally. This improvement is due to a variety of causes. Of course, business was bound to get better sooner or later without regard to what was done at Washington. Even a free-trade country cannot always stay in the trough of depression. The panic of two years ago was due in part to want of financial confidence which was in turn due in part to overspeculation and general inability of people to pay their debts. There has been a lot of squaring up since the alarm was sounded and this fact alone tends to produce a better state of affairs.

But the most immediate factor in the improvement is undoubtedly the demonstration at Washington that the tariff-slashers are not in control of congress. In the House they were given a pretty free hand and besides placing iron ore on the free list voted for radical reductions in tariff in other directions. In the senate, however, they have been put to rout, and the country is satisfied that while the tariff bill as finally adopted will doubtless reduce the general average of duties there is to be no such reduction as will deprive any American industry of its needed degree of protection. Producers in all lines are accordingly breathing more freely and are going ahead with their engagements in full confidence that they will not be compelled to reduce their labor costs largely in order to meet new foreign competition. This is certainly the principal reason why there has been so much stronger a tone lately in the iron and steel-market.

The protective doctrine and policy were never more secure than at this moment. It is left now to a sprinkling of college professors and other theorists to argue for free raw materials and a tariff-for-revenue-only. The Democratic party has come en masse over into the protection camp. Two weeks ago the majority of the Democratic members of the senate voted to place a duty on iron ore, although the Republican House had placed iron ore on the free list. And now the Democrats make it still clearer that they admit the necessity and value of protection by voting with the Republican majority to place a duty on lumber. Of thirty-one Democrats in the senate only ten voted to put lumber on the free list, in spite of the fact that they were implored to make it free in order to preserve our fast disappearing timber. Sixteen Democratic senators—more than a majority of the entire Democratic membership of the senate—voted for a duty. The complete repudiation of the Democratic national platform by the party's representatives in congress is one of the most striking signs of the times. It indicates that attack upon the tariff will no longer be the capital of any political party with any considerable following in this country.

LESSONS OF H. H. ROGERS' LIFE.

One of the most prominent multimillionaires of the country died last week. Henry H. Rogers, vice president and virtual head of the Standard Oil Company, was the man. Mr. Rogers was stricken with apoplexy in his New York residence, and died within an hour. This was the second stroke he had experienced, the first having overtaken him two years or more ago, shortly after the financial panic. Mr. Rogers was at the time of the panic engaged in building a railroad through the Virginia coal fields to the seaboard. He was building it out of his own private financial resources and his worry over the project and the condition of the money markets is generally believed to have been mainly responsible for the breaking down of his constitution, which was made of iron.

Although the building of this railroad is said in Wall street to have been a heavy drain upon him, he left an estate at his death which is estimated at from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000. It will thus be seen that he was not the richest man in the Standard Oil Company. But he was the most daring of the group. Thomas W. Lawson, who has been an agent in many of the deals of the Standard Oil group of operators, says that Rogers was the most brilliant, resourceful and reckless of them all, and that it was largely due to his "genius" (a very bad genius it was) that the Standard obtained its marvelous monopoly.

It is interesting to note the daily newspaper comment on the death of Rogers. Very few newspapers pretend to see in him an exemplary citizen. There is of course full recognition of his virtues. No man is without some. Mr. Rogers, for example, started in the world under as great a handicap of poverty as most boys. But he had wonderful determination, made a thorough study of his work, whatever it chanced to be, and learned all that there was to know about it; and then, with the persistence and resolution which are three-fourths of success, applied himself to the conquering of difficulties. The man's whole life was a study in power, and a proof that character, ability and application are still the keys with which the door to fortune is unlocked in this country.

But let the reader observe that success has come to mean something more among us than mere accumulation of money. The social ideal has been so far enlightened that a man may win a fortune of $50,000,000, like H. H. Rogers, and still lack the sincere respect of his countrymen. It was he who invented the use of rebates from railroads to crush business rivals. It was he who so broke up the Standard into smaller subsidiary companies so as to enable it for decades to defy alike federal and state laws. And yet before the day of his death the company was under indictment in one great state after another and had been ousted from Missouri and Texas, while its methods were everywhere under fierce condemnation and were the chief inspiration of the great anti-corporation enactments of the last federal administration.

Mr. Rogers therefore not only made a failure of his life in the sense that he did not stand well in public opinion, but he had actually, by his rash policies, stirred up a formidable crusade against corporations and against wealth generally. He made more converts to Socialism than had been made by Socialist tracts and orators in a half century preceding. He was in spite of himself a powerful propagator of radicalism. This truth will be admitted nowhere more quickly than among men of his own class. The rule of "play fair" is now being enforced with a rigor and a vigor that would never have been called for or witnessed had it not been for his excesses.

The evil that he did, and the evil that the Standard Oil method of achieving wealth and power has done, is being overruled for good by a power greater than that of a Rogers or a Rockefeller. Mr. Rogers' career was inspiring only in its rugged self-reliance, and its triumph over lowly birth. Its failure was its blindness to the laws of God and country and to the obligation of the rich to use their riches for the good of their fellows.

CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Great Britain seems to be feeling the pressure of the unemployed more painfully than any other of the great commercial and industrial nations. It is not easy to explain why either England or any other enlightened country should have a permanent unemployed class. To avoid undue embarrassment most of us prefer to attribute it to the general imperfection of human society as a working organization. Great Britain, of course, has some difficulties to encounter which do not disturb larger countries. She has a very small territory and a large population. Her food supplies must all be bought abroad at high prices and she is obliged, moreover, to maintain for the national defense a very large military and naval establishment. All these things help to explain her economic position, but of course there is no one thing which explains more than a very small part of it.

And now Mr. Asquith, the British prime minister, has noticed still another thing which he thinks is partly to blame for the widespread unemployment. He alleges that a large number of English males are allowed to grow to maturity without being fitted for employment. In other countries, too, this same thing occurs, according to the premier; but as Great Britain suffers more from unemployed masses than any other country it is to be presumed that he means to be understood as confessing the fault is particularly an English one. He says:

"A vast amount of unemployment, underemployment, or casual labor—they all mean the same thing—which exists in this country is due to boys leaving school early, being trained to no particular trade, being employed in the years between 14 and 18 upon every kind of casual job, and finding themselves then displaced by younger boys than themselves and turned out without any real fitting to undertake the battle of life."

The criticism seems to us to be well taken. Even in our own country there is by far too little of practical education. We are turning out too many half-baked professional men; too many clerks; too many bookkeepers. Workingmen seem to be half-ashamed of their trades and want to put their boys into a position to earn a livelihood without working with their hands, whereas that is the most honest and wholesome way in which any man's living can be earned. The movement to teach less of a smattering of the so-called polite learning in our schools and give more manual training has not gone very far, but more manual education will undoubtedly be the watchword of the future. When we have it, a decrease of the army of idlers will probably follow. The hobo is not ordinarily an ex-workingman. He is a man who never worked at any trade or had any to work at. In three cases out of four he is an ex-gentleman, using gentleman in the sense of a person too proud to wear overalls. Mr. Asquith's views are worthy of consideration, not only in England, but elsewhere.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The tile setters' strike has been declared off at Cincinnati.

Brother Thos. O'Neal, Brown's mill, was a visitor on Saturday. His tab now reads "1909."

Don't forget that Rush Fullerton is for the workingmen in Armstrong county.

The Order of Railway Conductors chose Jacksonville as the place for the next biennial convention.

Governor Draper of Massachusetts has vetoed the eight-hour bill recently passed by the last legislature. We expected as much.

Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania vetoed the bill allowing militiamen so much for each drill attended. Wise old owl, Governor.

The recent sessions of the Manufacturers' Association held in New York, were opened and closed with prayer. The Lord save us from such hypocrisy.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

President Taft Roasts Robert Watchorn in Announcing Appointment of Wm. Williams as Commissioner General of Immigration--President Gompers Interviewed.

Washington, May 25.—(Special.)—William Williams of New York has been selected to succeed Robert Watchorn as commissioner of immigration at New York.

The following statement was made at the White House in regard to the appointment:

"The President today sent the name of William Williams, Esq., of New York city, to the senate, to be commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, the most important post in the immigration system of the country. The post has been recently held by Robert Watchorn, whose administration of the office proved to be unsatisfactory to the President and the secretary of commerce and labor, although there have been interested in his retention a number of good people who did not understand the facts in respect to the condition of the office.

"Mr. Watchorn's resignation was not requested, but he was under investigation by Mr. Nagel, the secretary of commerce and labor, and his course in office was the subject of inquiry at the time he tendered and insisted upon the resignation. His resignation was accepted for the good of the service.

"It has been reported that Mr. Watchorn's resignation was due to political exigency. This statement is utterly unfounded, and the appointment of Mr. Williams is the most complete refutation of that statement that could be made."

William Williams is a practicing attorney of New York. He was graduated from Yale in 1884 and has been a resident of New York since 1890. He was immigration commissioner for two years during the Roosevelt administration, but resigned because of a disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt over the appointment of some of the subordinates in the immigration service.

"I am preparing to sail on June 21 for a three months trip to various European countries, where I go as the representative of organized labor. I shall then rethrn ready to go either to jail or the national convention of the American Federation of Labor."

Thus spoke President Sam Gompers of the A. F. of L. to your correspondent.

"But," Mr. Gompers was asked, "you are in no danger of going to jail, are you?"

"I don't see why I should go to jail," he replied. "I haven't committed any crime, nor have I violated any of the laws of the country. I have only exercised my rights as an American citizen in everything I have ever done or said or written in regard to the Buck's Stove and Range Company controversy, and all the subsequent proceedings connected therewith. I have simply dared to have an opinion, and to discuss and explain it, and all I have done and said has been in the interest of labor. I have a cause to serve and I am going to serve it."

"Mr. Gompers will you accept a pardon from President Taft in the event the appeal you now have pending is thrown out of court?" the reporter asked.

The labor leader replied:

"I want to state here, and for the last time, that neither Mr. Morrison, Mr. Mitchell nor myself will ever accept a pardon from President Taft in the Bucks Stove cases. Nor will we allow anyone to request that pardons be issued. This is final. We are battling for a principle, and if we have to go to jail, why we will go for the cause for which we are fighting."

The California professor who proposes to take the intoxicating element out of whisky is making a great mistake. What else does the average booze-absorber drink it for?

The railway firemen and the Western Federation of Miners propose to build a monument to the memory of John H. Murphy, formerly counsel for the organization named, and who died in Denver recently.

Andrew Carnegie arranged to give $1,000,000 for the establishment of a "hero fund" in France under practically the same conditions as govern similar funds in the United States, England and Scotland.

A man by the name of John Kirby succeeds Van Cleve as president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He promises to bust all unions during his term of office. We will see.

The last business transacted by the convention was the election of delegates to the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Toronto, Canada. Frank C. Daniels, of East Chicago, and President P. J. McArdle were named.

The officials of the Bottle Blowers' association and the bottle manufacturers have determined to forego the usual summer suspension this year, which usually lasts from six to eight weeks and continue operations through the summer.

Arrangements have been made by the Unemployed Protective association of Cincinnati, O., to observe Memorial day by decorating the graves of the unknown dead in potter's field. Adam Miller, the Clifton florist, is at the head of the committee for this purpose.

John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., was unanimously elected to the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers at last Thursday's session of the annual meeting. The election was made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of J. W. Van Cleave, the retiring president, whose policies Mr. Kirby pledged himself to follow.

To decide what to do with 100,000 spinsters and widows who cannot hope to marry because men are scarce in Massachusetts, and who are obliged to drag out a weary existence, sixty prominent business and professional women of Greater Boston have organized to win State aid in obtaining small tracts of land near large cities, where women may engage in profitable agricultural enterprises.

Two thousand horned toads from Texas are going through the metallizing process at a metallic reproduction plant at Waukegan, Ill., and being formed into hatpins. To make each pin a fresh toad is needed. It is chlorformed before being put into the process. The company plans to put out 50,000 of these toad pins. The idea is expected to appeal to women who like fads.

One of the first practical results of the work being done by the United States geological survey at the mining experiment station in Pittsburg is indicated in the list of permissible explosives for use in mines. This list has been prepared after careful tests of explosives submitted for examination by the manufacturers. Of 29 such which were examined, 17 were found to meet the requirements, having been tested rigidly in the presence of fire damp and dangerous coal dust.

The Tribune was favored with a visit Tuesday from James and Thos. Brettell, of Mingo Junction, O., who were in the city on business. Reminiscences of the past was delved into during their short stay with us, especially when "Jim" was writing for the Tribune under the nom de plume of "Jonas Jones." Both of these old-time friends look and feel in the best of health, and with the exception of a few gray hairs, look as young as of old. May they live many years is our wish.

"If a Carnegie or a Rockefeller would invest $10,000,000 in model houses for the poor in this city, placing the trust in competent hands and devoting the returns to the construction of additional modern homes, we venture to say the resulting benefit to the wage-earners and to the community generally would be far greater than could be obtained from the same amount of money invested in libraries or hospitals," declared Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., president of the President's Homes Commission, Friday night at Washington, in speaking before the national conference on city planning.

LABOR BILL INTRODUCED.

Attempt in Congress to Modify Injunction Practice.

Representative Kendall of Iowa, last week presented to the House at Washington, in the shape of a bill, his ideas in regard to desirable labor legislation.

The bill provides that no restraining order, such as injunction, shall be issued in labor disputes unless the order of injunction shall be clearly necessary to prevent such irreparable injury to property, or property rights, as cannot be adequately redressed by law and then only after reasonable previous written notice of the application shall have been served on the person cited as the party to be restrained or enjoined and who, it is provided, shall have due opportunity to appear and refute the allegation.

The bill also excepts labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law by providing that no agreement between two or more persons, or between parties involving the terms or conditions of employment shall be held to constitute a conspiracy, unless the act or thing to be done or not done would be unlawful on the part of an individual.

MAY ARBITRATE.

U. S. Labor Commissioner to Try His Hand in Georgia Strike.

Hope for settlement of the strike of firemen on the Georgia railroad centers on the visit of United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, who has gone to Atlanta.

Governor Smith has proposed arbitration by a commission of Georgians. The firemen accepted, but the railroad did not. Manager Scott of the Georgia railroad, informed Governor Smith that he would be present to confer with Mr. Neill.

The danger that the strike may spread to other railroads became serious Monday when Vice President Ball of the firemen's organization said that diversion of the Georgia railroad's freight business to other roads would cause the firemen of those roads to vote on whether they would accept diverted freight.

Preparations are under way by postal officials to establish an automobile mail service between Union Point and Athens, Ga.

No trains were run Monday.

A. A. WAGE COMMITTEE.

It is Meeting in Detroit, Mich., This Week.

The first meeting of the wage scale committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Western Bar Association for the purpose of adjusting the wage scale for the year beginning July 1, 1909, was held yesterday at Detroit, Mich. No agreement has been reached as we go to press.

The committee on part of the iron, steel and tin workers will be made up of President P. J. McArdle, Secretary-Treasurer John Williams and the following division representatives:

Boiling—Richard Fitzgerald, Richard Bird, C. J. Monahan, T. F. Callahan, William T. Hornberger, Michael Walsh, William Mitchell, Fred C. Daniels, Joseph Grandidier, John Ryan.

Finishing—Ben F. Jones, Samuel E. Williams, James Morrison, Judson O'Neal, John Donovan, John H. Morgan, J. E. Keegan, Jesse Langston, Martin H. O'Brien, J. J. Sullivan.

Sheet—Llewellyn Lewis, William Hilton, George Bender, Albert A. Dencer, Ray Hubbard, Roland Layer, A. E. Davis, John A. Quinn, Edward Hemstreet.

Tin—Walter Larkin, Will J. Edwards, Harry Irvine, John Leyshon, D. J. Davis, Jenkin Jones, I. S. Byrum, Fred Sloan, Elmer McNary.

Tin Plate Trade of United Kingdom.

From London United States Consul-General Robert J. Wynne reports that the president of the British Board of Trade states that the total value of exports of tin plate from the United Kingdom from 1904 to 1908 was $103,623,669, the highest figure for one year being $24,737,509 in 1905. During the five years the value of exports to the United States was $20,455,530, and the value of tin plate exports from the United States to England was $9,295.

SHEA IN TROUBLE.

Chicago Ex-Labor Leader Tried for Stabbing.

A New York special of Saturday says Cornelius P. Shea, former president of the Teamsters' International union, was arraigned, charged with having stabbed Alice Walsh, his Chicago affinity, 25 times. The woman is in St. Vincent's hospital. It is feared that she cannot live. Shea was held pending the outcome of her injuries.

According to the police, Shea admitted that he was once indicted in Chicago for assault and that when a boy he served 11 months in the Concord Reformatory, Mass.

Shea, it is asserted by the police, said that he had had trouble with the Chicago woman because he was seeking a reconciliation with his wife, who, with their three children, lives in Boston. The Sheas have been separated five years. He refused to say anything in regard to the stabbing of which he is accused.

According to Inspector McCafferty, vitriol throwing was common in Chicago during the strike there. When Shea came to New York the inspector says there were similar attempts here till Shea was summoned to headquarters and threatened with a prison term if it did not cease.

In Shea's room was found a heavy clasp knife, with which he is said to have stabbed the woman.

DONNER DEFENDS STEELMAKERS.

Says American Methods Are Not Wasteful.

A London cablegram to the New York Herald says: The charges leveled against the American steel manufacturers of wilful waste have been greatly exaggerated, said Mr. W. H. Donner of Pittsburg to the Herald correspondent at the Carlton. Mr. Donner was formerly president of the Union Steel Company, which was acquired by the United States Steel Corporation.

"That there is some waste in our steel plants I will admit," said Mr. Donner, "butit is not nearly so large as some alarmists allege. You may take it from me that large concerns like the United States Steel Corporation are practicing all economies that are consistent with good business judgment.

"The steel trust's new plants at Gary and at Pittsburg will excel anything in the world, and they have some mighty fine works in Germany.

"The American steel manufacturers know as much about economy in fuel, gas, power and labor as their rivals in England and Germany, or they could not be where they are today, but we're reluctant to spend money on labor-saving devices that would not justify the investment."

FRENCH STRIKE AT END.

Federation of Labor, Though Bitter, Decides Movement Hopeless.

A Paris cable dated last Saturday says: Following the vote of the builders and masons this afternoon favoring a return to work, the federal committees of the General Federation of Labor decided officially to announce the end of the strike.

The members of the committee agreed that the movement was hopeless, and in bitter words they attributed the failure to the leaders and the agitators, especially M. Guerard, secretary of the railroad employes, and M. Pataud, secretary of the electricians, who, they declared, had not fulfilled their promises to secure effective collaboration at the psychological moment.

Several attempts were made to invade the factories and buildings where the men had refused to quit work. Minor riots and a number of arrests resulted. Following the advice of their leaders, the strikers began to destroy property.

The government published statistics showing that out of the 9,000,000 workmen in France only 900,000 are unionized and that less than one-third of these belong to unions affiliated with the General Federation of Labor.

Socialist Forgets Permit.

In the midst of a speech against the abuse of city government and the people's despoliation, Gertrude Breslau Hunt of Chicago, who was addressing a Socialist meeting of 1,000 persons at Washington and Beaver avenues, this city, last Friday night, was interrupted by a policeman, who asked to see her permit. The document unfortunately had not been brought with her, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned at the suggestion of the strong right arm of the law. The crowd dispersed in an orderly fashion.

The strike of machinists of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has spread to the car builders of the corporation. The men threaten to call a general strike over the system unless the matter is adjusted.

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The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper very week, and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up.

PASTOR RUSSELL IN SWEDEN.

THE ASCENSION

"He ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men."—Eph. 4: 8.

Stockholm, Sweden, May 23.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here today to a large congregation, composed chiefly of those acquainted with him through his books on Bible study. He spoke through an interpreter. He said in part:

As many of you are aware we have just passed the anniversary of Christ's ascension. We recall that following our Lord's crucifixion he arose from death on the third day. He remained with his disciples during forty days, although he manifested himself to them only a few times and then very briefly—probably seven manifestations in all, and of but a few moments each. The work of those forty days was primarily to demonstrate to the Apostles, and through them to his followers throughout the Age, that he who redeemed us through the sacrifice of himself is not a dead Savior but a risen one. Secondly he wished them to understand that as he had left the spirit condition and humbled himself to take the bondman's form for the suffering of death, he resumed his spirit nature in the resurrection and was no longer flesh and blood. He wished them to know that flesh and blood could not inherit the Kingdom and that the Divine calling to them as his disciples was that they lay down their lives in his service so that in due time they also might experience a share in his Resurrection to spirit nature, glory and honor. In his own person he illustrated what the Apostle explained will be the experience of all the faithful saints of this Age—he died and was buried in weakness, he was raised in power; he died and was buried in dishonor, he was raised in glory; he died and was buried a natural body, human, he was raised a spirit body, Divine.—1 Cor. 15: 42-44.

These great lessons required time, and evidently the forty-day period was none too long. The Apostles were convinced at once that their Lord was no longer dead. He had appeared to them. He had manifested himself at various times and in various forms—as a traveler, as a gardener with wounded hands and feet, and otherwise; but, as he declared, "They were slow of heart to believe all things written in the Law and prophecies concerning him." They were disappointed that he did not stay with them as previously when he was "the man Christ Jesus." They were amazed when he came into the room where they were assembled, the doors being shut and securely barred. They knew that no human body could thus come in, and yet so he appeared. And when the interview was ended he vanished. He walked not away, but vanished. They looked for him frequently, but he disappointed them—not manifesting himself for more than a week several times. They could not understand spiritual things because they were but natural men, even though consecrated to the Lord; they had not yet received the holy Spirit, and hence were slow to learn spiritual lessons.—John 7: 39.

"Without Me Ye Can Do Nothing."

Toward the close of the forty days the apostles were not only perplexed but dispirited. The Messiah with whom they had hoped to reign had not only been crucified, but now, in Resurrection, he had been so changed that they were at a loss how to understand matters. They concluded to give up the entire proposition and to return to their secular business. The leaders were the first to so decide—Peter, James and John. They took back their boats, nets, etc., and resumed the old business partnership on the Sea of Galilee. Now came the opportune moment for our Lord to teach them a great lesson respecting his power as a spirit being—that it was no less than that which he exhibited to them when as "the man Christ Jesus" he had fed the multitudes and miraculously filled their nets with fishes at the beginning of his ministry.

It was a part of the Lord's providence that they caught nothing on the first night. In the morning they saw a man upon the shore who inquired if they had fish. They replied that they had toiled all night and had caught nothing. The stranger suggested dropping the net on the other side of the boat and, without specially reasoning that the little boat was continually turning about anyway, they obeyed him. Forthwith they found their net choked with fishes. The lesson was sufficient. The apostles knew at once that the stranger on the shore could be none other than their Master, who had adopted this new form of manifesting himself. They could scarcely wait to reach the shore. St. Peter, impatient of delay, swam to his Master, fearful that he would disappear again before he could reach him. When ashore they found that the Master had miraculously provided a fire and fish and that their breakfast was ready. We read that "None of them durst ask him who he was, knowing that it was the Lord"—knowing by the miracle which he alone could work, but not knowing by any wounds in hands or feet, nor by any exact reproduction of his garments, which the soldiers had parted amongst them.

The lesson needed had been taught. The disciples had learned the force of the Master's words, "Without me ye can do nothing." They learned that they were under his careful supervision, even when they saw him not, and that he had withholden fish from their net during the night as a part of their lesson, and that similarly he had filled their net with fish as an exhibition of his power; finally that he could provide the fish on the shore ready cooked and that, therefore, as his disciples and laboring under his instructions, they might be sure that "no good thing would he withhold."

It was at this time that he gently reproved Peter for denying him by saying, "Simon Peter, lovest thou me more than these" (nets, boats, etc.)? And when he answered Yes, three times, the Lord enjoined him to feed his sheep and his lambs. Peter, the oldest of the apostles, received his lesson with meekness, as was attested by the faithfulness of his entire ministry. Never again did he deny his Redeemer and never again did he think of leaving the work to which he had been specially called—to be a "fisher of men."

Once more did our Lord meet by appointment with about five hundred, and a little later by appointment he met the twelve at the Mount of Olives, gave some parting instructions and ascended from them. He could have vanished before ascending to the Father; but he assisted the disciples' faith, and ours also, by retaining his materialized body in which he had appeared and in it ascended into the clouds. They needed all of this assistance evidently. But it was sufficient for them. They remembered his word and tarried at Jerusalem ten days longer, waiting for the Pentecostal blessing and when it came upon them and they began to have spiritual eyesight and to see spiritual things then all of their experiences became plain.—1 Cor. 2: 9-14.

"This Same Jesus."

We remember that two angels appeared to the apostles and said, "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." (Acts 1: 11.) This was an additional attestation of the Lord's ascension and a reminder of his promise that he would come again. The angel did not say, however, that at his Second Coming he would appear in the flesh, nor should we so expect. It was the manner of his going that would be duplicated at his Second Coming—its quietness, secrecy, unknown to the world and known only to his most intimate ones. Not with trumpets on the air, not with dazzling brightness will our Lord's Second Coming be heralded. On the contrary, the voice of prophecy will declare his presence, and the enlightening influence of the Truth shall gradually display the glory of his Kingdom. But his words will prove true, as uttered to the Jews, "Yet a little while and ye shall see me no more."

The only reason why the Church will see the Lord in glory will be because, as the Apostle explains, she will be "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye"—the Resurrection change—because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom." At his Second Coming our Lord will not appear in the flesh, else it would not be necessary for his Church to be changed to spirit beings, in order to see him as he is. But after receiving the Church to himself in the Resurrection change the Millennial Kingdom will be established, and its power and great glory will gradually be made manifest through its enlightening influence upon the world, which will speedily come to see the great change from the rule of the invisible Prince of Darkness to the rule of the invisible Prince of Light—from the reign of Sin, tending unto death, to the reign of Righteousness tending unto life everlasting.

Instead of appearing as a man to instruct the world, and instead of the Church appearing to co-labor with that work of instruction, the Scriptures inform us that the new teachers of that period will be Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the prophets resurrected to **human perfection**. These will be the earthly representatives of the Kingdom to men, and in themselves will be examples of human perfection, to which the entire human family will be privileged to return by obedience to the Divine laws then promulgated.

"ASCENDED UP ON HIGH."

The expression "on high" refers not so much to locality as to station, power, dignity, as the context clearly indicates. He came to earth from on high, from the heavenly plane, as "the firstborn among many brethren." (Rom. 8: 29.) He came down to earth—not merely to our world, but to our earth condition, to human nature. Still lower he stooped. He humbled himself even unto death. Nor was this all. He humbled himself even down to the very lowest, the most ignominious form of death, the death of the cross, and the tomb, as a blasphemer, as a sinner. Mark St. Paul's expression as to how high he ascended. He says, "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of the Father." (Phil. 2: 9, 10.) This is the thought also of our text. He is ascended up on high, "Far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named," up to the Throne of the Father.—Eph. 1: 21.

St. Paul quotes from David's prophecy, saying, "Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led captivity captive, thou hast received gifts for men; yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them." (Psa. 68: 18.) St. Paul quotes this, "Gave gifts to men." The Scriptures represent that all the blessings which our Lord Jesus is to shed forth, first upon his Church for its perfecting on the spirit plane, and secondly through the Church upon the world, "the rebellious also," are of the Father though **through** the son. Our Lord received the dignity, blessing and power of the Father, as St. Peter tells us, and then shed forth a part of what he had received upon the waiting Church in the upper room at Pentecost. The blessing still continues with all who are his, all who come into the position of Justification by faith and Sanctification of heart.

"Gave Gifts Unto Men."

We might have had room for speculation as to what kind of gifts the Lord bestowed had not the apostle proceeded to specify and to leave us without a question of doubt. He says, "He gave some (the gift to be) apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers." This declaration is in harmony with another from the same pen, to the effect that "God hath set the various members in the Body of Christ, the Church, as it hath pleased him." The Scriptures clearly teach that but twelve were set to be apostles; that the office is not, as some claim, prolonged in the bishops, cardinals and popes. The Scriptures tell us of the "twelve apostles of the Lamb," whose names are written in heaven, and of the twelve foundations of the New Jerusalem. Another picture of the same thing in Revelation represents the Church as a woman, upon her head twelve stars, no more, no less, one being chosen in place of one of the original, Judas, who was lost, so that the **twelve** might be maintained. While the number of pastors, teachers and evangelists is evidently greater, we are not for a moment to doubt that the Lord has the supervision of this matter and has been given the gifts to the Church throughout the Gospel Age as their services were necessary and, as believers were prepared, to make use of their assistance. Here we are reminded of the Apostle's words, "Are all apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers?" His intimation assuredly is that all are not so recognized of the Lord; that God makes his own selection—and it is for his people to hear, to recognize his voice and to follow the same and not to follow the voice of strangers.

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An Important Truth Neglected.

Alas, that an important Truth is slighted; that the Lord's people have forgotten that he himself is the Head of the Church; that by his appointment the twelve apostles are the channels of his blessing; that only through them do the streams of Truth go forth, and that evangelists, pastors and teachers are to be heeded only as they can show that their messages are from this Fountain Spring! Would that every consecrated Christian would realize what the Apostle Paul so clearly sets forth, namely, that all the teachings represented in the name of the Lord and the apostles are to be proven, to see whether or not they do proceed from these Fountains and without admixture and adulteration.

"Perfecting of the Saints."

For what purpose did the Lord give these gifts unto men? For the conversion of the world, some one answers. Yes, we reply, but not directly so. We must be guided by the Apostle if we would know the Truth of the matter. He says distinctly that these gifts were for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edification of the Body of Christ, till we all come into unity of faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God; unto full-grown men; unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.—Eph. 4: 11-13.

According to this it is a mistake to suppose that God's will is accomplished in the mere preaching of the first principles of the doctrines of Christ. The Apostle explains that our first standing in Christ is that of babes, but that we need to be nourished, strengthened, developed to perfection, to the condition of manhood. We believe that the Apostle would find fault with the sentiments of men today on this subject; that he would tell us that the doctrines of Christ are not sufficiently taught and not sufficiently understood to produce the finished Christian character which the Lord desires. Men are to become saints first, and then to attain a **perfecting** as saints. Full consecration, therefore, is a mere beginning of the matter and not the end of it. We must "go on unto perfection."

He says that the saints are to be "perfected for the work of ministry." To whom are they to minister? We answer that the saints have indeed some opportunity for serving one another in the present life; yea, and some opportunity for "doing good unto all men;" but the special work of opportunity or service will be that of the future, when, as the Royal Priesthood in glory, they shall be associated with the great High Priest, Jesus, in his Millennial Kingdom work of blessing all mankind. As the prophet says, "Yea, the rebellious also." The rebellious are not now being dealt with, only the willing and obedient, the meek, the teachable, the willing. The rebellious will be dealt with by force and with "stripes" during the Millennium and, as St. Peter says, "It shall come to pass, that every soul which will not hear that prophet shall be destroyed from among the people" (Acts 3: 23)—in the Second Death.

Taking this view of the great plan of God we see a special reason why these gifts of the Lord should be now granted to the willing and obedient for their perfecting; because they will need to learn obedience themselves before they can properly become the teachers, judges, kings and priests unto God, governing the world of mankind to uplift humanity out of degradation and sin and death.

"Unto a Perfect Man."

St. Paul says that these gifts through apostles, prophets and teachers are to develop the Church to the condition of a perfect man, "unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." He does not mean that each individual is to become of Christ's measure and stature and character. Nothing of the kind is possible nor has ever been accomplished. His meaning is that from the Divine standpoint of intention The Christ, of which Jesus is the Head, has many members, possibly one hundred and forty-four thousand, and that these members, when all completed at the end of the Age, will constitute the perfect man—the Great Prophet.

This is the same new man of which the Apostle speaks, saying that the Head and some of the members were Jewish while others of the members were of Gentile origin, **"that of the twain he might make one new man."** (Eph. 2: 15.) This is the same Body that the Apostle refers to in I. Corinthians 12th when he says that "the eye cannot say to the hand, I have not need of thee; nor again, the head to the feet, have no need of you. Nay, much more, those members of the Body which seem to be more feeble, are necessary." That Body complete will be the great Prophet, Priest and King, our Lord the Head and his perfected saints the members. Through the Kingdom then to be established the gifts and blessings will proceed through Abraham's Seed to all the families of the earth; yea, unto "the rebellious also" will come fullest knowledge, fullest opportunity for reconciliation to the Father through the death of his Son. Thus seen our Lord's ascension to be Lord of all is close to the core of the Gospel program.

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Promptness in renewing subscriptions when expired will be highly appreciated.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Jamaica Plain, May 20.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find post office order for my renewal of the Tribune for another year. Thanking you very much for publishing Brother Russell's sermons and for the fine, clear type. I know you will be rewarded.

Yours very truly,
MARY F. BERDONILLARD.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page six.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

S. C. Kendall, Washington.
Mrs. Mary Hanson, Brooklyn.
Aaron Huff, Evergreen.
Mrs. Alan Maxson, Johnstown.
Alex Ogston, Everett.
R. E. Blair, Cleveland.
Mary E. Berdonillard, Jamaica Plain.
George C. Woodworth, Henderson.

Those who have received notice of the expiration of their subscription, will do us a great favor by letting us hear from them immediately.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THRITY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 27. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909 $2 A [illegible] ADVANCE

Labor Tribune

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

THE FIRST BIG RACE-WAR STRIKE.

Decidedly one of the most unusual strikes the country has seen in many years is that which is now being fought out on the Georgia Central railroad. It is unusual because of the fact that the race issue enters largely into it. Viewed from the standpoint suggested by this fact, the strike is an interesting theme for conjecture. If the south grows as rapidly during the next decade or two, as there is every reason to expect that it will, industrial problems will become more acute there than they have ever been before. And unless greater success is gained in obtaining white labor from Europe than has been witnessed by the south thus far, negro labor will continue to be relied on to a very considerable extent in all industrial enterprises. What is to be the result if the same degree of antagonism now encountered between black and white workers should persist? Little is gained by anticipating woe, but there are not a few students of industrial problems who will be convinced by the present disturbance in Georgia that the south will eventually have to depend wholly on black labor or then eliminate it altogether. We manage to mix a certain degree of it in with our white labor in the north, but then the north's attitude toward the race issue is as yet very different.

At the latest accounts, the tie-up of the Georgia road has been so complete as even to interrupt the mail service. The government has succeeded during the last few days in running through a few mail trains, but with this exception not a locomotive wheel is turning. And the reader must remember that it is not a strike for shorter hours or better wages. The whole trouble is that some time ago the railroad management began substituting negro firemen for white firemen. The white firemen struck, the only grievance they had being this substitution of negroes for them. The public gave the strikers its hearty sympathy. All along the 500 miles of the road the people of Georgia made it plain to the railroad management that they objected to negro firemen and would do everything in their power to avoid patronizing a railroad which was willing to do something so offensive to southern feelings.

The Engineers' Brotherhood has got into the thing through an order from the brotherhood chief to refuse to take out any engine with a negro fireman. This is not a sympathy strike. On the contrary, the sympathy idea is expressly disavowed. The engineers refuse to run with negro firemen for the simple reason that the negro firemen are not competent and their employment is unsafe. There has been some violence, of course. But here again the race feeling is encountered. Ordinarily the governor of Georgia would not hesitate a moment to order out the troops to protect property from strike violence. But order out the troops to protect negroes in positions in which they have supplanted white men—not by a great deal. So the railroad is left without military protection. If it is going to run with black labor, it is evident that it will have to submit to whatever violence any hot-heads choose to resort to.

We do not pretend to think this a happy state of affairs. Suppose the railroad would now try to protect the negro firemen and engineers with negro deputies. A veritable race war throughout Georgia would be precipitated. And the white race is so determined to resist every encroachment of the other race that there is little doubt it would proceed to extreme measures. A governor who would use the power of the law to protect the railroad company would be taking his life in his hands. Cannot the federal government, then, interfere to protect the Afro-Americans? It does not appear over eager to assume the responsibility for bringing matters to a head. Anyhow, there appears to be only too much foundation for the statement that the black men are utterly incompetent to run engines. Of course, they can be trained in time, but why train them at the peril of the lives of the traveling public?

As the matter now stands, the Georgia railroad seems (1) to have started a war for the elevation of the black race at the white race's expense; (2) to have started the said war without proper ammunition; and (3) to have started it without the slightest hope of gain. For even if, after a long and expensive fight, it did succeed in running its trains with black labor, it is perfectly certain that it would lose all the traffic that could be diverted into any other channel. It is not the black race but the white race that makes business and furnishes railroad traffic in the south, and the general impression will be that only men of rank stupidity would be willing to antagonize the public on which it depends for sustenance by any such maneuver as this particular railroad is now undertaking.

THE DEVIL'S DUE.

One of the most valuable citizens to California, is Lawyer George D. Collins, whom the supreme court has just refused release on habeas corpus.

Going on four years ago, Collins was convicted and sentenced for a penitentiary offense, but he hasn't served a day in the penitentiary, and there's no certainty about this latest decision putting him there.

Collins is valuable for two reasons. First, any student of the law desiring thorough education in the profession, particularly the criminal branch of it, has but to study Collins' career. Collins was not rich when first arraigned. He simply had brains, such brains as any one with money can hire. With his brains focused on loopholes of the statutes and court procedure, Collins has defeated all attempts of the great state of California to put him at hard penal labor for more than three years.

What's the use of sending our youth to law colleges, when we have the living object lesson of "Collins On How to Beat Justice?" The aim of the profession seems to be largely directed toward beating justice and Collins' treatise on that point is a mighty sight cheaper than supporting law colleges.

Secondly, Collins is valuable because he is showing the whole people that their lives can be beaten, by brain work and, as already stated, anyone with money enough can hire the legal brains. Hence, Collins is a vigorous demonstration of the proposition that legal justice is for those who have money to hire a high quality of brains only, and the people of California will not long stand that. Collins has been indisputably demonstrating that, aside from political and social "pull," the law's trickery, its technicalities, procedure, pettifoggery, etc., are against justice for the common people. Such an object lesson has more power for reform than all the editorials, lectures and orations that could be got off.

It is said that this last court decision settles George's hash and that he will now have to don the striped suit in the penitentiary. Maybe. But we hope that, if there is still another chance by which a brilliant scoundrel can harry justice, under our lawyer-made laws, George will try it. We want the whole object lesson. We want to be shown all that sharp lawyers not under conviction, but under big fees, can do to justice in the way of abuse, defiance and defeat.

Don't take Collins out of active practice of his high and honorable profession before he has run the whole gamut of the possibilities!

RELIEF OF EMPLOYEES.

The National Labor Tribune agrees with a daily contemporary that if all large corporations in this country would follow the example of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and some other big concerns in providing relief funds for their employes there would be less criticism of the greed of such concerns. For twenty-three years the Pennsylvania Railroad has maintained an employes' relief fund, and the latest report gives figures that are rather astonishing.

On the lines east of Pittsburg $112,687.39 was paid out in January. Of this, $42,076.29 went to families of deceased employes and $70,611.10 to employes incapacitated for work. The payments from the relief fund on the lines west of Pittsburg, in January, to employes unable to work amounted to $27,711.55, and to families of employes who died $7,750, a total of $35,461.55 for the month. The disbursements for relief on the entire system since the fund was organized amount to $25,765,403.18. The fund is maintained by an annual appropriation from the treasury of the company and a small assessment from those who participate as beneficiaries.

Such a system should be made compulsory with all corporations employing thousands of men, and it could be improved by the addition of old age pensions. In this connection it will be noted that one of the state courts in Pennsylvania has given a verdict of damages to an employe of the Pennsylvania road for personal injuries in spite of the fact that he had collected from the relief fund. He claimed damages, however, on the ground that he did not know he belonged to the relief association and had been induced to participate in it by misunderstanding if not misrepresentation. Of course, the case does not affect the plan on which relief associations are conducted in general.

LOW-WAGE MENACE REMOVED.

There is everywhere substantial agreement that the tariff uncertainty is about the only thing now standing in the way of real prosperity. There are still many men out of work, but by no means as many as there were a month ago. In the last three months, on the other hand, the improvement has been very marked.

Some readers may ask why there has been such marked improvement if tariff uncertainty is a barrier to business recovery. The answer is that while some businessmen are still deterred from entering into future obligations until the tariff bill has actually been passed and signed by the President, there are a great many others who have reached the conclusion that congress is going to stand by American industries and are going ahead firm in that confidence to make contracts. It is solely because the course of the debate in the senate has made it clear that not even the Democratic party is in favor of overthrowing the protective system that so many businessmen and manufacturers are going ahead with their affairs without waiting for the actual completion of the tariff schedules.

And the voting in the senate has undoubtedly given good ground for such confidence. The vote on the lumber and iron ore schedules revealed the fact that more Democrats favor protection than oppose it. As we took occasion a couple of weeks ago to point out in these columns, the anti-protective utterances in the Democratic national platforms have been the most nauseating sort of hypocrisy. While more orators like Bryan try to catch the breezes of the popular fancy by calling protection robbery, the great mass of the party's responsible representatives in congress admit by their votes on the tariff bill that the mass of the American people would send into everlasting perdition any party which committed the unspeakable folly of removing the protective barriers and compelling our workingmen to work at the European wage level.

In Pittsburg and vicinity the mills are taking new orders at a rate which foreshadows a good summer and general activity during the fall and winter. The iron business is still the accepted barometer of trade, and it is accordingly very encouraging to all wage-earners to read in the last summary of the trade situation, published by Dun's last Saturday that the strength in the iron market continues, and that new business is coming forward in a most gratifying manner.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our friends should vote early Saturday for their choice.

Even cranberries are said to have increased in price.

Mr. Patten has finished with May. Will July see his finish?

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opened on Tuesday, with an immense crowd in attendance.

Street railway trouble always attracts the citizen with a lurking desire to throw things.

Governor Stuart has reappointed John C. Delaney chief factory inspector of Pennsylvania.

Richard Fitzgerald has resigned as vice president of the boiling division of the A. A. of I., S. and T. W.

At a raffle at Sandusky, Ohio, President Taft won a barrel of sauer kraut. This beats the Dutch.

The rise in mutton and lamb chops is another circumstance promising to popularize vegetarianism this season.

The meat market seems to be rising in sympathy with the wheat market.

President Taft was here, saw and was seen, and left thinking more of Pittsburg than before his visit.

The more the populace sees President Taft the greater is the desire to see him oftener.

The relief fund for the Ohio river ferry boat suffers amounted to $11,262 on Tuesday. Coming up slowly, but surely.

The widening of the distance between the Pirates and the Cubs affords the liveliest kind of satisfaction to all local baseballdom.

C. J. Monahan, resident trustee of the A. A. of I., S. and T. W., has resigned to accept the position of puddle boss at Zug's mill, this city.

William Baxendale, a well known members of Ft. Wayne lodge, Amalgamated association, has left the mill and will locate at Toledo, Ohio.

In Philadelphia, as elsewhere, no sooner is a street railway strike declared than the bellicose mob gets busy.

It is reported that Patten of Chicago, cleared $5,000,000 on his wheat corner. Using the term "cleared" is a polite way of explaining how he got the money.

A considerable quantity of loaded craft has been sent to the landings in the fifth and sixth pools in the Ohio river in anticipation of an early rise in the rivers.

The A. F. of L. had $148,632.65 in its treasury the last of April. The receipts for April were $18,414.33, and the expenses for the same month $15,103.80.

It is said that G. T. Haddock of Monessen, will superintend the Demmler plant when it resumes on June 15. Reports also say that the mill has orders that will keep it in operation many months.

The Hungarian-American Federation, a national organization with offices in Cleveland, O., dedicated a tombstone to the memory of the victims of the Darr mine catastrophe in the cemetery of Smithton, Pa., Monday morning.

Not only will the new pennies about to be coined bear the head of Abraham Lincoln, but the inscription "In God We Trust" will appear upon the coin. The penny marks a radical departure in American coinage. Heretofore United States coins have borne only the heads of Liberty and the Indian.

In Philadelphia the invariable history of the street railway strike is being repeated. Disorder and violence prevail. Several of the railway lines are tied up.

Judge Fullerton would sound well. And the plain people of Armstrong county are likely to show that they think it sounds better than Judge Patton. Workers, vote for Fullerton at the Republican primaries.

Francis E. Thoman, business agent of the Structural Iron Workers' union, Chicago, has been indicted on a charge of perjury in connection with his testimony for the defense in the trial of Madden, Pouchet and Boyle, labor leaders, convicted of "grafting."

Following the advance in flour to the highest price since 1898, and eggs going into storage at the record figure of 22½ cents a dozen, retail meat dealers predict a further increase in the price for sirloin and porterhouse steaks, lamb, pork chops, etc., before the close of the week.

Meat is costing consumers more today than it has for 25 years and another increase of about 20 per cent is imminent unless the wholesalers recede from the high prices charged the retail butchers. Where will this stop?

As near as we can fathom the situation the Democrats and insurgent Republicans will not be content with any kind of a tariff bill which will not diminish the profits of manufacturers and producers and necessarily wage earners, provided these malefactors are in some other State or section.

Fifty candidates for citizenship were asked by Judge Lacombe of the United States court in New York whether they were members of any labor organization or other society which does not allow its members to join freely either regular army or National Guard. The new question was introduced, it is said, on account of recently reported agitation in certain labor organizations against membership in militia companies which are likely to be called out for strike duty.

Indicative of the relief afforded to employes of the Pennsylvania railroad east and west of Pittsburg by its relief departments are figures in the annual reports of these departments for 1908. The sum of $1,373,856.43 was paid to employes or their families on account of illness or natural deaths. The amount paid on account of accidents was $547,353.96. Operating expenses which were paid by the railroad amounted to $387,394.94.

With the final impressive words of the invocation delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Edward O'Dea echoing thhrough the groined arches of towering forest giants, a telegraph key of Alaskan gold, pressed by President Taft in the White House at Washington, flashed an electric spark across the continent, and the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition was formally opened at noon, Tuesday, at Seattle, Wash.

The representatives of the A. A. of I. S. and T. W. who were meeting with the representatives of the Western Bar Iron Association at Detroit to formulate a scale for 1909-1910, adjourned on Saturday. The meeting was the most strenuous one ever held by a conference committee, the manufacturers making demands almost incredulous. While no ill-feeling was engendered, the discussions were most animated. The representatives will meet again next week when another attempt will be made to come to an agreement.

Machinists' Strike Postponed.

There are no fresh developments in the controversy between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and their machinists over the piecework system recently inaugurated by the company in the Mt. Clare shops at Baltimore.

President O'Connell of the International Machinists' union, has sent out a call for a general strike of the machinists in all the repair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio system, but it is understood the final order directing the men to go out will not be issued pending the result of a conference between the executive heads of the machinists', blacksmiths' and boilermakers' union and Vice President Potter of the railroad company.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Valuable Information On the Country's Manufactures, Throwing Light On Tariff Question--Home Market Still Takes Nearly 95 Per Cent, While We Import Practically as Many Manufactures as We Export.

Washington, June 1.—(Special.)—Less than one-tenth of the manufactures of the United States are exported, while those imported equal in stated value about one-twentieth that of the home product.

This statement is the result of a comparison of the figures of production, exportation and importation of manufactures in the United States presented by the statistical abstract of the United States, about to be issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

The census of 1905 shows the gross value of the factory product of manufactures in 1904 at 14,802 million dollars, and estimates the value of all other manufactures, mechanical and neighborhood, at about two billions, making the gross value of all manufactures produced in the United States in 1904, 16,867 million dollars. This gross valuation, however, includes many duplications, because the products reported by one manufacturer often become the manufacturing material of another, who also includes their cost in the report of the value of the products of his factory. By deducting from the gross valuation the value of this manufacturing material used in a partly manufactured form, the census office states the net or true value of the manufactures of the country in the census year. This process reduces the valuation of the factory product of 1904 from the gross figure of 14,802 millions, to a net valuation of 9,821 millions; and an application of the same method of reduction to the nonfactory manufactures would place the net value of all manufactures in 1904 at 10,892 million dollars. The census of 1900, which reported the gross value of all manufactures in 1899 at 13,014 million dollars, places the net value for that year at 8,371 millions.

The bureau of statistics figures show that the exportation in the year ended June 30, 1905, of all articles classed by the census as manufactures amounted in value to 895 million dollars, a sum which equals 8.2 per cent of the 10,892 millions estimated as the net value of all manufactures in 1904. The imports in the year ended June 30, 1905, of all articles similar to those classed by the census as manufactures were valued at 576 million dollars, which equals 5.3 per cent of the net value of the domestic manufactures of 1904.

Even these figures, which show that the valuation of manufactures exported equals 8.2 per cent of the valuation of manufactures produced, and that the valuation of the manufactures imported equals 5.3 per cent of the valuation of the manufactures produced, are, however, only approximate, in an attempt to determine the true relation of imports or exports of manufactures to the home production. The valuation of manufactures, supplied to the census office by the various manufacturers, states the value of the product at the place of production; while the bureau of statistics figures of exportations state the wholesale market value of the article at the port from which exported. Thus the are doubtless in most cases higher stated values of the articles exported than the stated values of the same articles at the place of production, since the cost of transportation and dealers' profits are presumably added in the valuations at which the domestic merchandise in question is wholesaled at the various ports whose current prices determine the valuation placed upon the articles when exported. On the other hand, the values of the imported articles quoted by the bureau of statistics are by law "the actual market values or wholesale prices of such merchandise in the principal markets of the country whence imported," and if freights and profits are added to this figure the valuation at the point where it actually enters the United States would be somewhat in excess of that quoted. Thus the values of manufactures produced are those of the place of production, the figures of exports are those of the wholesale markets of the port from which exported, and those of importation are those of the wholesale market of the country whence imported. Could production, exports and imports be brought to a common basis of valuation, the percentage which exports bear to the total production would be slightly reduced and that which imports bear to the total production be slightly increased; and the percentages which exports and imports, respectively, bear to the total production would become even more nearly identical than those above quoted, of 8.2 per cent on the export side and 5.3 per cent on the import side.

COMPA[illegible] DEFIES A. A.

Official notices were posted in all the mills of the American sheet and tin plate company's plants in the Wheeling district, on Tuesday, stating that after June 30 all of the plants of the company will be open shop. At the same time notices were sent to newspaper offices with the statement that the company will no longer treat with the Amalgamated association. The order affects a large number of men.

TOOK "PENNSY" RELIEF.

In Spite of It Conductor Gets Big Verdict.

A verdict which may disrupt relief conditions of the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system, as well as other railroads of the country, has just been announced. Notwithstanding the fact that the contract in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's voluntary relief department, which every member must sign, expressly stipulates that it releases the company from liability for damage in the event of injury, providing the benefits are paid, Conductor Wilson E. Bartnett, who had his right leg crushed two years ago, was awarded $2,000 damages by a jury in the Blair county court, after receiving more than $400 in benefits.

In other respects the case was the most novel ever tried in the local courts. Barnett swore at the trial that he could not read or write, two qualifications the company always insists upon in conductors, that he never was given a book of rules; that he never received instructions as to his duties, and that his signature was obtained to the relief contract by fraud. The company will, in all probability, appeal.

GEORGIA STRIKE OFF.

Peace Comes Just in Time to Avert Serious Consequences.

The strike of the firemen on the Georgia railroad was officially declared off on Saturday. An hour and a half later the first train after the resumption of service was sent out of Augusta with a negro fireman in the cab.

The terms of the settlement were not officially given out, but it was learned that they were substantially as follows:

The men to return to work under conditions existing at the time the strike began, until final adjustment is made.

All negro firemen at the terminal stations will be dispensed with.

All discharged Brotherhood firemen will be reinstated.

Three other points are yet to be decided, as follows:

First, whether negro firemen shall be eliminated from the road.

Second, if not eliminated, what percentage of negroes there shall be.

Seniority to negro firemen over white firemen.

This settlement was the result of a conference between Chairman Knapp, Commissioner Neill, General Manager Scott of the Georgia railroad; Vice President Ball of the Firemen's organization. The settlement came just in time to avert serious consequences, as rioting had begun and federal interference was imminent.

Madden Found Guilty.

After 46 hours of almost constant wrangling, the jury in the case of M. B. Madden, M. J. Boyle and F. A. Pouchet, labor leaders, Saturday, at Chicago, brought in a verdict of guilty, fining each of the defendants $500. The long delay in reaching an agreement is said to have been due to the inability of the 12 men to find a common ground of punishment.

Madden all but collapsed when the verdict was read. He has been unwell for several days. Boyle and Pouchot were more composed.

Pittsburg to Have Clean-Up Day.

Mayor William A. Magee has consented to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of Pittsburg to set aside one day for cleaning their homes, back yards, alleys, cellars and attics. It is to be known as Clean city day. The proclamation will be issued in various languages. Dr. E. R. Walters, director of the department of health, will begin preparations by having all his sanitary officers instructed to order residents on their beats to make arrangements for the day. No date has yet been set. Allen T. Burns, secretary of the Pittsburg civic commission, will give the people information on the subject with circulars, etc.

All the mills at Elwood, Ind., are working and prospects look good so far.

Labor Tribune

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INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to this office, or given to any of our authorized agents.

Subscriptions are payable in advance.

Subscribers wishing to change their posoffice address must send their former as well as the address to which they want their paper sent.

The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper very week, and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

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PASTOR RUSSELL IN LONDON.

WHITSUNDAY DISCOURSE.

London, England, May 20.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed a large convention of Bible students from all parts of the Kingdom today. We report one of his discourses, taken from the text, "When the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. They were filled with the holy Spirit, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance"—Acts 2: 1-4.

Christians today celebrate one of the most epoch-making events of history—the Pentecostal blessing, by which the Heavenly Father indicated the acceptance of the Redeemer to glory, and the application of the merit of his sacrifice on behalf of the "household of faith," for the covering of their sins. Because of this blotting out of the condemnation of sin as respects believers, the consecrated ones, waiting for such a cancellation of their sins, were accepted of the Lord and granted an anointing and benediction of the holy Spirit. Jews condemned by the Law, which they were unable to keep perfectly, had been unfit for Divine acceptance as sons, and at the very most were permitted to be members of the House of Servants under Moses and the Law. The impartation of the holy Spirit signified to these that they were transferred from the house of servants to the house of sons: "For Moses verily was faithful in all his house as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after; but Christ as a son over his own house; whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end."—Heb. 3: 5, 6.

The Scriptures very consistently show that God could accept none to be members of his House of Sons until first of all the sacrifice for sins had been offered—more than this, not until it had been presented to the Father and accepted by him. Adam indeed is called in the Scriptures the son of God, because he was created in God's image and likeness; but so soon as he had sinned he forfeited this relationship, and none of his posterity was counted worthy to resume this relationship until redeemed by the precious blood. Abraham, noble and grand that he was, might merely be styled "the friend of God," and others could boast merely of being his mouthpieces and servants. He who came from above and assumed our nature and became a member of our race through his mother, was the Son of God, "the only-begotten of the Father, full of grace and Truth." But we read that, "To as many as received him gave he power (privilege) to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name; which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."—John 1: 12, 13.

This is in full accord with St. Paul's record in Hebrews 11: 38-40. There, after recounting the worthies of the past, he declares, "These all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise; God having provided some better things for us, that they without us (the Gospel Church) should not be made perfect." In other words, they cannot get the earthly blessings and privileges and honors which God is pleased to give them until first Christ the Head and the Church his Body shall have been developed and glorified. Then, through the glorified Christ, God's blessing shall extend to the Ancient Worthies and through them to Israel and to all the families of the earth.

This is in full accord also with what our Lord said of John the Baptist, the last of the prophets. His words were, "Verily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding, he that is least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he."—Matt. 11: 11.

In other words, the humblest one in the glorified Church on the spirit plane, as a member of the Body of Christ and a member of the glorified Kingdom class, will be greater and occupy a more honorable position than the greatest of the prophets. So, then, from this standpoint we perceive that Pentecost distinctly marked a new dispensation, the dispensation of the holy Spirit, the period for the development of the sons of God.

We do not wish to be understood that God never exercised his Spirit or power previously. Quite to the contrary; the Scriptures tell us that it was the holy Spirit, the holy power of God, that constituted the active principle in the creation. Again they tell us that throughout the past holy men of old spake and wrote as they were moved by the holy Spirit. But they were not moved by the holy Spirit in the same way that the Church is moved and controlled and guided. They were controlled mechanically. They spoke and wrote, but they did not understand; as St. Peter distinctly tells us in the same connection, that "not unto themselves, but unto us they did minister the things now freely reported unto you through the holy Spirit sent down from heaven." In other words, the prophets of old were merely the pen and tongue which the Lord used and that chiefly in preparing statements to be understood by us, his people of this Gospel Age. For instance, the Prophet David, when he declared, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in sheol; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption" (Psa. 16: 10), had no knowledge that he was writing prophecy of Jesus, nor any knowledge of how it would be fulfilled. But St. Peter, after he had received the holy Spirit at Pentecost, was able to point out that it was spoken of Jesus and not of David, whose sepulcher is with us unto this day—"No man hath ascended up to heaven"—John 3: 13.

Pictured in the Type.

The Pentecostal blessing of the holy Spirit was pictured in the anointing of Israel's high priest, Aaron, whose sons represented his body, the under-priesthood, the Church. The holy anointing oil poured upon Aaron's head symbolized the holy Spirit poured upon our Lord Jesus and the members of his Body. In Aaron's case the anointing oil descended upon the body, and the prophet declares that it was poured upon "his head, even Aaron's head, and ran down unto the skirts of his garments." Thus the anointing of our Lord, which he received of the Father at the time of his baptism at Jordan, descended upon his members and has been with the Church ever since—upon the Church accepted of the Lord "as members of the Body of Christ." A similar type was instituted in connection with the kings, who were all anointed in the name of the Lord. These two offices of priest and king were both typical of The Christ—Jesus the Head and the Church his members. As a sacrificing priest, first his own person was sacrificed, and secondly the flesh of the Church, the justified bodies of those accepted to membership in him. These are called a Royal Priesthood because their service extends to a work of glory in the future, typified by Melchisedec, who was both priest and king. So the Christ of Glory will be a Priest upon his Throne. As the priestly office represents the instructions and uplifting influences which will be a part of that Millennial Kingdom work, so his Kingly Office will represent the Authority and Power and Government of that Epoch.

The Gospel of the Kingdom was the theme of the preaching, both of Jesus and the Apostles. It is a great loss to the Church that this feature, once so prominent, has been lost sight of. Instead, the prevailing idea today is that civilized peoples of the world constitute God's Kingdom, and it is for this cause that the word Christendom came into vogue as signifying Christ's Kingdom. Alas, the most civilized of these Kingdoms are no more than what the Scriptures term "kingdoms of this world," more or less under the power or dominion of the Prince of this world, Satan. It is for this reason that they are spending millions of money on armies and navies, guns, explosives and torpedoes that they may blow one another off the face of the earth—"because they so love one another!"

The Spiritual proposition is that God is now selecting those who, in the close of this age, shall be glorified, and constitute his Royal Priesthood to administer righteousness, Truth, and corrections to the world—in the name of the Lord and along the lines of his Righteousness. This will be with a view to the world's uplifting out of sin-and-death conditions. So many of God's dear people as obtain this view of matters are thereby prepared for a great blessing. It will take from them unnecessary distress on account of the heathen, for it will show them that God is not neglectful of the heathen, but ultimately, when his plan matures, when his Kingdom shall be established under the whole heavens, all who have not had a full opportunity for reconciliation with him in the present life shall have such an opportunity there—during the Millennial Age—under the ministrations of Christ's Kingdom of Righteousness.

Not only those living at that time will receive a great blessing, but also those who have gone down into the great prison-house of death. "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth," the faithful to their reward of everlasting life; the ignorant and the undeveloped, to trial or judgment, that they may prove themselves to God. Restitution to original perfection and eternal life, will be the reward of the willing and obedient; but those refusing God's grace will demonstrate their unworthiness of eternal life and bring upon themselves the eternal penalty of Second Death.—Acts 3: 23.

"Upon Servants and Handmaids."

It will be noticed that St. Peter referred to Joel's prophecy in connection with the Pentecostal blessing, declaring that what was witnessed and experienced was in fulfillment of that prophecy of Joel (Joel 2: 28). But the prophecy was not all fulfilled—merely a portion of it. Another portion of that prophecy remains to be fulfilled after the glorification of the Church with Christ, after the establishment of the heavenly Kingdom, for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." St Peter merely refers to the part of the prophecy fulfilled in his day and, in so doing, followed the custom of his illustrious Master. The Pentecostal blessing came only upon the "servants and handmaids" of the Lord—only upon the consecrated. And so it has been all down through this age. None others have received the Spirit, the unction from the Holy One. It is the spirit of begetting, and only those who receive it can ever hope to be born again—"born from the dead." It is written that our Lord was the "first-born amongst many brethren." The faithful ones of the spirit-begotten class will be those members who will be born from the dead in the "First Resurrection."

Subsequently, however, the other part of Joel's prophecy will be fulfilled—God will pour out his holy Spirit upon all flesh, upon everybody. The power, the energy of God, will operate during the Millennium upon all mankind to the opening of blind eyes and the unstopping of deaf ears, to the awakening from the sleep of death of all those who are in the great prison-house. And in proportion as each shall respond to the influences of the holy Spirit upon his will, so will be the rapidity of his progress upward to harmony with God, though not the path which leads to the heavenly glory. It will be altogether different from the one now open.

Joel's prophecy is stated in a hidden manner, yet it is perfectly plain if the eyes of our understanding are properly focussed upon it. One of these outpourings of the holy Spirit was to be "in those days" and the other was to be "after those days." In those days the Lord would pour out his Spirit upon his servants and handmaids. After those days he would pour it out upon all flesh and the rising generation (your young men) would see the vision which the Ancients (your old men) had seen obscurely—dreamed about. We are living, dear friends, at the culminating point between these two outpourings. The Pentecostal blessing has almost accomplished its designed purpose, the sanctifying to God of a "peculiar people," a "little flock," out of every nation, people, kindred and tongue, to constitute the Body of Christ and be his joint-heirs in the Kingdom. Just as soon as this shall be finished the great time of trouble which the Lord has foretold will come. "A time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation, nor ever shall be afterward," shall break upon the world, not for its destruction, but that, as a plowshare, it may break up the fallow ground and prepare the hearts of mankind. Then will come the great Divine blessing of Truth and grace through the glorified Church and through the earthly Ancient Worthies, the representatives of the spiritual Kingdom.

"The Keys of the Kingdom."

When our Lord said unto Peter, I give unto you the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, it was a dark saying which St. Peter could not understand. Some dear Christian people think that the Lord meant that St. Peter should have the right or authority to determine who might go through the gate into the New Jerrusalem; and some think that perhaps it meant that to him would be intrusted the keeping of Purgatory and the letting out of Purgatory into heaven such as would be prepared for eternal life by its sufferings. With both of these views we must disagree. In our judgment the Lord's words had a fulfillment that may be plainly discerned from the standpoint of his Word. While it is true that the Church is only now called to be a Kingdom and is not yet a Kingdom in the particular sense, nevertheless, for convenience, our Lord refers at times to the Church as the Kingdom in embryo—in some of the parables, for instance. It is composed of the class which, after being proven and found faithful, will constitute the Kingdom.

When on the day of Pentecost St. Peter, after receiving the holy Spirit, stood up and acted as the chief spokesman and explained the purport of the power of the holy Spirit as manifested, he threw open the door, as it were, to the Jews, who came together and through that doorway several thousand came into that embryo Kingdom. Thus did St. Peter use the first key in opening the way to the Jews. But it was "keys" in the plural that he was to use. And so we find that when three and a half years later God's due time came for granting similar privileges to the Gentiles, St. Peter again was the Lord's servant who used the key and threw open the door to the Gentiles, in connection with the bestowment of the holy Spirit upon Cornelius, the first Gentile convert. These doors still stand ajar, because the full number of the "elect" have not yet been accepted of the Lord and fully tested and found worthy. We have numerous reasons, however, for believing that the selecting work is nearly at an end; that soon the last member of the Body of Christ will have finished his course with joy and will have passed beyond the veil to join the Church triumphant, the Christ, the Great King, the great Prophet, the great Priest, the great Judge, the great Mediator, through whose ministrations Divine blessings and glorious opportunities are to come to all mankind.

Question, dear friends, what is it worth to attain such glory, honor and immortality, and to share with the Redeemer in his great Work of dispensing Divine favor to all families of the earth? What would you give for such a position? That is just the question the Lord is putting to consecrated believers today. According to their answer they will be esteemed worthy or unworthy of a place in that Kingdom. The only answer that would be satisfactory to the Lord, the only attitude on our part that will bring us to a desired place among the "elect," is to give our all to the Lord and to his service. "If ye do these things ye shall never fail, but so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

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Grove City, Ohio, May 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find renewal of my paper.

While many papers are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, I have failed to see one which prints them in such clear type as you do. I beg to assure you of my best wishes and hope you will have many readers of the Tribune and sermons.

Very truly yours,
V. W. BEAVER.

Davenport, Iowa, May 31.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

He that keepeth Israel never slumbers, never sleeps. May the God of Peace bless you abundantly in the publication of our dear Brother Russell's sermons each week.

Respectfully yours,
S. N. VAN ORSDEL.

Henderson, N. C., May 21.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

This is an invitation for you to keep on sending your paper to me for another year. I was first attracted to it by its reputation for printing in full and in good, clear type, Pastor Russell's sermons in which I have become greatly interested because of the scholarly and spiritual arguments he uses in explaining and making clear the deep truths of God's word and thus helping us to understand something of the mysteries concerning the heights and depths of God's love. And I wish to thank you personally for this feature of your paper. But while I am most interested in the sermons, yet there are other features of the Tribune that commend it to us. The labor news is up-to-date and is not only interesting, but instructive.

I have been interested in the articles concerning butter and oleo, and hope and trust that the fight will be victorious on the side of right. Here is wishing the Tribune success and prosperity.

GEO. C. WOODWORTH.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., May 27.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I enclose 10 cents for five copies of the Labor Tribune of May 20th issue. I am sending for these copies especially for Brother Russell's excellent sermons, which I want to distribute, that others also may hear of the glad tidings in store for them.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EDWIN LENT.

Pratt, Kan., May 20.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for which renew my subscription to your valuable paper. We did not intend to let our paper run out. Please pardon this oversight. We are very much interested in Pastor Russell's sermons and do not want to miss any. I am sure the Lord will bless you in publishing these sermons.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. J. PETEFISH.

We want and need more readers of Pastor Russell's sermons, dear friends, and won't you be one of those to send us in one or more subscribers?

Truth is mighty, but it don't always prevail.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page seven.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

J. L. Morgan, Youngstown.
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Paul O. Pierce, Youngstown.
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V. W. Beaver, Grove City.
S. M. Goux, Forest Park.
J. S. Johnson, Peabody.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Peabody, Kans., May 28.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription for the Tribune.

We are well pleased with the paper and would not like to miss one copy. We like the large print and love to read Brother Russell's sermons. We are also readers of the Watch Tower.

Respectfully yours,
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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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Labor Tribune

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

DAY ON WORKING PEOPLE.

Tireless magpie, Chancellor Day, of the University of Syracuse, returning from a trip around the world, tells a reporter of what he saw and the lesson he learned from his observation of working people in other lands.

Day is called "one of our great educators." His relation to the public should be one of responsibility and his utterances should be important and helpful.

He told the reporter that he had seen Hindus working for 10 and 11 cents a day, and he opined that our people would never get as low as that unless—

Unless what, pray?

Why, unless they "ruin business by undermining it with senseless strikes and obstructive agitations." He said other things on a par with this hypocritical nonsense. The National Labor Tribune is no apologist for senseless strikes or obstructive agitators and does not intend to be, but of all the demagogs and obstructive agitators we know the worst and most dangerous is Day.

Day apparently holds the Hindu comparison up in the foolish hope of frightening union laborers, who believe that they would be approaching the economical plane of the Hindu now, if there were not very fortunate by hundreds of large employers of labor much too broad-minded to sympathize with the spirit of Day.

It is really a waste of time and space further to consider seriously the old school master of Syracuse. His talk reminds us at once of the talk of an ignorant fanatic or a cunning press agent. He perverts facts to make his argument effective, and what he seems to want more than anything else is to convince his rich friends of Wall street that he is working for their pocket-book all the time. He wants Mr. Archbald, chairman of his university board, to know that he is industrious, deserves his pay, maybe should get more pay, and that these little trips around the world are not without purpose and not without profit.

Chancellor Day is no longer important. Whereas he should be helping us to solve our problems, to the role of a "great educator," he is wasting our time and our space as both fanatics and press agents generally do.

He complained to the reporter that he was the "most maligned man" in the country. As a matter of fact the public has been charitable in listening so long, and newspapers have indulged great wads of good white paper.

Day has no proper place in public life. He is either as dangerous as the fanatic or as pestiferous as the press agent. The only value that the public can get out of him and what he says is to hold him up as an awful example of the things that decent and patriotic men should avoid.

RADICAL ENGLISH LABOR REMEDY.

It must be a very superficial reader of the labor news of the day who has not been struck by the comparative simplicity of the labor problem of this country as compared with that of most European lands. We are not undertaking to say that our own solutions are always clear or the path easy and straight. But the pressure of population has reached the degree in the United States that it has reached in any European country that can be mentioned. Hence there is a disposition on the part of Americans to whoder at the continuous agitation Great Britain, Germany and other nations are undergoing over industrial questions. And perhaps Great Britain is harder put than any of the others.

The latest report of an industrial character in England comes from the poor commission on the subject of boy workers. Seriously has suggested that defective education of children, and employment of boys to do work that should be done by men, are largely to blame for the prevalence of adult unemployment. And the poor commission, after a careful investigation, brings in a report which substantiates the claim to a considerable extent.

In one group of men applying for work it was found that nearly ninety per cent had gone into unskilled work on leaving school, and had left school early. The commission makes this discovery with a recommendation that the age for leaving school be raised from 14 to 15 years and that education be made less academic and more practical. Along with these recommendations is one for the establishment of special labor exchanges for boys leaving school, and another for the establishment of compulsory military service.

At this distance, one hesitates to guess whether the recommendation of compulsory military service is made in good faith as measure of industrial relief or whether it is an outcropping of the war-scare and a desire to prepare more thoroughly for the threatened war with Germany. It is only fair to say, however, that it is claimed in Germany that compulsory military service has aided materially in the solution of the labor problem, although in spite of that fact, and in spite of the new English recommendation we do not believe we shall ever see the day when the proposition to adopt compulsory military service as a measure of industrial "relief" will be listened to with patience in the United States.

Just how the British trades unions will regard the military service scheme we do not hazard a guess. Nor is it easy to say how they will receive the proposition to provide courses of manual training in the elementary schools. The unions are ordinarily opposed to every such project on the ground that it weakens the apprentice system and tends to take the control of the labor situation away from the unions. England's unemployment dilemma, however, is such that we may be prepared to see her resorting to experiments and remedies of unusual and perhaps even radical character.

PROFIT-SHARING.

It is the opinion of the National Labor Tribune that profit-sharing is destined to be of immense value in the adjustment of controversies between the employed and the employer. The biggest employing concerns in this country, and in Great Britain as well, have tried it in varying degrees, and we believe with a large measure of satisfaction and success. Here and there the results have not been agreeable, owing generally to local causes. But the beneficial results have, on the whole, far outweighed the detrimental, and in consequence there is a growing inclination on the part of corporations and firms to make their employees part owners of the business—which would not be the case if the profit-sharing experiment had been a failure.

We are moved to these remarks by recent criticisms which have just been published on the subject of profit-sharing in general and profit-sharing as compensation for public-service franchises in particular. Where there has been failure it has generally been due to the fact that the experiment was not entered into with good faith by the profit-sharing corporation.

Insofar as profit-sharing with employees is concerned, we are almost inclined to believe that it is the means by which the long hoped-for era of industrial peace and good will is to be brought about. Its most striking exemplification during the past year has been in the great shipbuilding yards in England, owned by Sir Christopher Furnis. After a series of disastrous strikes, Sir Christopher made two propositions to his employes.

One was to sell two shipyards to the trade unions at a figure to be fixed by an arbitrator, and to allow them a long period to pay for them. The other was that the employes should actually become his partners in the concern. The latter scheme was agreed to and now is in operation. Under it the men consented to have 5 per cent of their wages set aside for the purchase or shares in the company. These shares are guaranteed to pay 5 per cent, and after that they share in the coming stock dividend. If a man leaves or is discharged he must surrender his shares to the company—at their market value. But his security of employment is guaranteed by the establishment of a "works council," consisting of an equal number of members of the employes and the administrative staff, to which every man shall have the right of appeal. The council also will deal with all disputes about wages or anything else arising between the man and the company.

An effort is now being made to hold a great profit-sharing congress in Great Britain, at which full information as to its working and effects will be watched with as great interest on this side of the ocean as in the old country, and we shall give our readers detailed reports of its proceedings.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

President Lynch of the I. T. U., will be the orator Labor day in Erie, Pa.

The police as strike-breakers in Philadelphia were a fizzle.

"Andy" Carnegie has given away 1,800 libraries, the amount of money involved being $51,596,905.

For the first time in history wheat has been shipped back from New York to the West for consumption.

Two sheet mills are on this week at Zug's mill, this city. Nos. 2 and 3. Prospects are not bright.

It is unanimously resolved by the American people that the Senate ought to get a move on.

William Page of Brown's, was a Saturday afternoon caller. He squared his subscription for this year.

Patrick Hughes of Brown's mill was in on Saturday to have his tab changed to 1909.

No possessor of a copperlined stomach need feel excited over the legislation of blended whisky.

It is said that Mrs. Sage, widow of Russell Sage, is giving away $25,000 a day. Wish she would give us some.

Nathan Straus declares that tuberculous milk threatens extinction of the human race.

Breathes there a man who would tolerate the sight of his mother in pantaloon skirts?

It is a hopeful sign of an early ending of the tariff talk when senators get in the course of debate.

In India, butter is known to be preserved for 200 years. All the same, India has nothing on our cold storage egg men.

The June raise in our rivers is now with us, and considerable coal has been shipped to southern ports. This means much to the river miners.

A new blast furnace and four open hearth furnaces are to be built by the Carnegie Steel Company at Sharon, Pa. Over $2,000,000 will be spent.

Pride of New Castle and John F. Ward Ledges of the A. A., New Castle, Pa., held meetings Saturday afternoon, to talk over the open shop edict.

Parley, of strike-breaking fame, refused to help break the Philadelphia trolley strike. Will wonders ever cease?

The egg candlers of Chicago have gone on strike. Too bad, too bad.

H. C. Frick says times will boom in the fall. But what are we going to do until then?

King Alcohol, his antecedents, actions and effects, will come in for an international discussion at a big congress in alcoholism to be held in London, England, July 12th.

Harry Woods, formerly puddle boss at Kittanning, Pa., is now superintendent of the A. M. Byers' plant at Girard, O. Harry knows his business and is a valuable addition to this progressive firm.

Monday, June 28, has been decided on as the "Clean City Day" of Pittsburg. We would like to follow the example of the city and clean up our books by that date. Delinquent subscribers, please take notice.

Erie Typographical union is going to vote on the question to place a 10 per cent assessment on its members to defray the expenses of its delegates to the I. T. U. convention at St. Joseph, Mo.

Having seen wheat consumers robbed without mercy, the meat hogs are now endeavoring to get away with a share of the loot. There is a wide area of usefulness for the scientist who professes to be able to extract foodstuffs from the air.

At a meeting of Wheeling district members of the Amalgamated association it was decided to fight the "open shop" program of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Another meeting will be held next Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, an old resident of this city, but late for few years of Sharon, Pa., has moved to Kansas City, Mo. Brother Taylor is an old time mill man and a good one, but having made enough money at the profession and wisely invested it, he has retired and will enjoy life in the Golden West.

Neither tin mill at New Castle, Pa., will be operated until the employes accede to the open shop ultimatum of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, according to the statement of officials. The men have not yet taken any official action upon the matter of accepting or rejecting the company's proposition.

It is reported that William E. Corey president of the United States Steel Corporation, is negotiating with the Deutscher Stahlwerke Verband, which is the German Steel Federation, to arrange an agreement in behalf of the United States Steel Corporation regarding steel imports and exports in the two countries. Mr. Corey, it is understood, made an automobile trip to Germany a few days ago and visited the Thyssen works.

Worry over the illness of his two-year-old daughter is said to be responsible for the suicide, Sunday, of F. Blatz, a grocer of Akron, O., and a well-known resident and former baseball player of Washington, Pa. His wife and mother found his body hanging in an outbuilding. Prompt-acting medicine for the sick daughter, Gertrude, set said goodby to his wife and left the house. The child has been ill for months and little hope has been offered by doctors for her recovery. Grim was a tinworker and was formerly known as "Home Run Haggerty Grim."

After an all-day session of the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Tuesday, it was decided to call a convention of the lodges in the sheet and tin mills for the purpose of taking action on the open shop order recently issued by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, to be effective after the end of the present month. The convention will be held in this city the next Monday and delegates will be elected this week. The advisory board will recommend to the convention that the order of the American company be resisted.

The Massillon, Ohio, rolling mill, which is one of the latest and most up-to-date mills, is now in operation and turning out material of the best. The plant has three black plate mills, two sheet mills, four stands of cold rolls and two galvanizing pots, also the roofing plant. Orders are plenty with the company owing to the excellent materials they are turning out. The mill is managed by W. H. Davey, an old and experienced man in the sheet tin business and he has gathered around him men noted for their skill in the manufacture of iron and steel, which accounts for the success this firm is having.

As we go to press (Wednesday noon), the adourned meeting of the wage committee of the A. A. of I. S. and T. W. with the Western Bar Iron Association has not been held.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

New Commissioner of Immigration Issues New Order Regarding Arrivals—The President to Hold Conferences With Labor Leaders.

Washington, June 8.—(Special.)—Mr. William Williams, the new commissioner of immigration, has taken hold of his duties with an energy which promises results in the betterment of the service. Last week he issued an order to all inspectors to the following effect:

"It is necessary that the standard of inspection at Ellis Island be raised. Notice hereof is given publicly in order that intending immigrants may be advised before embarkation that our immigration law will be strictly enforced, and that those who are unable to measure up to its requirements may not waste their time or money in coming here, only to encounter the hardships of deportation."

One of the newspapers here makes the comment that it is comparatively unimportant from the American point of view whether undesirable immigrants are prevented from entering the country at this end of the line or at the other; whether they are sent back after arrival here or are checked from sailing in Europe. What is chiefly desired by the country today is that the commissioner says in explanation of his order, we may lessen the number of low-grade immigrants. A brief study of our crime annals, brought to a fresh climax last Friday by the arrest of a large gang of Italian counterfeiters in New York city after a desperate fight, will convince any observer that we are suffering severely as a people from too great liberality in the admission of undesirable aliens.

The checking of the objectionable immigrant on the other side is chiefly desirable in the interest of the more humane treatment of the unfortunates who are incapable of passing our tests. It has been often charged that the United States suffers from the enterprise of the steamship companies, which offer premiums to great numbers of people to come to America who are unable to maintain themselves here. The United States had undertaken to discourage this line of business by forcing the companies to carry back free all such rejected would-be immigrants, but this has not sufficed to put a stop to the processes of working up business in which, it is well known, practically all of the transatlantic companies are now engaged. It may be that Commissioner Williams' new order will have the effect of throwing back upon the steamship companies a sufficient number of unfit applicants for admission to cause the corporations themselves to adopt better means on the other side in selecting their passengers.

President Taft and Samuel Gompers had a conference last Thursday, after which Mr. Gompers said:

"We talked about the Sherman anti-trust law, which, as it is construed by the supreme court, is inimical to organized labor. No definite arrangement was made. I will sail June 19 for Europe, and will be back next autumn in time to go to jail or enjoy the ruling of the court in our appeal in the contempt case."

The President is planning a series of conferences at Beverly this summer with cabinet officers, prominent legislators and railroad officials, labor leaders and judges to treat on the whole question of capital and labor, and frame recommendations to congress.

President Taft and Gompers have buried the hatchet.

All the mean things they said about each other during the heat of the late campaign are forgiven, even if they are not entirely forgotten.

As evidence that the President of the United States does not feel unkindly toward the president of the American Federation of Labor, he has provided Gompers with personal letters of introduction to the American ambassadors in the European countries which he will visit in his forthcoming tour of investigation of labor conditions on the continent.

Gompers last night took occasion to express his appreciation of the courtesy in an address delivered at a farewell demonstration given in his honor by the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia.

At the meeting Sunday of Typographical Union, No. 7, nothing but routine business was transacted.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Tuesday gave evidence of the advance of prosperity by advertising its intention to accept applications for employment. Freight brakemen are especially wanted.

The employes of the Etna-Standard and Laughlin mills, members of the A. A. will hold a mass meeting Sunday afternoon to take action on the open shop question.

The voters of Mahoning county, O., of which Youngstown is the chief center, voted Wednesday on the question of saloon or no saloon. As we go to press the result had not been announced.

The strike of the Georgia railroad firemen for seniority of white over negro firemen, turning all on the arbitration stage Tuesday, when the firemen announced Congressman Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, as their arbitrator under the Erdman act. They announced that the Georgia railroad refused offers of compromise on the negro question.

TROLLEY STRIKE SETTLED.

Philadelphia Trolley Men Get Some of the Things They Asked.

The employes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company late last Thursday voted to accept the proposition made by the company, which had been submitted to them earlier in the evening by the sub-committee appointed to confer with the traction officials.

Fourteen barns voted to accept the terms offered by the company and four against, with one to be heard from. The total vote was 2,256 for to 633 against.

The strike has been settled. The men will receive 25 cents an hour, and 10 hours will constitute a day's work. All employes will be permitted to purchase their uniforms in the open market; all future differences are to be adjusted between the company and a grievance committee chosen by the employes. If, after an investigation by the city controller of the books of the company, it can be shown that more than 6 cents an hour can be paid without crippling the finances of the rapid transit company, the men will insist upon further advance in wages.

PITTSBURG ALL RIGHT.

Frick Says Gary, Indiana, Is Not a Competitor.

So long as this country exports steel products Pittsburg will be a leading steel-making center. That is the only inference to be drawn from a remark dropped yesterday by H. C. Frick to a Pittsburg reporter.

"Gary and Pittsburg are not competitors," Frick is quoted as saying, "inasmuch as Gary will take care of the steel requirements of the west, while Pittsburg will always be the center of steel-making for export and for the eastern markets."

Newspapers a few days ago conveyed the impression that Mr. Frick had sounded a note of warning to the effect that the new steel town of Gary is likely to make great inroads on Pittsburg's industrial supremacy.

"My conversation with Mayor Magee," Frick explained, "was misunderstood. What I did tell the mayor was that the towns around Pittsburg are annexed by the city care should be taken not to so heavily tax their manufacturing plants as to cause them to seek outside locations. All such plants should be fostered and not over-burdened with taxes. I am a firm believer in Pittsburg.

"When conditions warrant, additional steel plants will be built in the Pittsburg district. In every case, Pittsburg will continue to grow."

Max Hayes Dead.

Max Morris, 43 years old, fourth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, is dead at St. Joseph's hospital. He was a member of the lower house of the Colorado legislature for three terms, and was sponsor for many laws affecting labor.

One-half the world may not know how the other half lives, but it rubbers and tries to find out.

GARY ON OPEN SHOP ORDER.

Chairman of U. S. Steel Explains It. McArdle's Statement.

In explanation of the new wage scale posted a few days ago at the various mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, made this statement last week:

"Most of the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company have for some years been operated as 'open shops.' The others were run as union mills, and with these the wage scale has been signed on July 1 of each year. The management of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has discovered it has been discriminated against and in other ways unfairly treated by the Amalgamated Association. The management also discovered beyond question that a very decided majority of the men prefer to have all the mills operated as open shops.

"Under these conditions it has become clear that it is for the best interests of the company and the operators to conform to the wishes of the majority, and as a result the company posted notices accordingly, and also posted the wage scale to be effective on and after July 1, which in all essential respects is unchanged. There is no dispute regarding wages. It is clear that the employes have appreciated the attitude of the company in its maintenance of the high level of wages during the period of great business depression."

"Judge Gary is in error," was the statement of President P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers, after the Steel corporation chairman's statement had been submitted to him. Continuing, President McArdle said:

"The action on the part of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has taken us by surprise. Our relations with that company always was of the friendliest nature, and there never has been anything said of our discriminating against them. This we never did. There have arisen cases where some small violation of our rules have been noticed in independent mills, but as soon as discovered the corporation mills were given the same right. Our plan always has been to treat all mills alike."

President McArdle denied the statement that most of the men prefer the open shop and took issue with Judge Gary on the question of wages, saying all the workers will suffer a reduction by their acceptance of the new scale, saying:

"The tin mill heater now gets $2.30 for 30-gouge, while under the new scale he will get only $2.02. The roller, the catcher, the doubler—all will suffer a reduction although not quite so severe as that offered the heater."

President McArdle said a meeting soon will be held in Pittsburg to determine on action regarding the matter.

Following is the order posted at all the sheet and tin plants of the United States Steel Corporation:

"After careful consideration of the interests of both the company and the employes, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has decided that all of its plants, after June 30, 1909, will be operated as 'open' plants.

"The scale of wages in the hot mill department, commencing July 1, 1909, and until further notice, will be as follows:"

(Below this is posted the long schedule for the many gauges of tin. The schedule is too long to print in its entirety, and would not be understood by other than workers.)

In the tinning department is the following notice:

"After careful consideration of the interests of both the company and its employes, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has decided that all of its plants after June 30, 1909, will be operated as 'open' plants. The scale of wages in the tinning department, commencing July 1, 1909, and until further notice, will be as follows:"

"American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.,

"E. W. Parmy, President."

"Thirty gauge tin is often used as a basis when wages are compared. Following is a comparison of the 30-gauge tonnage scale, as paid at present, and the scale provided in the new schedule:

"Scale now in force—(gross tons)—Gauge 30; roller, $3.12; doubler, $2.06; heater, $2.13; catcher, $1.07; screw boy, $.70; sheerman, $.39. Total, $9.47.

"New scale—(gross tons)—Gauge 30; roller, $2.14; doubler, $2.07; heater, $2.02; catcher, $1.07; screw boy, $.70; sheerman, $.39.

"The 3 per cent rebate from employes has been entirely eliminated."

Iron Bars Advanced.

Iron bars have been advanced to $1.30 per 100 pounds. Some rarly large sales have been made at this figure. It is likely that billets and sheet bars will be advanced before the close of the month, and another rise in wire products is looked for.

Steel prices, in some cases, have recovered from 50 to 75 per cent of their extreme drop made after the chanze in price polley last February.

Labor Tribune

JOS. TELFORD, Pub'r.

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The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires. Subscribers wishing to renew will please do so a week or two before expiration.

Our readers who order goods advertised in our columns, or ask for information concerning them, will oblige both the advertiser and ourselves by stating that they saw the announcement in the National Labor Tribune. While we do not undertake to vouch for any person advertising with us, we shall continue to exercise every precaution to exclude the dishonest or unworthy from these columns, and shall be glad to have the assistance of our readers in so doing. We shall esteem it a favor to be informed of the failure of advertisers to make good the offers contained in their advertisements.

INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to this office, or given to any of our authorized agents.

Subscriptions are payable in advance.

Subscribers wishing to change their posoffice address must send their former as well as the address to which they want their paper sent.

The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper very week, and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up

PASTOR RUSSELL HOMEWARD BOUND.

A STORM AT SEA.

Mid Ocean, S. S. Mauretania, June 6.—Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle and associates are on board returning from London Bible Students' Convention. He took for his text the following: "Master, carest thou not that we perish?"—Mark 4: 38.

In our text we have the despairing cry of the apostles to the Lord, in the midst of what must have been a remarkably severe storm on the Sea of Galilee. Some of the disciples, at least, were experienced fishermen accustomed to the sudden squalls for which that sea is noted. For such courageous men as Peter, James and John to appeal to Jesus for superhuman aid implies that the conditions were critical. It seems rather astonishing indeed that our Lord could have slept under such strenuous conditions, but he was extremely exhausted from speaking to large multitudes and the journey was made in considerable measure to get away from the people, in order that he might have necessary rest. But again, it is possible that our Lord feigned sleep for the very purpose of permitting his disciples to reach the point of extremity which led them to call for his aid; because man's extremity is God's opportunity. The Master arose and rebuked the wind, saying, "Peace, be still." And there was a great calm. And he said to the disciples, Why are ye so fearful? Have ye not yet faith?

This expression constitutes one of the great lessons of the Master to his pupils, his disciples, and it has come ringing down the centuries, speaking peace to his followers ever since. The message it brings is that he who is able to control the storms and the sea is likewise able to govern all the affairs of life in the interests of those who are his consecrated followers, his disciples. Whether we have had so remarkable an escape from a storm at sea or not, I am sure that some of us have had the Master's supervision and intervention for our protection from the storms of life. To some of our hearts he has spoken these same words, "Peace, be still. Have ye not yet faith?" And with the message came a great calm, a great serenity, a great rest in the Lord and his superabundant care. If for a time the Master seemed unconscious of our condition and asleep to the dangers about us, it was only seemingly so. His care and his power were equally with us, and none could really harm our interests as New Creatures. He whose eye never slumbers nor sleeps keeps watch over the interests of those who are truly his; and he is pledged that all things shall work together for good to them; because they love him; because they have been called according to his purpose; because they are seeking to make that calling and election sure by loving, self sacrificing obedience.

The Province of Faith.

In our judgment the Lord was not specially condemning the apostles for fearing the storm and awakening him to quell it. Indeed, their action indicates that they had faith; that they believed that the Master had the power which could save them. The Lord would have them exercise a still broader faith than this. He would have them realize the Father's care as he had taught them, saying, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing, and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father? * * * Fear ye not, therefore; ye are of more value than many sparrows" (Matt. 10: 29-31.) The lesson sought to be inculcated was this: "The Father has called you to be my disciples and co-laborers. You with myself, therefore, are specially under Divine guidance and supervision. And he who has begun the good work in you, and who purposes to use you as his mouthpieces in the proclaiming of his message and grace, is able to care for all your interests, both temporal and spiritual. Do you suppose that, after calling you to the ministry of his grace, he would permit you to perish? To so fear, implies that you do not realize your calling to have been of God, or do not realize the Divine power, or that you doubt Divine wisdom and supervision—being of insufficient faith."

Shall we not similarly judge ourselves, scrutinize our own hearts, inquire within, if in the midst of the storms and tempests of life we become terrified? Would not this imply that we doubt the Divine providences in our own cases in the past and that we are uncertain as respects our calling of the Lord to be followers of the Lamb, sharers in the sufferings of Christ now and heirs of the glory that shall follow? Or would it mean that we lacked faith, lacked confidence in God? Perhaps no other lesson is more important for God's children to learn in the present time than this—to have absolute confidence in their Father's Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power.

We Walk by Faith.

The Apostle remarks of the Church of this age, "We walk by faith and not by sight." In this respect the Gospel Church is different from the Jewish Church of the preceding age and different from the Millennial Church of the oncoming age. The latter will walk by sight. The Sun of Righteousness will shine forth, we are assured, and scatter all the darkness of ignorance, superstition and prejudice, and flood the world with the "light of the knowledge of the glory of God." There will be no more walking by the light of the lamp, the Bible, so precious to us now, so necessary to us now as a lamp to our feet and as a light to our footsteps to assist us in walking in the "narrow way" by faith and not by sight.

The Jewish church of the preceding age was privileged to walk considerably by sight, not so clear and distinct a light as that which will illuminate the world in the Millennium, but, nevertheless, they walked by sight, because the Divine terms were that if they obeyed God's Word and walked in his statutes he would bless them in basket and store and flock and herd and in their families and in their hearts. And the assurance was that if there was any calamity it would be because of their departure from the Lord and would mark his disfavor.

But during this Gospel Age how different. Whoever would be God's child, a follower of Jesus, in the present time must walk by faith and not by sight. He must believe what he cannot see. He must learn that the cost of discipleship in this age, the cost of sonship in the Divine family in this present time means self-sacrifice, a narrow way, opposition and persecution. "Yea, whoever will live godly in this present world will suffer persecution." Instead of being blessed above other men in their temporal affairs the consecrated, the sanctified, have the Scriptural assurance that they must expect the reverse. Instead of being kept in perfect health many of the Lord's followers have had sad experiences on beds of sickness and pain. Instead of being wealthy it was foretold that there would be not many rich amongst them, not many great, not many wise according to the course of this world, but that the riches they must esteem are the riches of God's grace associated with the exceeding great and precious promises of God's Word. Instead of being surrounded by conditions of affluence, wealth and ease their circumstances are generally the reverse of these. And why is this so? Because the Lord is now choosing or selecting from amongst mankind a little flock of "peculiar people" who he designs shall eventually be joint-heirs with his Son in the Heavenly Kingdom.

"A Peculiar People."

The Lord's people are peculiar in their dress—not as respects their outward clothing, but as respects their robe of Christ's Righteousness—theirs by imputation, because of faith in the blood of Christ, faith in his sacrifice for sins. They are peculiar also in that they have a "wedding garment" which they wear continually and which they seek to keep "unspotted from the world" and which they trust by and by will admit their entrance with their Lord to the great Marriage Supper when they, as members of the Bride-Elect, shall become the Queen of Glory, Joint-Heirs with the Bridegroom.

These are peculiar also in that they love Righteousness and hate iniquity, whereas the majority of people love iniquity and are ready to indulge in it to the extent that they would not be caught or seriously injured. These, on the contrary, love Righteousness because they have come to esteem it as the character of their Heavenly Father and his will respecting them, and they have come to hate iniquity because they have learned of its injuriousness and that the Heavenly Father is not pleased with iniquity, injustice, wrong in any form. These peculiar people are so desirous of pleasing the Heavenly Father that they are quite willing to be thought peculiar or strange to the world in general that they may hear by and by the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."—Matt. 25: 23.

"O Ye of Little Faith."

All the circumstances and affairs of life, its storms and its calms, its joys and its sorrows, its ups and its downs, its pleasures and its pains, are so ordered of the Father's providence as to give these "peculiar people" the lessons they most need, primarily to develop in them this quality of faith, and secondly the various graces of the Lord's spirit, which can be built only upon this faith, this trust, this confidence. And as the members of this class learn to take the proper view of the Lord's dealings, learn to have faith in him, learn to note his providences and to trust his promises, proportionately it is their privilege to have peace and rest in every time of storm and distress. As the Master declares, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid" (John 14: 27). Whoever, therefore, would be most pleasing to the Lord; whoever would be most ready for the graduating exercises at the end of the age; whoever hopes to hear the Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant," must give diligence to the cultivation of this quality of faith, a "faith which firmly trusts him come what may."

On a Tempestuous Sea.

What we have applied individually to the Lord's people may also be applied to them as a whole. Looking back over the nearly nineteen centuries since the institution of this Church by our Lord at his First Advent, particularly since Pentecost, and marking the varied experiences of these centuries, we perceive that the Church has passed over a tempestuous route in her journey to the heavenly home. Storms and calms mark the entire course, and the evidences are thickening all about us that the severest and darkest hour, the most stormy period of her entire career, is just ahead of her—just upon her, we might say. The sea, the world, is all about her and seeking to enter into her, seeking to swamp her, seeking to swallow her up.

Many of the Lord's followers already are crying to him in terror, "Master, carest thou not that we perish? Seest thou not how agnosticism, under a new name of Higher Criticism, is seeking to capsize us, to overwhelm us, to break the cable of faith by which we are anchored to the sure promises of thy Word! Master, seest thou not that the very mention of thy precious blood as the Ransom Price for sinners, the purchase price of our release from sin and death, is reviled, is belittled, is esteemed a common thing, is repudiated by those who name Thy Name! Master, carest thou not that thy Word has been so misrepresented during the dark ages of the past that today the intellectuals of the world disdain it as the teaching of doctrines unworthy of a noble intellect! Master, carest thou not that these have no reverence for thy Book and for thine own Holy Name? Master, carest thou not that thy people, thy saintly ones, are perishing in infidelity, in agnosticism; that they are losing their faith in the precious blood and in all the wonderful promises of the Word, because they see not, neither do they understand the height and length, the breadth and depth of the love of God which passeth all understanding! Master, carest thou not that those who have had a glimpse at the teachings of thy Word and who have there beheld that as the heavens are higher than the earth so are thy ways higher ways and thy purpose and plans hgiher than man's plans! And carest thou not that these find it so difficult to present the glorious message of thy Grace to such as have the hearing ear and understanding heart! "Master, save or we perish!" Master, thy Church is about to be swallowed up in the overwhelming tide of worldliness, of sin, superstition and ignorance and deception of evil spirits!

Peace, Be Still! Be Still!

To all such appeals the Master's reply is, "Have ye not yet faith?" Do ye not know that the Word that goeth from my mouth shall prosper in the thing whereto it was sent? Do you not realize that he who began the work of selecting the Church will accomplish it? Do you not know that naught could come to pass without your Father's knowledge and permission? Do you not remember the words of the Lord, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above," except it were permitted thee of my Father (John 19: 11.) Our difficulty has been to some extent the same that our Lord mentioned to the Sadducees saying, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God"—Matt. 22: 29.

But what say the Scriptures on the subject? We answer that they foretell the present condition of things and give us an outlook future. They call our attention to the fact that there is a nominal Church, as well as the real one, an outward class of considerable numbers which have a form of godliness, but without the power, and a "little flock" which has the Truth and is in heart relationship with the Lord, begotten of the holy Spirit. They tell us that we have been mistaken in the past in supposing that it is a part of the Heavenly Father's plan to convert the world during this present Gospel Age; that that part of his plan belongs to the next age; that his present work is the gathering of the "elect," the "little flock," to be asociated with the Redeemer as his Bride in the glorious Kingdom, for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." They assure us that the storm of Higher Criticism, infidelity and Evolution and general godlessness and faithlessness which we see coming, which is already upon us, will indeed be a terrible storm, the like of which was permitted in the time of "trouble which closed the Jewish Age, and again in the close of the eighteenth century in the French Revolution. The Scriptures show us that the Lord intends to make a separation between merely nominal Christians and the saints—the pure in heart, the full of faith, the full of zeal, the lovers of Righteousness, the haters of iniquity. And his testing and sifting of the true wheat and its separation from the tares will be a thorough and complete work.

But we say, if the Church goes down, if the storm shall wreck the Church of Christ, will not the entire social fabric be wrecked? Shall not we all perish? But the Lord answers, "Nay, verily, 'a thousand shall fall at thy side, ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee'" (to injure thee). The shaking of the social, political and financial fabric, which is closely interwoven with the religious, will be something awful, according to the Scriptural pictures, "A time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation, nor ever shall be afterward," said our Lord (Dan. 12: 1). For a time fierce anarchy will follow the destruction of faith in God and in his Word—quite contrary to the expectations of the Higher Critics. Then, in due time to save the fabric, our Lord will stand forth in power, majesty and great glory and will say to the raging waves of human passion in that tempestuous storm, "Peace, be still!" And there will be a great calm, and that calm will extend throughout the Millennial period and give favorable opportunity for the living nations to see, to comprehend, and to accept the Lord's righteous arrangements and to accept, if they will, his gracious provisions. And it will give opportunity also for all mankind, including those who have gone down into the great prison house of death, to come under those gracious provisions.

"MASTER, CAREST THOU NOT?"

To many of the Lord's people it must seem as though the Lord were asleep, because he has allowed so long a reign of sin and death to be upon the world and has not the sooner rebuked the great Adversary and caused him to be bound, that he might deceive the nations no more. To many it has seemed as though the Lord were heedless or careless of his own dear people who have faith in him and cry unto him day and night as they battle with the world, the flesh and the Adversary. But no, the Lord knoweth the end from the beginning. He is working all things according to the counsel of his own will. He will yet make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder will he restrain. Only in the light of the Divine Plan of the Ages do we find the mystery solved and realize that God is working his great Plan according to system and order, and that the trials and difficulties, the darkness and clouds upon the pathway of his people, which he has permitted are but necessary disciplinings for their preparation for the glorious blessings and services of the future, to which he has called them with a "high calling," a heavenly calling, and for which he is preparing them by these chiseling and polishing experiences.

Let us then have faith in God, remembering our Master's words, "Thy Father himself loveth you." Nothing doubting, let us rely upon the sure foundation of the exceeding great and precious promises of his Word and make these more and more our own each day! Let us learn how to understand our Bible! Let us purge our minds from the hymn-book theology of the dark ages and come back to the words of divine inspiration and learn how to rightly divide them and to appreciate those which apply to the past and those which apply to the present and those which apply to the future! The sooner we attain this glorious position, the sooner we may rejoice in the fulness of our Master's grace and peace and blessing and the sooner we may have his love and joy shed abroad in our hearts and the sooner we shall be able to rejoice also in tribulation and to know that "all things are working together for good" to us, because we are his called ones, according to his purpose!

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 28.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change my address. We appreciate it so much that I cannot miss one issue, as you print Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good type.

Yours,
JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page seven.

Muncie, Ind., June 5.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I see by the pink sticker on the paper that it calls for a renewal of the paper. Enclosed you will find renewal for another year's subscription. We do not want to miss any of the papers. We always anxiously await the arrival of the Tribune on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. Thanking you for giving the sermons such a prominent place in your paper and such a clear type, the Lord will reward you for this, as it is written in Matt. 10:42.

Hoping you will continue to publish these sermons as heretofore. Yours truly,
H. G. KRULL.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Howard B. Hale, Lansing.
John Kingfield, Sandusky.
R. A. Lindblad, Prescott.
Byrd McDonough, Washington.
Laura B. Mackenney, North Sandwick.
J. E. Mitchell, Washington.
Lawrence J. Moore, Pittsfield.
Mrs. M. J. Woodruff, North Falmouth.
H. G. Krull, Muncie.
Marshall G. Ellis, Washington.
Fred Whitehead, Hamilton.
Dr. W. E. Spill, Allegheny.

JUN 18 1909

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

DELANEY ON WORKMEN'S NEGLIGENCE.

State Factory Inspector Delaney, of Pennsylvania, has the greatest industrial State of the Union in his fare, and his annual reports are therefore of more than passing interest, although the attacks to which he has been subjected during the past two years have done much to impair his prestige and detract from the authority of his official utterances. Mr. Delaney's report for the last fiscal year has just been presented.

The report goes into the discussion of industrial accidents at some length. Naturally, there are a great many of these in Pennsylvania. It is bound to be so from the character of our industries. Iron and steel mills and coal mines are peculiarly liable places for mishaps. The record of Pennsylvania, and our own county in particular, for industrial mortalities has been the theme of widespread comment. The improvement as yet is hardly noticeable. During the last year there were 114 fatal accidents—or rather 114 men were killed at their employment—and 336 were injured in a manner which did not prove fatal. These figures of course apply to factories only (not mines.)

Inspector Delaney lays stress on the contributory negligence of the victims. That the workman tends to grow careless even at the most hazardous calling is beyond question. Familiarity with danger—the constant association with it—has the result of making men in the end neglect the precautions which they took in the beginning. And accidents have become much more common since it became the fashion to import cheap labor from Europe. The lower class of these foreign laborers do not understand the instructions they receive, and fatalities are much more common among them than among English-speaking workmen.

While, therefore, it is indisputable that the workers themselves are very often at fault in cases of death and injury at employment, Inspector Delaney will not be agreed with in allowing it to be inferred that negligence of workmen deserves all the space that he gives to it. There is also negligence among employers, who violate factory acts and go on year after year compelling their employes to work in unsafe surroundings.

If we had a little more vigilant inspection under Mr. Delaney, there would in our opinion, be a marked decrease in industrial fatalities. Not a few critics will submit that it would be much more to the point were Mr. Delaney to give this phase of the subject the space that he gives up to discussing the carelessness of workmen. Mr. Delaney, in his determination to do full justice to capital, forgets that every time the State connives at a factory owner who does not obey the factory law it cheats the factory owners who do.

THE SOCIAL PARASITES.

The wise man of the Bible said "Give me neither poverty nor riches." The undesirability of poverty of the kind which makes one wonder where the next meal is to come from does not need to be argued. The equal undesirability of great wealth, however, has to be proved. Few people are ready to admit it. The average man may profess to be perfectly content with a humble position in life and comparatively small means; but give him a chance to acquire a fortune, and how often will he refuse it? How many men are there who in honest reality spurn riches?

Yet every now and then the world gets a glimpse of the life of extremely rich people which makes one honestly thank God that he is not of their class. One of the most striking revelations of this sort that have been forthcoming for a long time is contained in the testimony given by Mrs. Howard Gould of New York in her suit against her husband for a big maintenance (he having abandoned her on account of her alleged bad habits, including drinking, and alleged familiarities with other men.)

Before her marriage Mrs. Gould was the third-rate actress Katherine Clemmons, and that high-born person "Colonel" William F. Cody, known as Buffalo Bill, was one of her friends and advisers. She bases her demand for a huge alimony on the claim that persons in her "station in life" are obliged to live in great elegance and luxury. Hence she calmly confesses—this third-rate actress—that in discharge of her obligations toward society she must have scores of gowns costing from $250 to $1,000 apiece; countless hats costing as high as $200 apiece; necklaces costing $30,000 apiece, etc. She dresses several times a day, and when she has worn a gown once gives it away. It appears that to wear the same gown twice in the "set" that this third-rate actress turned into a grand dame adorns would be "in very poor taste." She says so herself; and hence she has been spending about $150,000 of her fool husband's easy-come money every year on her personal adornment and not making—so it is said—a very great hit as a beauty at that.

In one sense it is immaterial how a man spends his money. In another sense, it is of the highest importance. Wealth can be used that it will debase not only the spender but all who come into contact with it. The life of vain, arrogant, dissipated display which Howard Gould's money has been used to maintain this woman in is degarding to the community in which she lived. It is worse than a merely useless life. It is positively harmful.

It was such use of money that the wise man had in mind when he desired neither poverty nor riches. And everything that can be done to prevent wealth from falling into hands which can make no better use of it should be done by the laws of the land. There is a theory in law that wealth which is gained by inheritance is more liable to be idly and unprofitably spent than wealth which has been self-gained. The theory is a sound one, and is partly responsible for the growing disposition among governments to subject legacies to a heavy tax.

Jay Gould's money is being wasted in disgraceful fashion by such persons as Castellane and De Sagan in Paris and Katherine Clemmons here. Judge Dowling, before whom the Gould divorce hearing is being held, will affront the moral sense of the country if he rules that any woman is entitled to be supported in the idle extravagance which this ignorant actress talks of as being due to her "station." And in the meantime, it may not be amiss to say that disclosures of the irresponsible use to which great fortunes are so commonly put by their heirs are bound to create a powerful public sentiment for income and inheritance taxes.

ENGLAND'S PAUPER DILEMMA.

If Great Britain succeeds in solving the problem of poverty she will have conferred an inestimable service upon mankind, for in varying degrees the pinch is increasing in all civilized lands. The great currents of economic change which sweep society cover so wide a range of time that it is hard to detect their causes and remedies. But while the world never before produced so plentifully it is certain that the new-found-abundance is not making life as easy as it should. The fault is in distribution somewhere, and it is to be hoped that experience and the earnest study of well-balanced sober minds will show us the cure. In the meantime, Great Britain presents, side by side, the contrasts of great wealth and hopeless poverty perhaps more strikingly than any other land on the globe.

By the latest census the population of the United Kingdom is 41,976,827, and the total number of paupers is 1,129,064. The population of England and Wales is 32,527,843, of whom 915,291 are paupers.

The population of Scotland is 4,472,103, of whom 110,595 are paupers.

The population of Ireland is 4,458,775, of whom 103,420 are paupers.

Since 1901 the number of paupers in England and Wales—that is, the persons dependent upon public taxes for support—had increased from 789,489 to 915,391 in 1906. In Scotland the increase was from 100,000 to 110,000.

The average rate of increase for poor relief during the last 10 years has been $1,500,000, and the total in 1906 had amounted to $75,000,000.

Remember that while this is a period of industrial depression in the United Kingdom, there has not been the horror of a bread famine in Ireland for years, or a wheat famine in England since the days of Disraeli.

Enlightened, progressive, very democratic government is the only thing that will save England from social convulsion and political revolution.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Egg Inspectors' Union of Chicago, have won a complete victory.

George A. Davis of New Castle, vice president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has resigned.

The Maryland Steel Company on July 1 will restore the wages which were cut 10 per cent April 1.

Corey had his head hurt when his auto turned turtle Friday in Paris. This will make him more eccentric than ever.

D. J. Keefe, now Commissioner General of Immigration, will represent Detroit at the Galveston convention of the Longshoresmen's Union.

The International Typographical Union has $259,632.44 in its treasury to the good, of which $158,530.50 is in the old age pension fund.

The voluntary contributions to the fund for constructing an addition to the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, now amounts to $5,119.78.

Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., was the recipient of a gold headed cane by the members of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C.

Next December is the time, the United Mine Workers elect a national president. At present it looks as if T. L. Lewis of Ohio, and John P. White of Iowa, will be the candidates.

The International Typographical Union now pays $4 per week to five old union printers of Pittsburg, who have passed the age of working, the latest acquisition being "Sam" Smith, who heaved the type on the Labor Tribune more than twenty years ago.

Filled with enough pipe to make four ordinary freight trains, the model barge Louisiana started from Pittsburg Friday on a voyage that will end when it is tied to a wharf in New Orleans. The shipment is the largest consignment of pipe ever made by water from the Pittsburg district.

Brooms, apparently the last thing in the domestic line that could be affected by the high price in wheat, have jumped forty per cent in price. Farmers announce they can make more money raising wheat and maize than by raising broom corn, with the present price.

Those who are forced to look for jobs through the medium of daily papers are often misled by lying advertisements inserted by some mischievous persons for no other reason than the gratification of the inhuman desire to play a practical joke on some unfortunate fellow who is out of a job.

The United Hatters of America have won a partial victory in securing a settlement with many of the hat manufacturers whereby the union label will be restored to its old-time place of honor. Some concerns are still holding out, but a continuance of the persistent demand for the label in hats will bring them all around in due season.

United States Consul-General Robert J. Wynne at London quotes the president of the British Board of Trade to the effect that the total value of exports of tin plate from the United Kingdom from 1904 to 1908 was $103,623,669, the highest figure for one year being $24,737,509 in 1905. During the five years the value of exports to the United States was $20,455,530, and the value of tin plate exports from the United States to England was $9,295.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

The Tariff Uncertainty Will Soon Be At An End, the Indications Being That the Senate May Take a Final Vote On the Bill On Saturday.

Washington, June 15.—(Special.)—The feeling in all factions in the senate is that the tariff bill is approaching the last days of its consideration in the senate. Senator Aldrich is hopeful that the end may be reached by Saturday, and many of the conservative Republicans, as well as many of the Democrats, are inclined to agree with this prediction. The "progressive" Republicans are not quite so optimistic, but Senator Beveridge is of the opinion that the final vote will not be postponed beyond the end of next week.

The income tax amendments to the bill will be taken up for consideration on Friday, and a vote may be reached on the proposition the same day.

It is possible, however, that efforts may be made to secure a still further postponement of a vote.

The week is being devoted to a general cleaning up. With the exception of one disputed point in the silk schedule the senate last week concluded its second consideration of the bill and disposed of all paragraphs of the schedules on which the committee had reported. Among the questions not acted upon in committee were many disputed points, but there will be an effort to clean them up rapidly, and it is believed comparatively little time will be taken on any of them.

Among the more important provisions still to be considered are those pertaining to lumber, wood pulp, print paper, hides, coal, zinc, window glass, scrap iron, cotton ties, cotton baggings, leather goods, binding twine and petroleum.

Rough lumber remains on the dutiable list, but the question of the amount of duty and the differential between the duty on rough lumber and on the manufactured article remain to be settled. In the paper schedule the principal items to be considered are the duty on ground wood and print paper. It seems probable that the ground wood, or pulp, will be left free, but that the rate on paper will be made $4 per ton instead of $2, as fixed by the house, and $6 as in the present law. This provision will be left open as long as possible to permit Senator Hale, who has been absent because of illness, to be present when the subject comes up. He will stand out stanchly for a stiff duty on all these articles.

Hides, coal and petroleum are giving the finance committee no little concern, but the present indications are that the senate will place a duty on all of these articles.

Zinc, zinc ore and zinc blocks, pigs and sheets, and other zinc products are still to be considered, as are sulphate of ammonia and barytes. Sulphate of ammonia is used in fertilizing and farmers are making strenuous efforts to have it retained on the free list, where the house bill put it, while the manufacturers are contending for a duty. It now appears probable that the farmers will win.

Barytes is a Missouri product and Missouri Republicans are strongly urging an increase over both the senate and house rates. The outcome is uncertain.

There is a demand for a reduction and reclassification of the window glass schedule but any prediction as to what the result might be would be misleading. The same may be said of the contest between pig iron and scrap iron in the metal schedule. The house placed a duty of $2.50 per ton on pig, but gave scrap iron a duty of only 50 cents. The senate raised scrap to the same level with pig and the contest is between the rates of the two houses on these items.

The southern senators are making an earnest, though probably, as it now appears, an unsuccessful, effort to have cotton ties and cotton bagging made free of duty, and the binding twine provision has been held up until the cotton ties question could be decided, probably on the theory that the northwestern senators could be prevailed upon to combine with the southern senators in the interest of the two articles together. The leather schedule, including leather itself and leather goods, is suspended, awaiting the decision on hides.

Once more the grim reaper, Death, has entered and removed from our list one of our oldest subscribers, this time talking our old and valued friend, William Probert, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. Brother Probert was one of the few remaining old-time roll turners who was so skilled in his trade that his services were always in demand. The family and friends of Brother Probert have our sincere condolence. Truthfully we might say as the hour glass denotes the march of time, like the sands of the glass, we are passing away, let us improve each fleeting hour, that we may end our lives in peace as Brother Probert did.

The "talk-fest" still continues in Congress.

Everything is in readiness for "Clean City Day" in Pittsburg on June 28.

It appears that President Taft and Senator Aldrich have agreed upon a two per cent tax on the earnings of corporations.

Strong efforts are being made by the Japanese strikers at Honolulu to get the Japanese government to make an international affair out of the seizure of papers from the local Japanese newspapers by the sheriff last Friday.

The spirit of revolt has spread to Egypt, where Mohammedan women have demanded freedom from harem restrictions, so that they may have a right to be courted and choose husbands for themselves. This is a woman's right movement that every man will approve and applaud.

An interesting rearrangement of steel plants in Pittsburg territory has been made by the United States Steel Corporation through the formal transfer by the Carnegie Steel Company of the two big blast furnaces and 12 open-hearth steel furnaces at Donora to the American Steel and Wire Company. In exchange the Carnegie Steel Company takes over the Neville furnace that was built by the American Steel and Wire Company on Neville island, and also the Edith furnace in Woods Run district.

A Detroit dispatch says that the longshoremen of the Great Lakes have voted against a strike, the majority being less than 200.

The United States Steel Corporation is now operating 81 per cent of its blast furnace capacity. A year ago the corporation was operating about 49 per cent.

Mrs. Gould was surely a busy woman. Three-fourths of her time was taken up with discarding gowns and having them removed by the hired help.

Announcement was made Tuesday of an advance of $2 a ton in the price of steel billets by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, controlled by interests identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The price of steel billets will be $25 instead of $23, and of forging billets, $27 instead of $25 a ton.

George W. Schleuderberg, general manager of the Pittsburg Coal Company, will retire from that position on July 1. After his retirement he will spend some time in travel and then devote his time to his private interests. He was one of the founders of the company.

Brother George Morris, Canonsburg, Pa., who has been a long and active friend of the Tribune's and added many a name to its subscription list, writes us that he has quit the mill, probably for good, and taken up the insurance business and established himself in Washington, Pa. George is a hustler and capable and will make a success in any line he may engage in and we predict a bright future for him. He has the best wishes of the Tribune staff and a host of friends in Washington county.

WANT TO RETAIN UNION MILLS.

A. A. Convention Decides to Resist Open Shop Policy.

Delegates to the special convention of the sheet and tin plate lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers practically completed its work Tuesday, when they decided to carry out the recommendation of the national executive board and resist the order of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to make all of its present union mills open shops. The official statement issued by the convention says:

"The convention of the representatives of the sheet and tin plate mill lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held for the purpose of taking action on the declaration of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to run its plants non-union, has decided that the Amalgamated association will resist all efforts to carry out that policy and will refuse to work after June 30, unless a satisfactory agreement is reached by that time."

The convention was in session again on Wednesday to consider matters of interest to the sheet and tin plate crafts, and it is understood that in the meantime officers of the Amalgamated association will make an effort to meet the officials of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and try to get a reconsideration of the order or a modification.

NOW STRIKE-BREAKER.

"Skinny" Madden, Ex-Labor Leader, in New Role.

Martin B. ("Skinny") Madden, president of the Chicago Associated Building Trades, recently convicted of graft and extortion in connection with the calling of strikes, is appearing in a new role—that of a strike breaker.

The elevator constructors have been on strike against the Otis Elevator Company for increased wages for several weeks and Madden, through his associated building trades, is negotiating to have their places filled by union men under his control.

Officials of the Otis Elevator Company, which has a practical monopoly of the elevator work of the country, have notified the officers of the Elevator Constructors' union that unless the strikers return on the terms laid down by the company it will make an agreement with Madden and divide up the work formerly done alone by elevator constructors among the electricians, iron workers, steam fitters and other building trades.

The rank and file of the unions interested oppose being placed in the light of fighting the strikers and have expressed sympathy with the striking elevator constructors, but Madden has a grudge against that union and has declared that he will "put it out of business." Madden caused the Elevator Constructors' union to be ousted from the Associated Trades several years ago because its business agent, John Lally, refused to call out his men on foolish "sympathetic" strikes at Madden's command.

NO HOME LIFE IN NEW YORK.

So Says John Mitchell, Who Has Just Moved There.

John Mitchell, secretary of the National Civic Federation, who has moved to New York, has taken his family with him and is going to stay. Mr. Mitchell was asked the other day for his sentiments as to the metropolis. "For a man with an idea, New York is the best place in the world to come," he said. "For a man with a family New York is the worst place. To a student of human nature and conditions that surround human beings New York affords greater opportunities than any other place in this country.

"Of home life in New York there is none. The family life is artificial, and because of that fact is is incomplete. No child reared under the artificial conditions that surround his home life in New York can be expected to develop fully."

The mine of the Pittsburg Block Coal Company at Genther, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, is idle owing to a strike which was ordered Saturday, by Secretary-treasurer Lee Rankin. About sixty men have laid down their tools. The strike was ordered because the operators violated the agreement of the joint contract, relative to the observance of pay day. The employes have drawn no money for six weeks.

A State bureau of labor and statistics has been created by the Texas legislature.

FACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Delaney Says More Girls Work Than Boys.

The annual report of Chief Factory Inspector John C. Delaney of Pennsylvania, advance proofs of which were made public last Saturday, announces preparations to put the new child labor act into force on January 1, 1910, the statute being declared by Captain Delaney "a step in the direction of improved conditions." Successful inauguration of enforcement of the new fire escape and exit law and the regulation of moving picture shows bill are also announced.

The statistical section shows that last year 611,324 males and 200,079 females were listed in the industrial and mercantile establishments of the state, of whom 32,403 were minors, there being a slight excess of girls over boys in industrial establishments for the first time. The department agents dismissed 716 minors who were employed under age.

The department inspected 12,183 industrial establishment and 1,433 stores, the balance of inspectors being of theatres, apartment houses, schools, public buildings and the like. As a result 656 fire escapes were erected during the year and 1,608 machinery guards installed.

The report shows 114 fatal and 336 serious accidents, the chief inspector commenting upon the negligence shown by persons who suffered accidents in many cases.

$25,000 PER DAY.

Average Amount of Philanthroyics of Mrs. Sage.

At her present rate of philanthropy it will take the widow of Russell Sage five years more to give away the $65,000,000 fortune which her husband built in 50 years.

An examination of the philanthropies of the financier's widow reveals the fact that for three years she has been giving away at the rate of $25,000 a day the cash that her husband gathered together.

This remarkable system of charity has been discovered through the investigation which is now being conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation, endowed by Mrs. Sage with $10,000,000, as to the feasibility of a universal workingmen's insurance scheme.

The men investigating this proposition are Dr. Lee K. Frankel, a prominent philanthropist, and Miles M. Dawson, a leading actuary. When they make their report it is regarded as not at all improbable that Mrs. Sage, in conjunction with a number of leading employers throughout the country, will institute a real workingmen's insurance under government supervision.

NO ACTION TAKEN.

Republic Iron and Steel Co. May Declare for Open Shop.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company has as yet made no arrangements to meet the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in conference. A delay may be occasioned because of the amount of repair work that the Republic has planned for a number of its important mills. The Western Bar Iron Association is also permitting its wage scale plans to rest. No suggestion of a second conference has been made since the first one adjourned in Detroit.

There is a belief in some quarters that the Republic Iron and Steel Company may follow the policy of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, by declaring its mills open after June 30. However, very little could be gained from such a stand. A. A. men here say, because the corporation has been receiving almost every concession asked for in recent years.—New Castle News.

Hatters Win Strike.

Sixteen of the factories effected by the settlement reached Tuesday in the strike of the hat makers have resumed work.

The settlement provides for the resumption of work temporarily and leaving points of issue for arbitration. The manufacturers are pledged to withdraw from their association. It is expected that the union label will be restored within ninety days.

The Demmler plant of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company will resume operation within a few days, giving employment to 500 men. O. T. Haddock will be the new superintendent.

The worst of it is that the hot weather which was to force congress to get a move on seems further off than ever.

Labor Tribune

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Our readers who order goods advertised in our columns, or ask for information concerning them, will oblige both the advertiser and ourselves by stating that they saw the announcement in the National Labor Tribune. While we do not undertake to vouch for any person advertising with us, we shall continue to exercise every precaution to exclude the dishonest or unworthy from these columns, and shall be glad to have the assistance of our readers in so doing. We shall esteem it a favor to be informed of the failure of advertisers to make good the offers contained in their advertisements.

INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to this office, or given to any of our authorized agents.

Subscriptions are payable in advance.

Subscribers wishing to change their postoffice address must send their former as well as the address to which they want their paper sent.

The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns, except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly unknown to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy; but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper every week and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up.

LIBERTY!
LIBERTY!!
LIBERTY!!!

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12.—After a month silenced Pastor Russell returned home, and was welcomed to large audiences twice today, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. We report one of his discourses, taken from the text: "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."—Gal. 5: 1.

Although the Christian recognizes his special allegiance to the Heavenly King and sets his affections chiefly upon the heavenly home and feels a broad kinship with the entire groaning creation of every nation, people kindred and tongue, he nevertheless returning from a visit abroad and passing the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, is found to feel grateful to God for America and the torch of enlightenment which it has lifted before the masses of humanity.

Let us not go to the unwarranted extreme of some; let us not call this land of the free the Kingdom of God established on earth, but let us on the contrary realize that with all of America's blessings and enlightenment and advantages everyway far for both the poor and the rich, she is far from perfect. Let us while appreciating our glorious land, and our wonderful blessings therein, rejoice that a still better Government and more favorable conditions are parts of the heavenly promise to the world of mankind! Let us relentlessly continue to pray to the Lord, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

"Let Us Think Soberly."

St. Paul urged believers, "Let us think soberly," according as God has granted to each a measure of his grace. Hence the Christian's rejoicing is not boastful, but tempered with moderation. He sympathizes with the groaning creation in other parts of the world and does not ignore the faults of his native land, even while he does not unduly magnify and parade them. In all soberness, however, Bartholdi's statute of Liberty Enlightening the World is true to the facts of the case. He would be blind indeed who failed to recognize the great influences which the principle of liberty established here exercises all over the world. When Liberty was born on these shores, rocked in the cradle of the Revolution, it had no lilt or kin in any part of the world. Europe alone had civilization, but not even had it Liberty. Everywhere the kings ruled and the masses, comparatively ignorant, rejoiced to submit. Liberty and equality and manhood were almost unrecognized.

As Liberty emerged from its cradle a stalwart youth, its influence and example shook Europe and threatened to overthrow it with Revolution as accomplished in France. And when finally better counsels prevailed, aristocracy realized that its days were numbered, unless concessions were made to the liberties of the people. It yielded with good grace, with the result that the monarchs of Europe are no longer despotic, but limited, Parliamentary; the people have a vote and voice in their own government.

The blessings of liberty came to Europeans so slowly that few of them probably today recognize how very different were the conditions a century ago, and how gradually the change has come about. The most advanced nations of Europe have only quite recently granted suffrage to the masses and even yet it is under restrictions, limitations. Nowhere is the standard of manhood recognized as in this land. All the reforms of Europe of the past century, directly or indirectly, owe their impulse to the example of America. As the sons and daughters of Europe by the thousands and the millions have come to these shores they have learned the blessings of liberty and the meaning of manhood. And their letters to their brethren at home, filled with their appreciation of human rights, have also had a leavening influence upon the bureaucratic and monarchial theories and institutions of the old world. Yes, Bartholdi had it right! Liberty has been enlightening the world during the past century!

God's Mysterious Ways.

It is not for us to boast, but to think soberly. Whence came the light of liberty's torch? We answer that the spark was divine. In a certain sense and degree this spark and torch was given to Abraham's natural seed, the Hebrew nation, in the Divine Law at the hand of Moses. Later the antitype of Moses, "Christ, brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel" message. Of our Lord it is written, "He is the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Our assertion, therefore, is that whatever blessings there is in the light which shines from Liberty's torch is the light of the Gospel.

Notice the language of our text. The liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." Of course, man originally made in the Divine likeness, must have had the love of liberty in his very constitution; but thousands of years of experience in slavery to sin and death have considerably crushed out the proper conception of liberty—Godlike liberty. It is to these sinners or perverts from the Divine likeness that the Lord Jesus offers the true liberty. Note the effect that this Gospel message had upon the early Church. It made them a "peculiar people." It broke from them the shackles of superstition which firmly held their fellowmen. It gave them sober, broader, deeper views of human rights and human responsibilities. It taught them that all men are, sinners and that the king and the peasant, the learned and the unlearned, are all responsible to the one God and that he is no respecter of persons. As a consequence, Christians came to be generally recognized because of the influence of Christ's message of liberty which affected their every intercourse with its enlightening influences. We read that the people took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus and had learned of him. They learned of Jesus no lessons of anarchy or strife, but those which taught the proper relationship between man and man; they were also taught to live peaceably, to endure, to suffer, to wait for justice, until God's time would come when, at the Second Advent of Christ, his Kingdom would be established and "justice would be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet." Of the Apostles we remember that it is written that the rulers were astonished at their courage in standing up for principle in faithfulness to the Divine Word. They marveled at such courage in men from whom they perceived to be "unlearned and unlearned." The fact is that having learned in the School of Christ the real principles of righteousness and the relationship of the things of the present time to the things eternal, these were transformed men, whose balance of mind, of judgment, was in accord with their knowledge—lessons in the school of Christ.

A Great Falling Away.

St. Paul, and indeed all of the apostles, prophetically declared that before the Second Coming of Christ a great falling away would occur in the Church, which would affect the whole world. These declarations came true in the period known as the "dark ages," when the Word of God was inaccessible to the people and when the teachers of the Church turned aside from waiting for the Son of God to establish the Millennial Kingdom, and established with earthly primacy to take the same of Christ interwoven with ignorance and superstition and a chain of slavery, wherewith the people would be deprived of their religious liberties, in order that they might not appreciate their political liberties. The School of Christ and its enlightening influence belongs by right merely to the fully consecrated, "The sanctified in Christ Jesus." But others, their relatives, neighbors and friends in large numbers partook of the spirit of liberty without the spirit of consecration. The result of this spirit under present conditions, it may easily be seen, would be anarchy. Hence the princes, kings, governors were glad to have the ministers of Christ come to their aid in binding and restraining the people. Nevertheless, nothing has occurred that God did not permit, and that he is not able to overrule eventually for the advantage, the blessing of such as are truly his.

Lifting the Veil.

Evolutionists tell us that the liberty and attendant blessings of our day are because of Evolution, but they do not explain why or how Evolution should so suddenly lift the veil of ignorance and superstition from the race; why it should so suddenly bring to us the blessings of invention, and through machinery ministering to our comforts in ten thousand ways undreamed of in all previous ages.

The Bible answer to the question is that God's due time has come, and therefore these blessings, which are a part of and leading up to the Millennial Age conditions, are ours. The great clock of the Universe, under Divine regulation, has been keeping perfect time. At the proper stroke of the hour the Jewish Age began, at the death of Jacob, in the close of the Patriarchal Age. Again, at the proper stroke of the hour the Gospel Age began at the close of the Jewish Age, at the death and resurrection of Jesus. And now likewise at the drawings of the Millennial Age and the close of the Gospel Age—coming at exactly on the events properly connected and rightly understood show that our great Creator is working all things according to the counsel of his own will and that the world's present experiences are wholly of Divine prearrangement.

Looking from this standpoint we notice that in Divine providence America was hidden from the world until God's due time for its discovery. It was opened for settlement at a time when religious persecution was rife in Europe, when a man had no liberty even to think for himself—no liberty to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It was under Divine providence, doubtless, that the Pilgrim fathers reached these shores and cast their lot because with that of others in bringing forth the child of liberty. In God's providence various religious sentiments were at this time so evenly balanced that all the colonies kindly arranged for religious freedom, which really meant a higher standard, a more Christlike standard than had been known in the world since the days of the apostles. It is this spirit of liberty in which there has mingled a considerable measure of the light of the cross, the light of the world—this liberty, based on the blessing and enlightening effect upon this land and upon the world. And with it, in God's providence, has come a mental enlightenment here, partly of that liberty and partly of avarice.

What Will the Harvest Be?

God has not granted us prophetic vision whereby to decipher the future of this goodly land, which has so much of his blessing thus far; yet he does in the Scriptures portray in a general way what we may expect. And alas, it is a sad picture from one standpoint. The Scriptures show a very dark cloud overhanging liberty and the world. But, thank God, they show a silver lining to that cloud to those who have the eyes to see it—the spiritual perception. The Bible teaches us that the inventions of our day and its enlightenment will, under the operation of avarice basic to be the upper and the nether millstone which will crush humanity terribly.

How can these things come about, do you ask? We reply that the inventions of our day, which are bringing so many blessings to the whole people at so little cost, are gradually drifting into "strong hands," the hands of trusts and combines. Some of these, indeed, have been and are yet blessings helpful in many ways. Yet the concentration of power into the hands of a few is too strong a temptation to be long resisted. The day is not distant when the leverage will be used gradually to draw the coveted wealth more and more to the coffers of the trusts.

Meantime liberty and enlightenment have been doing more than merely giving us mechanical inventions and helpful conveniences and comforts. They have given us thought, intelligence, compulsory education, breadth of mind and general information. They have lifted the poor man out of the dangerous class, given him thought, and have recognized his liberties and rights theoretically, even more than he has yet realized them actually. The masses cannot be said to be asleep and needing to be awakened. They are awake, as evidenced by their thorough organization, according to every avenue of business, although awake to a degree not yet learned his power. He knows not how to coordinate his force and to use them at the polls.

We cannot doubt that men will learn this lesson very soon. Then will come the time of trouble, when the giant of Labor will strike against his master, Capital, and when the awful unused resources of both will be used with frenzy. The result will be what the Scriptures graphically portray as a "Time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."—Dan. 12: 1.

Will Not God Interpose.

Yes, we answer, God will interfere but not in the time and manner looked for by the purpose generally expected. The same great Creator, who through the past has supervised, and who latterly has caused the development of liberty and its accompaniments, the mechanical arrangements for the Millennial Age—this same God has purposed the time of trouble which he declares, and which we understand is nigh, even at the door. He purposes it because through it better than in any other manner the world can be taught great lessons and be prepared for the Millennial Kingdom of Christ. In that time of trouble, according to the Scriptures, the rich, the proud, the great, the mighty, shall weep bitterly and have sore distress. Likewise the poor.

Yes, the Word of God declares that there shall be no peace to anyone—the trouble will be general. There will be no way of escape from it. The Scriptures imply that in that time of trouble the rich and the great will receive a lesson; likewise the masses a different lesson—but both evidently to their mutual advantage. The rich will learn that the possession of riches means a responsibility to God and to fellowmen—greater, perhaps than the majority of them have ever yet appreciated. The masses will learn that their share of the trouble will come because they did not trust the Lord to bring about his salvation in his own way, but ignorantly attempted to do his work for him without authorization.

The Silver Lining.

Thank God, the Scriptures give us a view of the silver lining behind the clouds of trouble, assuring us that at its conclusion the whole world will have learned a most valuable lesson in the furnace of its affliction. Both parties to the strife, humbled by their utter failure, will be ready to acknowledge Messiah King of kings and Lord of Lords. Many nations shall go and say, "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem."—Isa. 2: 3.) Of the glories and blessings of that Millennial day the prophets of old are replete with testimony. But the chief blessing then to be brought to mankind under the reign of Messiah's Kingdom will be the knowledge of the glory of the Lord. All men shall come to appreciate the Divine character and its principles of Right-ousness—Justice, Love, Wisdom and Power—that all men might, after experiencing the bitter and the sweet, the evil and the good, know how thereafter to choose the good, in harmony with the Divine Law, and, by obedience, come to everlasting life and joy and blessing. It is of that day and time we refer when St. Peter assures us, saying, "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you, whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began." The Apostle additionally indicates to us that whoever will not accept the righteous regulations of that Government shall perish in the Second Death. "And it shall come to pass that every soul which will not hear that prophet shall be destroyed from among the people."—Acts 3: 19-23.

"If the Son Make You Free."

We read, "If the Son, therefore, shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."—John 8: 36.) This evidently applies not to the world nor to nominal Christians, but merely to those who come into special relationship to Christ by faith and consecration during this age. While we have applied our text in a general way, strictly speaking it belongs only to the saints. None can stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ makes free until first he has been made free and only upon conditions can anyone have this freedom now. The conditions are:

(1) A realization of sin and a desire for reconciliation with God;

(2) The renouncement of sin and acceptance of forgiveness;

(3) A consecration of heart and life and all to the service of God and Christ and the Truth. Such are then accepted—New Creatures to whom "old things have passed away and all things have become new." These, since the slaves of sin and under condemnation of sin, are henceforth, upon God's assurance, freed from sin and reckoned through Christ worthy of life eternal. To them their standing is dependent upon certain conditions—if they abide in Christ and his Word abides in them. If thus doing they make their calling and election sure to the heavenly reward promised to the faithful.

If anyone, freed from sin and from condemnation to death, by faith, shall willingly, knowingly, intentionally return to sin wilfully and persistently he loses the liberty wherewith he was made free by Christ. He becomes again a slave to sin and a subject to death—Second Death!

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

As I intend changing my address to 41 Lafayette avenue, on August 1, I thought best to notify you in time, for fear I should miss one of your very good papers containing Pastor Russell's sermons, in such good, clear type, good for the eyes.

God bless you.

MRS. C. BRONNER.

Wilmington, Ill., June 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I notice that my subscription reaches me every due and I therefore enclose herewith money order for your paper for 1899. I wish to say that I am taking the Tribune on account of your publication of Pastor Russell's sermons, not only because I enjoy reading these myself, but also because I am glad to encourage you in this small way in keeping the gospel of glad tidings before your readers. Will be pleased to continue to use your paper as long as you continue to publish these sermons.

Respectfully,

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Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription for the Labor Tribune. We are very well pleased with the paper on account of its clear type also we enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH LAWSON.

Waukesha, Wis., June 11.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Find enclosed postal note for another year's subscription, ought to have sent sooner.

I like the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons better than any other paper I have seen—such nice large print. Us old folks can read them easily.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. C. M. KELLOGG.

Those Cross and Crown Pins are fine, and should be worn by all brothers and sisters as an emblem. A large number are already being worn.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page five.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Fred Gallaher, Fresno.
J. R. Hill, Carthage.
E. S. Mason, Rockford.
L. Reerink, Bully.
John B. Spelton, Shellar.
Mrs. A. P. Vaughan, Houston.
S. T. Hoagland, Bath.
Charles S. Osburn, Wilmington.
Joseph Lawson, Brooklyn.
Mrs. A. H. Gladwin, Bedford.
Albert J. Klopfer, Linglestown.
Mrs. C. M. Kellogg, Waukesha.
Mrs. Sophia Wolf, St. Louis.
Jacob Christensen, Chicago.
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Mrs. C. Rash, Buffalo.
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Labor Tribune

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

WHICH TAX DO MASSES WANT?

Reliable advices from Washington and elsewhere do not indicate that there is much popular enthusiasm on behalf of President Taft's substitute for the proposed income tax. The lack of enthusiasm is in fact quite pronounced; and we may even say that the substitute is regarded in some quarters with open suspicion. It is thought in these quarters that the whole project for making wealth pay a larger proportion of the cost of government is liable to be sidetracked by the Taft idea.

In our Washington correspondence in another column the reader will find an expression of some of the dissenting views. With a considerable measure of this dissent we believe labor will incline to sympathize. Mr. Taft has a cabinet of lawyers and is a lawyer of some distinction himself. Still, Mr. Roosevelt's administration was not without high legal advice, nor was Mr. Roosevelt without means of ascertaining as well as anybody else what would likely be done with an income tax law by the United States supreme court. The court in 1894 decided in effect that such a tax could hardly be enacted without a constitutional amendment doing away with the constitutional requirement that it be apportioned like other direct taxes among the states in direct ratio to population. But all this difficulty would be avoided by a declaration from the court that an income tax was not a direct tax. During the Civil war the court took this position, and Mr. Roosevelt said he thought if the question were again put up to the court it would return to its Civil war ruling. What reason President Taft has for doubting this conclusion of his predecessor's we do not know; but the difficulty of getting the necessary number of states to agree upon an amendment to the constitution save in some great emergency such as war is so great that few people believe they would agree to Mr. Taft's suggestion of an amendment to permit the taxation of incomes. Hence the general disposition to look upon his suggestion as the "finish" of the income tax project under this administration.

As for the Taft proposal of a tax of two per cent on the net income of all corporations to atone for the abandonment of the income tax, it is not such an atonement as it might at first glance be believed.

The corporations are supposed to have friends, and perhaps this is why it is imagined at Washington that dropping the income tax amendment to the tariff bill will be excused by the people in case a tax on the net earnings of corporations be substituted. But the trouble is that such a tax will not reach the largest fortunes in the country—those of Carnegie and Rockefeller and Gould and Harriman, for example. These millionaires have their money invested in bonds rather than stocks.

Take Mr. Carnegie, for instance. He owns $200,000,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The Taft tax would not call upon Mr. Carnegie to pay a cent on these bonds. But it would decrease the dividend on the thousands of shares of the preferred stock of the corporation held by the corporation's employes in the mills. We decline to believe that such a tax (which would bear just as heavily, moreover, on the little joint stock concern as on the biggest trust) will be accepted by the people as a substitute for a tax which would exempt all men whose incomes do not amount to $5,000 a year and which would make the great multimillionaires pay in proportion to the benefits they receive.

A boom in the coke business is an unfailing sign of industrial activity.

TO LOWER TAX ON OLEO (HENCE COST OF LIVING).

The National Labor Tribune takes this opportunity of saying that it would regard it as a great injustice if the retail dealers who sell oleomargarine as butter were permitted to interfere with the efforts that the labor organizations have been making for a year or more to secure more liberal oleomargarine legislation. There is no good reason why anybody should sell oleomargarine as butter, for of the two oleo is nine times out of ten the cleaner and more wholesome food, which it should be the endeavor of all promoters of public health to popularize as a table article.

Of course, the retailer who palms oleomargarine off on his customers as butter does so simply for the purpose of getting the higher price at which butter sells. He is a cheater, and we have no sympathy for him. Neither have the manufacturers of oleomargarine, we are sure; for theirs is a business of which no man need feel ashamed and they do not sail under false colors. When they sell their product to the retailer they sell it openly as oleo AND AT OLEO PRICES.

It is important that this should be said just now for the reason that at last there is some promise that justice may be done to the manufacturers of oleomargarine by congress. The National Labor Tribune is advised that a radical amendment to the oleomargarine bill is in course of preparation by the treasury department at Washington and may be offered as an amendment to the tariff bill. The amendment will decrease the tax on oleomargarine, and as oleo is rightly called the poor man's butter we trust it will be offered and adopted.

The present oleomargarine law provides a tax of ten cents a pound on colored oleo and of one-quarter cent a pound on the uncolored. As practically all oleo made for sale (like all butter) is colored, the tax may be said to be ten cents, which is practically prohibitive. It is now understood that Secretary McVeagh proposes to levy a flat rate of two cents a pound on all oleomargarine. This will enable oleomargarine to compete with butter near on an equality and the increased sale will bring in the government from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year revenue.

While this oleomargarine question is purposely kept in the background by certain congressional leaders and by the big newspapers action in the interest of the creamery trust, it is admitted that the original act, laying a tax on ten cents a pound on oleomargarine and thus raising its price to such an extent as to keep it largely out of the market, enabled the creamery or butter trust to increase the price of butter at least five cents a pound. As the output controlled by the trust is not less than 800,000,000 pounds of butter, it will be seen that the oleo tax was a gift to the butter trust of some $40,000,000 a year, every cent of which was taken out of the pockets of the plain people.

There is no worse robbery in progress in this country, either under the protection of law or without it, than the present tax on oleo. The Tribune is enthusiastically in favor of the amendment proposed by Secretary McVeagh, and we assure the treasury officials that it will have the hearty support of all labor organizations, by which we mean the laboring classes generally.

MORE ABOUT LABOR EXCHANGES.

We have been asked for some detailed information in these columns as to the British government's new plan for a system of labor exchanges, to which we made brief reference recently. We are glad to comply with the request, for Great Britain and Germany are leading the world in enlightened labor legislation and we in the United States have much to learn from both countries.

Labor (or employment) exchanges are now in operation in France and Germany and are an unquestioned success. The British plan is to be national in scope, based upon a division of the country into ten areas, each with a divisional clearing house in close touch with the national clearing house in London. Another important feature of the organization is the provision of between thirty and forty labor exchanges for towns having upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, some forty-five exchanges distributed among towns of smaller population, and a further equipment of a hundred and fifty minor offices. It is mainly in the character of the local committee that the German method is patterned after. No matter what differences may exist between the bureaus of different states, they are all alike in being under the control of committees on which employers and employed are equally represented.

This arrangement did more than anything else to overcome the suspicion of the labor unions of Germany. It is fair to presume that it will have a like effect in England. The English labor unions are at all events as a rule very friendly to the experiment, and if it does not better employment conditions in Great Britain it will fail to do something that it has achieved in two other great industrial nations.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Summer "has came."

Announcements of advances in wages are as prolific now as reductions were a few months ago.

The record high price for pork is simply another illustration of "acting the hog."

We are not worrying which way the income tax question in Congress goes as it does not affect us.

Hog meat was higher in Pittsburg last week than ever before. This has no reference to tin and sheet hogs.

The United States Steel Corporation last week received orders for a total of 21,000 tons of steel rails.

The weather is now about warm enough to make the tariff debaters dry up at last.

The manufacture of car wheels is going to be an important part of the Homestead plant.

Great Britain's coal output of 1908 shows a decrease of 2.25 per cent, or 6,306,473 tons.

It may be set down as a certainty that the consumers will pay the corporation tax as surely as they pay the customs duties.

One can imagine how mad it used to make Howard Gould to wake up in the morning and find $40,000 or thereabouts gone from his change pocket.

The listing of stock of the United States Corporation on the floor of the French stock exchange created quite a sensation.

The New York bakers have won their strike for better conditions, shorter workday and better pay. The strike was called off Saturday.

Even the most patient of men must feel a bit annoyed when he sees his wife throwing $210,000 a year to the birds.

Since the murder of Elsie Sigel by a chink in New York, stock in the conversion of heathens has taken a drop.

The question of strike or no strike in the tin and sheet trades should be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the Amalgamated association.

The newspapers have devoted more space this year than ever before to beging the public not to celebrate the Fourth by blowing off their fingers and setting their houses afire.

Notwithstanding Philadelphia's indignation over sales of oleomargarine in Pittsburg there are persons of good taste, in both cities, who prefer the artificial butter to the real thing.

And the Calhoun jury disagreed after 110 days of trial. No wonder the presiding judge appealed to those in the courtroom to go out and agitate for an amendment of the criminal procedure in the courts of California.

One hundred and twenty patriotic women are busy in Pittsburg sewing the largest flag ever made. This Old Glory will be unfurled in Schenley park on the Fourth of July. The flag will be 86 feet wide and 180 feet long.

The largest single contract for railroad equipment ever placed in the United States, involving from $20,000,000 to $35,000,000, will be awarded by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company within the next 10 days.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company says that trade conditions and business prospects are such as to decide the company to put every department of the plant at East Youngstown in operation to its full capacity, beginning Monday.

Without going into the merits of the case, there is good reason for believing that the Japanese in Hawaii, who are howling to their government because they were arrested, are entirely in the wrong and intentionally so.

The Tribune congratulates our old friend "Tom" Reese, Justice of the Peace of Canonsburg, on his selection as the representative of Washington county on the Republican State committee. No better selection could have been made.

A sect of snake worshipers, calling themselves "The True Followers of Christ," is arousing bitter antagonism at Hutchinson, Kan. Claiming that the handling of reptiles without receiving injury is a supreme test of grace, several women and children have been bitten.

The Associated Hat Manufacturers' Association of Danbury, Conn., are so sore at the sixteen hat manufacturers giving in to the striking hatters of the same city, that they have brought suit against them for $20,000 damages. This is purely a case of sour grapes.

The black hand brigade is after W. C. Cronemeyer, father of the tin plate industry in this country. He was directed to place $500 in a tin can. They were at least sentimental enough to order it placed in a receptacle of which he claims parentage. It is needless to say he did not comply.

John Mitchell has been appointed by Governor Hughes, of New York, to inquire into the question of the liability of employers, where employees are injured, and also to inquire into the condision of the unemployed and the causes and effects of such unemployment.

It is now said in Washington the Senate may not vote on the tariff bill before July 15. What do the people think of such inexcusable delay? Not a vote will be changed by the oratory and fooling about. Every Senator is prepared to vote on each schedule and on the whole bill. Why, then, are the votes not taken?

The attorney general has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that a person coming to this country under contract to perform other than skilled or unskilled manual labor does not enter in violation of the alien contract labor laws. The opinion was rendered in the case of William McNeir, to whom admission to the United States had been denied, by the board of special inquiry at Vancouver, B. C., because he was on his way to take a job as superintendent of a lumber company in Oregon at a salary of $200 per month.

Speaking of clean sweeps, next Monday will be the time for performances of that kind.

The Pacific coast has an opportunity once more to point with pride to the fact that it was the first to sound the slogan, "The Chinese must go."

The Tribune was favored with a visit this week from Wm. H. Davies, manager of the Massillon, O., Rolling Mill Company. "Bill" is looking in fine shape, no doubt due to the prosperous condition of his mill. He reports the mill on in full, with orders in abundance to keep things moving for months. Success to him is what we wish.

Deputy Inspectors John A. Springer, of Flemington, and J. F. Bratt of Independence, forwarded Governor Glasscock of West Virginia, formal charges against State Chief Mine Inspector John Laing, alleging neglect of duty, incompetency, misappropriation of State funds, inexperience, ignorance of the State mining laws. They ask for a day on which to introduce evidence in support of their charges.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

President Taft's Interference in Income Tax Fight Not Relished by the Radicals or the Republican Progressives—A Statement from the Commfssioner of Immigration.

Washington, June 22.—(Special.)—Five progressive Republican Senators, Borah, Bristow, Cummins, La Follette and Clapp, conferred last night to determine what their attitude is to be in relation to the income tax amendment to the tariff bill in the face of President Taft's special message to Congress yesterday favoring the submission of the question to the States for a constitutional amendment and the enactment of a law taxing the net earnings of corporations.

They decided that the President's may be adopted in harmony. They plan is not inconsistent with their demand for the adoption of an amendment taxing incomes and that both assume that the President's plan indorsed by leading Republicans on the finance committee, is designed to "chloroform" the income tax amendment, but nevertheless announce that they will continue to fight for its adoption. In a brief statement, prepared by Senators Borah and Bristow, the supporters of the income tax amendment say:

"The friends of the income tax feel it a duty to continue to put forth every effort to secure the adoption of the measure. They will therefore urge the adoption of the amendment. They also stand ready to support a resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution of the United states. While they believe that the supreme court will sustain the law, yet to provide against any possible contingency that might result from an adverse decision they gladly favor the proposition to amend the constitution.

"They do not feel satisfied with simply a corporation tax. A tax upon the net income of corporations alone will very imperfectly reach the desired result. It will tax tens of thousands of stockholders whose total incomes are very small and will exempt in large measure the immense personal incomes of the country. The provision they favor treats large incomes exactly alike, whether received by corporations or individuals, and whether arising from interest, dividends, inheritances or otherwise."

A recommendation recently was made to Secretary Nagel by Commissioner of Immigration Keefe that the activities of the division of information as to the collection and distribution of information to immigrants in New York be discontinued, because they were in conflict with law.

Secretary Nagel in a formal statement says he cannot give the recommendation his approval. He says that he is "persuaded that the interpretation which has been given this law is too narrow."

"I cannot resist the conclusion that congress intended not only to encourage but to promote the distribution of immigrants beyond the first congested center of population into which such immigrants may have found their way," continues Mr. Nagel. "Any measures calculated to further this distribution, without violating or disturbing established rights, are therefore entitled to consideration and trial.

"Examination of the work in the division of information shows that great care has been taken to direct immigrants only to localities and to a class of labor in which a shortage of supply is conceded to exist. In other words, essentially only farm labor and domestic service have been considered. It is difficult to see how harm can result from such a policy if carefully pursued."

It was charged by labor leaders that the division of information centered its efforts to obtain work for newly arrived immigrants, while thousands of native-born Americans were unemployed, and nothing was being done for them.

When the paragraph of the tariff bill covering unpolished cylinder, crown and window glass came up last Thursday, the McCumber amendment slashing the Dingley rate 16 per cent was presented by its author and opposed by Senator George T. Oliver and Senators Scott and Dick.

Senator Oliver presented telegrams from 14 glass workers' unions asserting that "any reduction means less work and lower wages." He said that the glass business today is in an impoverished state and that the reason there were no importations was because of hard times, which had stopped building operations, and because Americans, owing to the restricted demand, are selling below cost of manufacture. From 1901 to 1904 importations were so large that manufacturers and workmen got together to meet the competition and the latter agreed to take less wages. The importation of a million boxes in 1902 dropped to 274,000 boxes last year.

Owing to the conditions of the industry the manufacturers complain that their men are being scattered and driven into other employments. The McCumber reduction, in spite of the sacrifices that have been made, will give the gulf and Pacific States to Belgium.

"I am aware," said Senator Oliver, "that the amendment will be passed, but I cannot permit it to do so without registering a protest in behalf of the manufacturers who are being driven out of business and the workmen who are being driven out of employment."

In spite of the appeal of the workers the senate adopted the amendment.

VOTED TO STRIKE.

Pittsburg Street Railway Trouble is Re-Opened.

After failing to secure a conference with officials of the Pittsburg Railways Company Tuesday, the grievance committee of division 85, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, announced that the men will strike at 5 o'clock Sunday morning unless the company takes some action before that time with a view of adjusting the controversy regarding working rules and the reinstatement of a union man dismissed from service.

At an early and late mass meeting at Old City hall Monday night the men voted 1,982 to 6 in favor of a strike, to become effective Sunday morning just before the first day car leaves the barn. The grievance committee, however, was authorized to meet with the company officials before that time. If there is any hope of a settlement by Sunday morning the men will continue working, pending a settlement.

Business Agent J. J. Thorpe, Division President E. B. Schaefer, National Executive Board Member W. B. Fitzgerald and others called at the Pittsburg Railways Company headquarters and were informed that both President J. D. Callery and General Superintendent Jones were out of the city. Another effort to meet with the officials will be made.

No "Open-Shop" Hearing.

President P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Tuesday received a brief note from President E. W. Pargny of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company declining to enter into any conference with the Amalgamated officials.

President McArdle who is at Cambridge Springs said: "We have no comment to make on the refusal. The vote of last week's convention, which was unanimous, speaks for itself."

Strike-Breakers for Girard.

The management of the A. M. Byers Company before daybreak Tuesday succeeded in getting full crews of strike-breakers into the stockade built around the Girard mill before the Amalgamated men were aware of the move and it is expected that the mill will be started up within a day or two.

B. F. Jones, vice president of the finishers' division of the association, has taken charge of the strike situation.

The Amalgamated men have been out several weeks at the Girard plant because they demanded recognition of the association.

The committee of unemployed of the San Francisco Building Trades council reported recently that when appointed there were 21,000 unemployed in that city, one-third members of crafts affiliated with the council. Since that time the number of unemployed has been reduced to 15,000.

New York Typographical Union No. 6 is developing a plan to erect a building to be known as the Typographical temple at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, to be used as headquarters for that and other organizations in New York.

DEBATING "CLOSED SHOP."

One Lodge at New Castle Votes to Strike—Others Take Time to Consider.

The members of John F. Ward lodge of the Amalgamated association at New Castle at their meeting Saturday voted almost to a man to stand by the association in its fight against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and resist the efforts of the company to run the plants on the open shop basis.

The meeting of John Ward lodge was largely attended, nearly all of the employers of the big Shenango works being on hand to learn what the association was doing in regard to the matter.

The delegates who attended the special convention in Pittsburg the first of the week, presented their report, which was to the effect that the association had decided to resist all efforts to carry out the policy to run open shop, and would refuse to work after June 30, unless a satisfactory agreement is reached before that time.

It was this action that the lodge voted to stand by.

Vice President Walter Larkin and Thomas McNary were both at the meeting, and made addresses.

No action was taken by the members of Pride of New Castle lodge. The members of the lodge were in session for three hours, during which time the question of strike or no strike, and many other questions were argued from all points of view. Another meeting of the lodge will be held next Sunday, when the matter will be finally disposed of.

Vice President Llewellyn Lewis of Pittsburg, and Fred Sloan of Newport, Ky., two of the best agitators in the association, were sent to address the members of this lodge. Both made long arguments, and were met with some pretty good arguments on the part of some of the men.

In regard to the meeting of Pride of New Castle lodge the New Castle News says: "It is pretty hard to tell what will be done at the meeting to be held next Sunday. The visitors, it is said, convinced some of the members who were not in favor of a strike, that it was their duty to do so if a strike was ordered. W. H. Young, a former employe of the Greer tin mill, and who one time was an active member of the association, attending a number of conventions, and a warm friend of former President Shaffer, attended the meeting, and got into an argument with both the visitors. At times, it is claimed that the argument was very exciting. Young could remember considerable of the association's history, and some that the visitors did not care to have brought before the members of the lodge."

The Martins Ferry Times gives the following account of the meeting at Martins Ferry, which was addressed by John Williams:

"The workmen employed at both the Laughlin tin and Aetna-Standard sheet mill plants held meetings in this city Saturday afternoon, and listened to discussion of the proposed strike at the end of the present scale year, as a result of the proposed "open shop" policy of the company. The addresses were made either by officials of the Association or by persons sent from headquarters, so that but one view was expressed. No vote was taken here.

"From any and all action taken in a public way, it would be construed that the men are unanimously in favor of a strike, but those who have kept their ears open know that this is not the case. However, it bids fair to amount to the same as if it were unanimous for unless there is a step taken to crystalize the opposition sentiment to a strike, those who want to work will follow the others out at both the local plants affected."

M. F. Tighe addressed a meeting of the lodge at Wheeling. It is not announced what action was taken, although Mr. Tighe says the sentiment of the men was strong against the "open shop" policy.

The wage scale committee of the sheet and tin divisions, headed by President P. J. McArdle, will meet the independent manufacturers in Pittsburg June 29 to try to agree upon a wage scale.

The second conference between the boiling and finishing wage scale committee and the Western Bar Iron Association will be held in Cambridge Springs today (Thursday). A settlement is looked for, as at the first conference there was only a slight difference relating to the new foot notes.

A 10 per cent increase in wages was announced on Monday by the Thomas Iron Company, Easton, Pa. The increase affects all the company's men at its furnaces and iron mines and takes effect July 1. The increase restores the schedule paid prior to April 1.

The Florida House of representatives has passed the Farriss child labor bill, which makes it unlawful for children under 14 years of age to work in factories, mines, etc., during the months when schools are in session.

Labor Tribune

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Our readers who order goods advertised in our columns, or ask for information concerning them, will oblige both the advertiser and ourselves by stating that they saw the announcement in the National Labor Tribune. While we do not undertake to vouch for any person advertising with us, we shall continue to exercise every precaution to exclude the dishonest or unworthy from these columns, and shall be glad to have the assistance of our readers in so doing. We shall esteem it a favor to be informed of the failure of advertisers to make good the offers contained in their advertisements.

INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to this office, or given to any of our authorized agents.

Subscriptions are payable in advance.

Subscribers wishing to change their posoffice address must send their former as well as the address to which they want their paper sent.

The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper every week and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up.

"AWAKE, O SLEEPER!"

New Brittain, Conn., June 20.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed large audiences twice here today. The topic for one was, "Where are the dead?" We report the other one from this text: "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."—Eph. 5: 14. He said:

The figures of Scripture are forceful as well as true. Our Creator speaks of the whole world being dead—because under sentence of death. More than this, through the fall our reasoning faculties are more or less unbalanced, some in one particular, others in another. Some have Hope disproportionately large, and are continually overestimating their possibilities. Others have the quality of Hope proportionately small, and are continually discouraged and hindered from making the best use of their faculties. And thus it is with all of our talents. None of them could really be too large if the others were proportionately large. It is the mental balance, or poise, that constitutes a sound mind and judgment. Thus, George Washington was great, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—not because of special or freak qualities, but because he had a remarkably well-balanced brain. Similarly the great French statesman, Cambetti, was influential, notwithstanding the fact that he had a phenomenally small brain; what he possessed was well-balanced, giving him soundness of judgment.

Viewed from the Creator's standpoint, our race is sadly unbalanced—greatly changed through the six thousand years of the fall. Originally in the divine likeness, many of its gracious qualities and much of its balance have departed, and hence the scriptural assumption that the world is nine-tenths dead as respects its best qualities of mind and heart. And since death is a condition without consciousness, well illustrated by sleep, the Scriptures frequently refer to the world as being asleep. The Gospel of Christ is a message for the awakening of some who are not too profoundly asleep. And even those awakened by the Gospel message are intimated to be in danger of becoming overcharged—drowsy with the spirit of this world.

Awake, O Sleeper!

In one sense of the word, the world is very much awake, very full of activity today, as never before. When one looks at the wonderful architecture of our day, and considers the rapidity of its construction, and the wonderful conveniences of elevators, electric lightning, etc.; when one travels on an express train and notes the conveniences, and speed and comfort attained, the highways cast up throughout the length and breadth of the land for these arteries of life; when one travels, either by the subways or elevated tractions, hither and thither; when one sends or receives a telegram or a cablegram; when one crosses the Atlantic or the Pacific on an ocean liner—all of these convince him that the world has wonderfully awakened within the last century. Looking back a century, it is evident that the world was much more asleep then than now. And yet this awakening has affected chiefly what might be termed the middle brain. The lower organs of the mind have never been idle. The higher organs of the brain are still dormant with the majority. Indeed it would appear as though the activities in the middle brain and in the animal passions of the lower brain have rather detracted from the upper or higher qualities of mind. Hence to all appearances mankind are more stupidly asleep today in respect to spiritual things than ever in the past. We are seeking to sound the message of the Lord, "Awake thou that sleepest," especially desiring to awake spiritual consciousness and responsibility and activity. Nevertheless, the Scriptures and experience forbid us to hope that a majority, or even a very large minority, will be awakened by anything that we can utter.

It is not for us to alarm, or threaten, or shake the world with fear of eternal torment. It is not for us to do evil that good may follow. It is not for us to awaken by such false alarms those who cannot be awakened by the Truth—by a truthful presentation of the Divine character and the Divine plan, and the duties and privileges proclaimed through the Gospel. It is for us to speak the message of the Lord, knowing that none will receive it except such as have the "hearing ear" of faith; that none will be able to see the beauties of the message except those who have the eye of faith. As our Lord said to some, "Blessed are your ears, for they hear, and your eyes for they see."

"Arise From the Dead."

Our Lord defines the second step to be that those who are awakened should arise from the dead—should separate themselves from the world, its aims, its objects, its methods. Our awakening signifies our coming to a consciousness of the actualities of our condition as individuals and as a race. As consciousness comes to us we look about and see the pell-mell rush of humanity and ask ourselves, Why? What? Whither? We soon discover that the majority of those about us are practically unconscious as respects a future life—conscious only of their present existence, and worried and fretted because they cannot attain all of their ambitions, which are practically limited to the few years of the present life. As we become awake to the Lord's message we say with the poet,

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal."

We begin to look beyond the grave, to realize that our Creator had a great purpose in our creation as a race, and that the present life consequently can be nothing more than a vestibule to the future possibility of life eternal. We note the tendency of our day to devote at least the first fifteen years of childhood to education in order to fit and prepare for the few remaining years of the present life. We conclude that if this be reasonable then surely all of the present life can be none too long for a course of schooling, and training, and preparation for the life eternal. As our minds become awake to the realities of the situation from this standpoint, we determine to follow the injunction of our text—to arise from the dead, to follow no longer with those who live merely for the present life, and who ignore the future as not really believing in it.

This exhortation, "Arise from the dead," evidently does not relate to actual resurrection from the dead, from which we would have no power to raise ourselves. The power of that resurrection, we are assured, is in the hands of God, and all we can have to do with it is to make such a preparation of heart as would, according to the divine terms, fit and prepare us for a share in the "better resurrection"—in the "First Resurrection."

The real resurrection of the future is our only hope of life beyond the tomb, according to the Scriptures, but the thought of that resurrection is carried forward and the word resurrected used in a figurative sense in respect to the phenomenal change which may come to those who hear the Lord's voice in the present time and are awakened thereby. These may, through the operation of their wills, undergo such a transformation, such a change as is well represented figuratively by the expressions, "Arise from the dead," "resurrection," etc.

"Risen With Christ."

Thus the Apostle suggests, "If, then, ye be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above." (Col. 3: 1.) Again he says, "But if the spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his spirit that dwelleth in you." (Rom. 8: 11.) In this last text the Apostle likens the great transformation of the present life to a resurrection from the dead, and explains that none of us could have such a transformation of character except as we should receive the begetting of the holy Spirit, the Spirit of Christ. That spirit, that holy mind of disposition, accepted by our wills, should rule in our mortal bodies, however imperfect, however fallen, however dead they may be to the perfections and righteousness in which we were created as a race.

Because Christ died for human sins, "for the sins of the whole world," therefore eventually an awakening from the dead will come to all mankind. Thus it is written, "The dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear (obey) shall live." (John 5: 25.) The masses of mankind do not hear the voice of the Lord at all in the present life; many of them die in infancy, and the majority are in heathenism. The time when all such shall hear will be during the Millennial Age when all that are in their graves shall hear the command of the Son of Man and come forth—just as Jesus at the door of Lazarus' tomb commanded, "Lazarus, come forth! And he that was dead came forth." As the world is now counted dead from God's standpoint, so those in the Millennial Age which come forth from the tomb will still be dead in the sense that they will not have the perfection of life, and not be thoroughly awake intellectually. They will come forth from the tomb in order that they may hear the voice of God speaking peace through Jesus Christ—informing them that still they are sinners, and justly condemned to death and extinction; nevertheless God in mercy had provided a redemption through Jesus, and therefore they were awakened from the tomb and caused to hear the message of God's grace. How blessed the assurance, "They that hear shall live!" They that hearken to the King of Glory will be gradually raised up, up, up, out of their condition of sin and death to righteousness and the perfection of life. As for the unwilling, those who refuse then to hear, to obey, we have the scriptural assurance that their punishment will be, not everlasting life in torment, but "everlasting destruction."—Acts 3: 23; Rom. 6: 23.

Our text, however, is not describing the future age, the Millennium in which the Lord will speak so forcefully to the world that all will hear and be awakened and come to a knowledge of the truth. He is speaking of the present time when the God of this world, Satan, blinds the minds and stops the hearing of all mankind except a few. "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears for they hear." The awakened ones of the present time are expected to have new desires, distinctly separate and apart from those which control the world in general, and these must be so strong as to lead them to a changed course in life—to arise, to take a higher plane of thought and action than that of the world in general. The desire to arise must be their own desire, prompted by the awakening which the Lord has granted them. Whoever becoming awakened is content to abide in death, to have his fellowship with the dead world, to live on the plane of sin and death—such is not called of the Lord at the present time. Christ's call and his assisting grace are only for such as voluntarily seek to arise from the dead, seek to walk in the paths of righteousness, seek justice, seek righteousness.

Christ Their Light.

To those awakened ones who seek to "arise from the dead" world comes gradually the conviction that they have undertaken the impossible thing. They find, as the Apostle expresses it, To will is present with me, but how to perform the law of God perfectly I do not find. This was the condition of the Jews as a nation for more than sixteen centuries, from the time the Law was given at Mount Sinai until Christ came and "brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." The Law awakened many of the Jews to a realization that they were in the bonds of sin and death; it set before them the perfect standard of the Divine law—love for God with all their hearts, mind and strength, and love for their neighbor as for themselves, and promised them eternal life if they would arise from the dead to this grand development of character.

We are assured that many Jews strove to fulfil the conditions, only to find that they could not do the things which they desired, because "the reign of sin and death" in their bodies had perverted their powers and made it impossible for the higher organs of their nature to thoroughly dominate, subdue and control the lower organs. St. Paul, speaking for these representatively, cried out, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this dead body?" (Rom. 7: 24.) I would like to "arise from the dead." I would like to live in newness of life, but I am bound down to the sinful condition by my physical frailties, and there is no one that can help me. Then he announces the message of the Gospel, and points us to Christ as the one who gave his release, and who is willing to give release to all of those who desire to come unto the Father through him—release from the bondage of sin and death.

Our text tells the same story briefly in the words, "Christ shall give thee light," or, Christ shall be thy light. But the question is, How shall we come into this relationship with Christ? How shall we get this light, this assistance, this deliverance from our old selves, from the reigning power of sin and death in our mortal bodies?

There is but the one way to attain this. After seeking to "arise from the dead," and finding ourselves unable to do so, our hearts cry out to the Lord, and through his Word and providence we are directed to the Lord Jesus. Coming to him by faith we inquire, What shall we do that we may be saved from ourselves, from our own fallen conditions, from the death that is upon the whole world; how may we obtain eternal life; how shall we prepare ourselves for it? The answer comes that we are not only to believe that our Lord Jesus Christ is our Savior, our Redeemer, but that additionally we will need him to be our guide and our helper, and that only those who enter the school of Christ to learn of him will be prepared for a share in "his resurrection," "the chief resurrection." We are assured that this resurrection change must begin in us now if it will be completed in the glorious transformation that will be granted to the elect at Christ's second coming.

There is, however, only the one way to enter the school of Christ, to become his pupils. In the Scriptures it is called the "narrow way," entered by a straight or difficult gate. Our Lord explained this when he said, "If any man will be my disciple let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me." Any who decline these terms are declining the only entrance conditions connected with the school of Christ, and hence decline all the blessed arrangements of this Gospel age. They decline to enter the list of those invited to be joint-heirs with Christ in his Kingdom—the very elect. Nor is it enough that we make the consecration, that we enter the gate to gain the prize; we must continue in the narrow way to the end; we must keep awake; we must keep separate from the world, and keep in touch with our redeemer, who becomes the Captain of our salvation. While he leads his followers by such a narrow way, beset by difficulties, tribulations, testings of faith and obedience, we have the assurance that he is faithful, loving, sympathetic, and that he will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able, but with every temptation in the narrow way will provide also a way of escape, so that the trials of life will not consume us as new creatures, but merely consume the dross.

Acceptance of Christ by a full consecration to do the Father's will, laying down our lives in his service, and in opposition to sin, brought us to the place of begetting by his holy Spirit. And such as the Father thus received and accepted by the spirit of adoption into his spiritual family become thus heirs of God, joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord upon condition that they suffer with him, that by and by they may share his glory. (Rom. 8: 17.) Their sufferings are counted in as parts of his sufferings, as they are counted in as "members of his Body."

Folly To Be Wise.

A worldly adage has it, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." So with the world during the dark ages; it dreamed, and was measurably happy in its slumbers. In some respects it was happier than now. The awakening of the past century has not brought to the world blessing, contentment, happiness, but rather the reverse. Awakened aesthetic tastes call for satisfaction in dainties and luxuries which all cannot attain. While "Christendom" today is more comfortably housed, and better fed, and better clothed, than ever before, it is more wasteful, and peevish, and discontented, and unhappy than ever before. Why? Because the selfish propensities are in control of the will, and the more they see, the more they know, the more they have, the more will they desire.

The suggestion then comes that awakening and knowledge are dangerous things to some under present conditions? We answer, Yes; the only safe prescription for those awakened is that which the Lord provides; namely, arise from the dead and have Christ give thee light, and follow that light. Otherwise the awakening is not profitable. Otherwise the heathen might just as well remain in their heathenism, waiting for the Millennial Age, with its strong government, law, order, enforced righteousness, etc. Japan is a commendable example of this. Aroused from the sleep of centuries, the Japanese have a feverish desire to be and to do. Yet they are no more happy than before, and no doubt many of them are farther from God and his righteousness at heart than were their forefathers—more unhappy, more discontented. We reiterate that the prescription will be of advantage only when taken as a whole—"Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

A Great Time of Trouble.

Awakened Christendom is on the verge of anarchy, but does not realize it. In connection with her awakening she has developed financial giants, who, discerning the vast possibilities of the hour, have seized, in various ways more or less legal and more or less just, the inventions and opportunities brought in by the awakening. These advantages have been capitalized, stocked, and trusted, in harmony with the general laws of our time, the law of selfishness which govern both poor and rich. Under these conditions these financial giants control the world—all others to a great or less extent do them homage and service willy nilly.

On the other hand, the masses, equally selfish but less fortunately situated, are becoming more and more awake to their rights and their wrongs, and their power through the ballot and otherwise. They, too, are organizing and federating, and growing in intelligence. The battle between these two great institutions is sure to come, and cannot be long deferred. Love on the part of one or the other, or both, would save the day, but more and more they are losing confidence in love, and are developing its opposite. Injustices on each side are magnified. Neither gives the other credit for any other principle or motive than avarice. The clash between the two will precipitate what the Scriptures designate as "A time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation." (Dan. 12: 1.) Thank God for the Scriptural assurance that in the height of the trouble the Lord will bring deliverance by the establishment of his Kingdom, for which still we pray, "Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven."

Let us then seek to awaken ourselves and others along the lines of our text—to awaken to righteousness and not to sin. Let us, when awakened, be prompt and energetic to "arise from the dead." Let us note the impossibility of so doing in our own strength. Let us accept the divine provision in Christ, not only for forgiveness of sins that are past, and the covering of present blemishes, but let us also accept the great Redeemer as our great Teacher. Let us come into his school by a full consecration of heart. Let us abide in his school and learn the message of life which will prepare us for an abundant entrance into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Shelby, N. C., June 17.

Editors National Labor Tribune.

Pardon me for not renewing my subscription sooner. Please find enclosed postal order which will place my date up to April 1st, 1910. Best wishes.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. M. CARSON.

Calvert, Texas, June 21.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed is 10 cents in stamps for which please send five copies of the National Labor Tribune of June 10th. I want them on account of Pastor Russell's sermon in that issue. May God bless you for publishing those sermons in such good type. I am a subscriber to your paper on account of his sermons.

Sincerely,
J. S. EVANS.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page five.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

George B. Clayton, Pottstown.
G. T. Fawcett, Medford.
Miss Agnes Fryer, Boston.
Mrs. Annie Hammond, Sharon.
Dr. L. W. Jones, Chicago.
D. A. Mackey, Big Sandy.
A. W. Ostrander, Cleveland.
Irwin D. Riegel, Shartleville.
R. D. Scofield, Stamford.
Ada N. Goins, Stiegler.
A. B. Hall, Greenville.
Chas. M. Carson, Shelby.
Marietta Jenks, Aurora.
Dorothy R. Claypool, Seattle.
F. K. Slagle, Johnstown.

Those Cross and Crown Pins are fine, and should be worn by all brothers and sisters as an emblem. A large number are already being worn.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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Labor Tribune

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

ARBITRATION ENDS TIE-UP.

What was essentially a victory for the wholesome principle of arbitration day before yesterday ended a very short but memorable strike in the city of Pittsburg. On Saturday night at midnight the employes of the Pittsburg Railways Company, which controls practically all the trolley lines of the great Pittsburg district, quit work at the order of the officers of the street railway employes' association.

The tie-up was complete. Not a wheel moved anywhere in the Greater Pittsburg district on Sunday and all day Monday the suspension of service continued. Had it not been for the quickly improvised special suburban service on all the railroads, some of which ran shuttle trains at intervals of every five or seven minutes, business of all kinds would have been prostrated. The traction company made no effort whatever to operate its cars (except the mail cars, which were unmolested) but served notice on the city and county authorities that an attempt would be made to operate on Wednesday and that the company would hold the county and the municipality legally liable for all damage to its property.

The mayor in the meantime got busy and issued an invitation on Sunday evening to both sides to meet him at his office on Monday morning. Such an invitation, in view of the great distress and inconvenience which the public was suffering, came in the nature of a command that neither the company officials nor the representatives of the men could afford to ignore. So at ten o'clock on Monday morning both sides appeared at Mayor Magee's office and the mayor informed them that to end the intolerable situation as soon as possible was a duty which neither could shirk. He inquired what the points of difference were, and on learning them said he could not believe them irreconcilable but would insist that conferences be continued until there was an agreement. Several times permanent rupture was threatened, but the mayor was firm and after repeated meetings during the day and evening, there was finally an agreement on the basis indicated in our news columns.

The men, who have been threatening a strike for several months, had two particular grievances. One was the great number of short runs, and the other was the discharge of two or three prominent members of the union, one of whom was charged by the company with having frequented saloons in his uniform. In the agreement which was reached at the mayor's office the company pledges itself to reduce the number of short runs from 213 to 106 by Friday, July 2, and the case of the motorman charged with drinking while in uniform is to be tried by arbitrators. In the meantime, the men under suspension or discharge are to be reinstated pending the result of the arbitration.

This method of settling a dispute is by long odds better than a strike, and Pittsburg heaved a great sigh of relief when the thing was over. The intervention of the mayor established a precedent which will be of much value in future controversies, for it rightly asserted the tremendous public interests involved in the tie-up of a city's transportation facilities. And moreover the reasonableness with which both company and men acknowledge the duty to arbitrate was a display of the right spirit whose influence will last after the memory of this short conflict has departed.

The Wheeling Barbers' Union have advanced prices. Our readers in that city should get one of our razors and be independent. See notice on seventh page.

CURRENT WAGE ADVANCES.

Advances in wages are the rule of the hour. We are sorry to say that as yet our friends in the Amalgamated Association have not participated in the wage betterment, but perhaps there is a better day dawning for the A. A. At all events, our regret over the apparent inability of that body to treat to better effect with the manufacturers does not prevent us from feeling glad that the return of prosperity is beginning to be felt by other workmen. Even in the mills in the east, where in times past wages have risen more slowly than almost anywhere else, there have been a number of voluntary advances in the last two weeks, and many other trades are also experiencing the same good fortune.

It gives us special pleasure to note that the Potters at East Liverpool have been advanced, although the house and senate at Washington have not taken the interest in the pottery industry that they ought to. It is an admitted fact that more foreign than domestic pottery is sold every year in the United States. Of the pottery of home make the market consumes annually $15,000,000 worth. Of pottery made abroad the consumption is $28,000,000. We agree heartily with a Pittsburg contemporary, which says that congress should put up the duties high enough to keep that $28,000,000 now spent for foreign pottery at home. The domestic potteries clearly need this additional stimulus, and yet even they are getting far enough out of the trough of the recent depression to pay their employes more.

It is now well on to two years since the country was convulsed by the financial spasm of October, 1907. In nearly two years there is bound to have been an enormous amount of liquidation. It is the opinion of the best-posted and most conservative judges that underlying business conditions are at the present time sounder than they have been at any previous time during the last ten years. Under the circumstances, prosperity will inevitably soon assert itself.

From authorities such as the New York Evening Post and the Wall Street Journal we learn that the banks throughout the country have not for years been so abundantly supplied with funds as now. This loanable capital will shortly be in request by business men for all sorts of productive enterprises, and then no man who wants work will be denied it. That day cannot come too soon. Meanwhile, the banks are lending their money on stock exchange collateral, and securities have risen to the highest prices in years. Prosperity will be the more lasting if this speculation is put under banking restraint.

TAFT AND THE "DEATH DUTIES."

President Taft's plan for a tax on the net earnings of corporations is said by our Washington correspondent to be disturbing the big corporations not so much because they fear the amount they will be obliged to pay as because they fear the prying into their accounts by government inquisitors when the tax becomes law. In other words, it will oblige them to make public the amount of their earnings in proportion to their capital investment, and this is the very thing that most of them have been trying strenuously to conceal.

There are few corporations which take the public into their confidence in the manner that the United States Steel Corporation does, for instance. In fact, we believe this is the only one of the so-called big trusts which makes its accounts public. The other trusts are shying violently at the Taft tax on earnings on this account. Nevertheless, the indications are that the tax will be adopted, most of the politicians at Washington preferring it to a tax on inheritance or a tax on personal incomes.

The National Labor Tribune does not know whether the supreme court of the United States could be induced to reverse its decision of 1894 against the income tax. But there seems to be no dispute as to the validity of a tax on inheritances, and we shall be disappointed if it is not made an incident of the present tariff legislation. The latest discussion we have seen of the English inheritance tax—or "death duties" as it is called—strengthens our conviction that it is a tax which should be employed by the federal government as well as the individual states here.

In Great Britain property aggregating $1,500,000,000 in value is left by descendants every year. The majority of the people inheriting this vast sum never did the slightest thing to help amass it. The government, on the other hand, made its accumulation possible by its protection and by its varied services in the organization and marshaling of industries. It is clearly entitled to take a considerable part of the bequests in trust for the people.

It is not enough that here and there some individual state in our own country should avail itself of some of this revenue. On those large estates known by Mr. Roosevelt as "swollen fortunes," both state and nation could levy a tax without seriously impairing the moral or legal rights of any of the heirs. In fact, heirs are proving with great regularity that if the government relieved them of the "responsibility" of spending so much money it would be doing a mercy to them as well as an act of benefit to mankind in general. What induced Mr. Taft to abandon his championship of the inheritance taxes we do not know, but it is to be hoped he will come around to it again at another session of congress.

PROSPERITY BLOODSHED.

Slason Thompson, who writes things for certain railways, has published a statement that the reason for the awful list of railway horrors in 1906-7 is purely and simply that business was so good.

The same thing has been stated before. In the effort to move more traffic than the trackage could accommodate or the engines haul, the railways hurled thousands of human beings, passengers and employes to death.

They tried to shunt freight trains too long for the sidings, and the trains on the main lines ran into ends sticking out beyond the switches. They tried to pull trains too long and too heavy, and they broke in two and wrecked themselves and other trains. They tried to make time by too close margins at passing points, and had collisions. They ran trains too close together, and a slight delay made dispatchers gray headed, and swelled the roster of the slain. They worked trainmen and keymen too long hours, and they went blind and helpless from weariness, and sent trains like great projectiles into each other, killing, slaughtering, maiming and sending horror over the land.

You see business was too good. There was too much to do. This is the dreadful fact. It is not a fool's assertion to say that in this country the bloodshed of prosperity is equal to the bloodshed of war.

The railways during the last boom broke down under their own traffic. That is the actual fact. Like any other complicated machine, our railway machine, pressed beyond its capacity, ceases to work well. Pressed a little harder, and it ceases to work at all. As it was, in the worst of the best times—if such a phrase may be used—the railways had so far ceased to work that the average freight car moved but 26 miles a day.

What is to prevent the recurrence of all those awful sacrifices of human life of which Thompson speaks?

Have the railways increased their trackage, or their motive power, or their equipment? Not at all. It is questionable if they have as much of the latter two as they had three years ago. When the hard times came, and their cars were idle, and their engines in the round houses, did they build new engines, and double track their lines, and order new cars? No. Why?

Because they were trying to keep out of the hands of receivers, and to pay dividends which would keep the Hills and Harrimans and Goulds from loss in the stock market. Stock quotations had to be kept up whether railways were or not.

Is this good sense on the part of our railway management? Is it patriotism? Is it even common humanity? Was there ever a clearer issue between the man and the dollar?

Orders have been issued to employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Verona that after July 1 the working hours will be 10 daily instead of eight, as has been the case for several months. In addition they will be asked to work five hours on Saturday. This is the first time the shops have been put in full operation for two years.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Senate Again Revises Iron and Steel Schedules—Moderate Reductions—Corporations Alarmed by President Taft's Corporation Tax Scheme.

Washington, June 29.—(Special.)—The senate today returned to the iron and steel schedule of the tariff bill and upon motion of Mr. Aldrich the paragraph relating to structural iron and steel was slightly changed, so that such products valued at less than nine-tenths of a cent a pound shall pay a duty of three-tenths of 1 cent a pound and when valued at more than nine-tenths of a cent, a duty of four-tenths of a cent a pound. The house rate was three-tenths of a cent a pound on all structural iron and steel. The rates agreed to by the senate are lower than the Dingley rates.

Ineffectual efforts were made by Senator Stone to have structural iron and steel and many products of steel placed upon the free list and by Senator Cummins to obtain slightly lower duties upon nearly all of the important products of iron and steel. Mr. Stone was satisfied with a viva voce vote by which his amendment was rejected. Mr. Cummins demanding an aye and no vote, met defeat by 31 to 40. Senators Borah, Bristow, Brown, Crawford, Cummins, Curtis, Dolliver, Gamble, La Follette and Nelson, Republicans, voted with the Democrats for the lower rates.

A duty of one and a half cents per pound upon zinc and in pigs instead of 1 cent a pound as provided in the house tariff bill was agreed to by the senate.

Many of the large corporations and trusts of the country are sending their secret agents here in alarm to find out what is behind the so-called bureau of credits now being established in the treasury department. Wall street, too, is putting its ear to the ground.

They fear a scheme is under way to give the federal government indirect control of the corporations in a manner not contemplated under any existing laws and altogether unprecendented in the history of the government. The new bureau of credits, according to a statement given out officially, is to list the large borrowers of national banks. This listing, it is stated at the treasury department, is to be done by industries, "so the department will know at all times just where the business of the country is falling off."

The new bureau, which is to be under the comptroller of the currency, is to give the government intimate knowledge of the way in which individual financial institutions are being conducted, and enable it to supervise such institutions as are given to over-loans and under extensions of credit to their customers. The weaker banks will be spotted."

This plan, if carried fully into effect, will give the government, it is said, absolute control of all stock speculation in Wall street and elsewhere. Speculation, as is well known, is carried on through money borrowed from the banks. The banks that handle the business, as is equally well known, constantly over-lend to the brokers and their speculative customers. Thus, under the proposed system of government espionage, the treasury officials can practically control all stock speculation by merely keeping lists of borrowers and by curtailing or not curtailing a bank's lending privilege. The treasury department could say, for instance, that the Morgan banks were lending too much, or that the Rockefeller-Standard Oil banks were lending too much. In this way the government in emergencies, could swing the borrowers—and with them the speculation—from one bank or group of banks to another. It could stop or enlarge speculation at pleasure.

In this way also the government can keep tab on the big railroad corporations, and insurance companies, and the trusts. It would know whether "undesirable citizens" were borrowing large sums, and could thus restrict their operations.

In presidential campaigns these government lists of borrowers would be extremely valuable to the "fat fryers" of the national committee.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Keep cool.

Three weeks more of tariff discussion.

Peacemakers are plenty, if they could attract attention.

Food Commissioner Foust still keeps pursuing the hapless oleo men.

Naturally the man with the motor car looks more majestically supercilious than ever.

They say there are three ways of getting a message around, viz.: Telegraph, telephone and tell-a-woman.

The music on the Fifth of July in Pittsburg's parks will be made only by union bands.

More walking and less riding in the future is one benefit that may grow out of the street car strike.

What we need is an automatic trolley, with neither company nor employes.

The number of immigrants admitted into the United States during May was 107,839.

A man in Philadelphia committed suicide claiming it was too hot to work. Some people are hard to suit.

Timid folks can't help quickening their pace when they pass the dubious doors of a Chinese Sunday school.

A permanent trolley arbitration tribunal with a Carnegie-built temple is clearly indispensable.

Poor old public! When capital and labor fall out, it always gets the worst of it.

An increase of wages in the potteries ought to make even the thirsty better contented with life in dry East Liverpool.

As for the children whose school picnics were queered, their opinion of strikes is rough on both capital and labor.

The Wright Brothers should not miss this opportunity to make a hit with a belt line of airships in the Pittsburg territory.

The receipts of the A. F. of L. for May were $15,695.15, and the expenses $11,251.74. The total amount now in its treasury is $153,076.06.

The Trades Assembly of New Castle, Pa., have decided to have no Labor day parade this year, but instead to have a basket picnic. A good idea.

Mr. George Phillips, New Castle, Pa., has quit the mill and has accepted a steady position in another line. We wish him every success.

The Allegheny county court house officials have organized a protective association against grafters. Let the alleged labor fakirs take notice.

Pennsylvania's two-cent fare law has been jumped upon by another judge. It appears that the poor statute is entirely friendless when it gets into court.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has arrived in London. He was met by David J. Shackleton and James A. Seddon, both members of the house of commons, and other labor leaders.

Mrs. Howard Gould won her suit for separation against her multi-millionaire husband and was granted alimony of $100 per day. She will try and keep the wolf from the door on this amount.

The negro firemen win under the decision of the board of arbitration, to which was submitted the differences between the Georgia railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen over the employment of blacks as firemen.

Abdul Hamid's saving amounting to $21,500,000 have been found in a German bank. If the poor man had only had a few years more in which to add to this little nest egg he might ultimately have been able to quit work voluntarily and live as a retired gentleman.

After two days walking we were all in condition for a Marathon.

It is said that a Jap woman shows her age by her dress. How different!

Governor Stuart has reappointed John C. Groome superintendent of the Pennsylvania "Cossacks."

The power plant of the Y. & O. Coal Company, at Barton, O., was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning.

It is said that a new tin mill is going to be built at Brilliant, O. Cheap natural gas is the cause.

The trolley men of Pittsburg want Arch Mackrell as their arbitrator in their recent dispute. Arch would make a good one.

The amicable settlement of the street car strike puts Father Pitt and all of his family in fine humor for a fitting celebration of the Glorious Fourth.

On investigation, the big suit against the Sugar Trust is found to be outlawed. Singular that this did not occur to anybody before.

The number of merchant furnaces active on June 1, according to the Iron Age, was 4 less than on May 1, while the steel works furnaces in blast were 15 more on June 1 than one month previous, making a net gain of 11, or from 222 to 233. The production in May was 1,880,098 tons of coke and anthracite iron, or 60,648 tons a day, against 1,738,877 tons in April, or 57,962 tons a day, showing about 2,700 tons increase in the daily rate.

In spite of the general depression throughout England and Ireland in 1908, the co-operative societies increased their membership from 2,434,000 to 2,516, and their total business from $528,000,000 to $537,000,000. "When allowance is made for the families which hold more than one membership," said the president in his annual address, "we find that we have entry into, and some influence upon, the life of nearly 2,000,000 homes.

The Tribune invites the attention of its readers to the one hundred and eighth semi-annual report of the Dollar Savings bank, which will be found in our advertising columns. The statement shows that this great savings institution holds an undiminished degree of popularity. The present number of depositors is 50,183, and the average deposit of each individual is $517.47. The total assets are $26,976,965.78.

No sooner did Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor cross the gang-plank last Saturday on his four-month trip to Europe to investigate labor conditions, when the talk was renewed to retire him on a substantial life pension. Several years ago, at the New Orleans convention of the federation, this plan was gently broached to Gompers by some of his friends, who were desirous of promoting Jas. Duncan, first vice president, to the leadership of the 2,000,000 members.

What, in the opinion of the government clerks, amounts almost to an official massacre is under way in their ranks at Washington, D. C. The new administration has taken up the ax and heads in nearly all the departments are falling. The reduction has only begun, and the employes under the government are wondering how high up the removals will go. The reforms are being undertaken as part of the plan to bring about a big reduction in the running expenses of the government.

All old time Amalgamated men know Brother Eugene Buckley and will be pleased to know that since he has dropped the paddle and ravel several years ago, that he is still hale and hearty and occupies the position of Night Sergeant of Police at New Castle, Pa. He was a patrolman for four years and for merit was advanced to his present position. He formerly worked at the boiling furnace at Wheeling, Pittsburg and finally landed in New Castle. In the early 80's he was a well known figure at several conventions and his advice was always solicited on questions pertaining to the welfare of the A. A. His many friends throughout the country will be glad to know that he is doing well.

STREET CAR STRIKE OVER.

Pittsburg People Walked for Two Days. Arbitration Wins.

Pittsburg has just undergone a two-day trolley strike which was settled at 10:20 Monday night when representatives of the men's union, in conference with the Mayor at City Hall, signed an agreement covering every point in dispute.

Cars began running at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning.

One concession after another was made by President Callery and the officers of the Pittsburg Railways Company in the negotiations that began at noon and ended with an hour's conference with President Callery and his colleagues at 9 o'clock Monday night.

Practically the only concession made by the strikers was the agreement to leave to arbitration the final decision in the case of Ashford, the motorman who was discharged for drinking while in uniform. And they only agreed to this on condition that Ashford be reinstated pending the decision of the arbitrators in his case. This was the last point at issue. President Callery and the company officials only conceded it after a personal plea by Mayor Magee.

The most valuable point gained by the men was the agreement of the company to reduce the number of "short runs" 50 per cent by July 2. At present there are 213 of these "short swings" on the schedules of the Pittsburg Railways Company. They must be cut to 106 in number by Friday.

Mayor W. A. Magee's success in forcing a settlement of the strike is not only one of the most notable achievements of its kind in history, but it is a victory which none save the present chief executive of the city could have accomplished.

While both sides were constantly negotiating up to the hour the strike was declared, and while these negotiations were continued until late Sunday night when it was announced that an agreement was impossible, in the light of subsequent events it is not believed that the principals at any time hoped to harmonize their differences. Long smouldering antagonisms prevented either from adopting a conciliatory position and both expected a fight to a finish.

The mayor took the position that the rights of the public were paramount to the differences prompting a strike which imposed physical hardships, paralyzed commerce and threatened a financial loss at this time incalculable. He did not concur in the contention that such a situation was justified by the alleged facts that an employe had refused to remove an obstruction from the track, or, after being relieved from duty, had drank a glass of beer without first removing his uniform. It was his opinion that if the principals could not agree as to the disposition of these apparently inconsequential differences, they should submit them to arbitration. Sunday night, when an adjustment was declared impossible, the mayor invited the representatives of the company and the men to join him in a conference.

Then for 12 long, trying hours the mayor battled for peace. He listened to each side, and after he had mastered the substance of their contentions asked them to submit harmonizing suggestions, which he carried back and forth until out of chaos hope appeared.

Every proposition had to be submitted again and again. The company deliberated every point and the representatives of the employes not being vested with discretionary powers were forced to have their action confirmed by their executive board. In order to expedite matters Mayor Magee was kept constantly moving between the company's office on Sixth avenue and President Mahon's rooms at the Hotel Griswold on Smithfield street.

The most immovable barrier in the way of an agreement was the strikers' refusal to arbitrate the case of a discharged employe. This position marked a radical departure in the history of organized labor, in that it is usually the corporations which decline to arbitrate, the employes holding the practice as a cardinal right in controversies of this character. And the mayor did not fail to impress this fact upon representatives of the strikers. It required hard and continuous hammering, much plain and aggressive argument, but finally the men agreed with him.

Equally forceful were the arguments the mayor brought to bear upon the railway officials and inch by inch he encroached upon territory, never for a moment permitting them to lose sight of the fact that the people of Pittsburg demanded and were entitled to an immediate adjustment of the trouble.

The basis of the agreement was as follows:

That the number of "short runs" shall be reduced 50 per cent on the entire system. There are 213 short runs in the present schedule. The

(Continued on fourth page.)

Labor Tribune

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The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper every week and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up

"BEHOLD, HE PRAYETH!"

Glen Falls, N. Y., June 27.—Pastor Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached to large audiences here today on two occasions. We report his discourse on prayer from the text, "Behold, he prayeth." (Acts 9: 11.) He said:

The thoughtless utterance of formalistic petition is not prayer, even though it be so called. The poet expresses the truth on the subject in the words:

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed."

Some of our Lord's most severe criticisms of the formalistic piety of his day condemned those prayers which were offered in public places to be seen or heard of men, to be considered pious. His curt criticism of such prayers was, "Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward." They were in reality praying to men, seeking for human approbation. They got the reward they sought, in that many were deceived and thought them holy, pious. But while men might be deceived with such outward pretensions God looketh upon the heart, and accepteth only the soul's sincere desires. "The Father seeketh such to worship him as worship him in spirit and in truth."—John 4: 24.

Our text is a part of the Lord's message to Ananias when directing him to Saul of Tarsus. The latter had been a persecutor of the Church, an injurious person, honest at heart, but misguided and prejudiced. Saul had sought to do God service by opposing the Church of Christ. Following the lead of his elders, the Scribes and Pharisees of Judaism, he had allowed prejudice to make him a foe to Christ, and an opponent of all those who sought to walk in his ways. The Lord had allowed him to proceed to a considerable extent in his persecutions of the Church. The Lord wished a certain amount of persecution to come against his cause, and permitted an honest-hearted man to go to considerable length in his opposition. The intention of this was to accomplish the scattering of the Church, that the believers, going everywhere, might proclaim the Gospel; that Saul himself might feel humiliated and forever afterward be on guard against a persecuting spirit and against the danger of being deceived respecting the Lord's will. When the due time came he was smitten with what he describes to have been a glance of the Redeemer's face, while on his way to further persecute the Church at Damascus.

The flash, above the brightness of the sun at noonday, worked serious injury to Saul's eyesight, completely blinding him. Led by the hand, he was entertained in Damascus at the house of one called Judas. He recognized the source of his affliction. The Lord had reproved him for his persecution, saying, Why persecutest thou me? Saul inquired, Who art thou, Lord? And the response was, "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest"—because persecuting a member of the Body of Christ is persecuting the Head of the Church. After reaching Damascus, Saul evidently continued his praying. He accepted the fact that his experiences were miraculous, and proved that he had been serving God, but not according to knowledge; that he had been a persecutor and an injurious person as respected the cause of his Creator. In his blindness of natural sight the eyes of his understanding began to open. He was so deeply affected with the thought of how wrong his course had been, and how he had been fighting against God, that he could neither eat nor sleep, but was continually in prayer for forgiveness and for some manifestation of divine favor which would indicate this. He had finally come to the proper attitude of heart, and as a consequence the Lord received his petition and answered it by sending a faithful believer to restore his physical sight in a measure, and to further enlighten his understanding. The explanation given by the Lord to Ananias in sending him to Saul was,

"Behold, He Prayeth."

How much meaning there was in these few words! They meant, Saul of Tarsus is a changed man; he is no longer the self-confident one, boastful of his pharisaeism, his holiness, his tithes, and his service of persecution; but, humbled to the dust, he has come to realize that while he thought he did service to the King of kings, he was in reality a servant of the Evil One, an injurious person.

While it is true that good men have prayed, and in spite of their prayers have made mistakes, it has doubtless generally been true that the mistakes made by religious people have been along the lines of too great confidence in themselves—too much self-assurance in respect to the teachings of the Bible, too much self-confidence as respects their service of the truth. And when good men have made mistakes after praying for Divine wisdom, it is not only possible but probable that their prayers were only partially sincere; that when they prayed to the Lord, "Thy will be done on earth as in heaven," they sometimes meant, Approve my will on earth as I approve your will in heaven—"deceiving themselves." Let us all be on guard against any such self-deception. Let us remember the Master's words, "Blessed are the pure in heart." Let us remember that to be pure-hearted means to be sincere, and to utter nothing which we do not mean. Let us learn to search our hearts, as the Scriptures suggest, to scrutinize our words, our thoughts, our conduct, with a view to noting to what extent self-will, or our own plans and arrangements, are influencing us, and to what extent we are sincere in desiring to know and to do the Lord's will.

Safe in a Praying Home.

Most of you probably have heard the story of early frontier life, in which two travelers were obliged to seek shelter in a mountain home, in a locality which they had been warned was dangerous, especially as they had money. Only the necessity of the occasion forced them to seek the shelter. They purposed keeping guard throughout the night, the one sleeping while the other watched in turn, fearing they would be robbed, possibly murdered. However, just as they had reached this conclusion, one of them noticed a crack in the door and peering through it beheld the uncouth householder on his knees in prayer. He explained the situation to his companion, and they both realized their safety and went to sleep in peace.

There is a principle involved in this matter of prayer. The heart which seeks fellowship with its Creator seeks the loftiest companionship, one which will be sure to lead him more and more out of willful sin and depravity. Those who have no fellowship with God cannot keep up for long a prayer of formality in secret. There must be a motive, either to be seen of men or to be heard of God, otherwise there would be no prayer.

Whoever seeks his Creator in prayer is proportionately amenable at heart to righteous influences. Whoever has no appreciation of prayer thereby shows that proportionately he is estranged from his Creator—out of fellowship with him. And while such may at times, or perhaps for a considerable time, be outwardly moral and honest, we may be sure that their estrangement from God might at any time lead off into sin. They are off the path of divine fellowship, and on the path of carelessness and worldliness, which may at any moment lead off into the ways of unrighteousness.

Throne of Heavenly Grace.

St. Paul exhorts the church, "Let us come boldly (courageously) to the throne of heavenly grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in every time of need" (Heb. 4: 16). He is not addressing the world, but the household of faith, as indicated by the word "us." The picture he brings before our minds is that of the Tabernacle and the priests conducting the service. He points out that our Lord Jesus as the great anti-typical High Priest has made an atonement for the sins of all believers, and that therefore believers who have turned from sin may come to the heavenly Father courageously—not in fear, nothing doubting. They may come even when they realize their imperfection and natural blemishes; when they realize they have fallen short of the Lord's standards and of their own standards; they may realize that it is a throne of grace, of mercy, of favor, where they may drop the burden of their imperfections and obtain a blessing, and bear a song away.

The world cannot come to this throne of grace, because still in sin; because they have not yet turned their backs upon sin, because they have not yet accepted Christ as their Redeemer, their Savior, and because, therefore, he is not their High Priest. The Apostle says, "He hath appeared in the presence of God for us"—believers. He has an arrangement disclosed in the Word which says that by and by he will appear on behalf of all, but as yet the new and living way is opened only to those antitypical priests and Levites who desire to come to the Father through him. No one loving and practicing sin has any invitation to this throne of grace. He must learn first the exceeding sinfulness of sin; he must become sin-sick before he will realize his need of or have an appreciation for the Good Physician and the balm which he alone can supply for the healing of the soul.

Find Grace to Help.

The Apostle not only declares that believers at the throne of grace may obtain mercy, forgiveness of unwilling sins, imperfections, but that additionally they may find grace to help in every time of need (Heb. 4: 16). Surely this is true, as every developed Christian must know. Hence, the faithful approach the throne of grace with courage, not only when they have trespasses to confess and apologies to make, and forgiveness to ask, but also as they think of the trials, temptations and difficulties along the way, and of the day. They learn to seek fortification against sin, against their own weaknesses, against the encroachments of the world, the flesh and the Adversary. They obtain these blessings by their fellowship with the Lord. It lifts their hearts from the earthly things and the sinful things. It brings to them a fresh realization of the Father's love and care. It reminds them repeatedly of their call of the Lord to be his disciples, and of the terms and conditions upon which they are accepted. It brings before them repeatedly the glorious standard above all standards—the Divine. It reminds them of the Savior's words, "Be ye like unto your Father which is in heaven, who is kind to the evil and the good, and extends his mercies to the just and the unjust." It reminds them afresh that they should pray, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," and thus it tends to make their hearts and minds more tender, more gentle, more forgiving toward all with whom they have to do.

Pray Without Ceasing.

We have read of King's commands that prayers should be said; we have read of general Church orders respecting the kind and number, and sometimes the phraseology, of prayers, but our Heavenly Father has left the matter open; he has no commands respecting prayers, nor concerning their length or frequency. He has merely indicated, through the words of Jesus and the Apostles, that he may be approached in prayer through the merit of the cross of Christ. When our Lord gave his Apostles an example of a proper prayer in what is generally known as "The Lord's prayer," he did this not of his own volition, but at their request. The lesson in all of this is, that "the Father seeketh such to worship him as worship him in spirit and in truth." Any who do not desire at heart to have communion with God would not be welcome at the throne of grace. Any who merely pray in a formalistic manner are not heard at all, and might better not pray at all.

To those who appreciate the great privilege, the great honor, of being permitted to go into the presence of their Creator, to bow low before him, to tell him of their realization of their dependence upon him, and their confidence in him, of their weaknesses, of their trials, of their endeavors to please him, and who thus come through the merit of Christ's redemptive work—these and their petitions are ever acceptable at the throne of grace. They are encouraged to come, and no limitation is made on the number of times in which they may call upon God, and enjoy this privilege.

What God has not commanded we may not command in his name, but surely we may recommend to all our own experience and the experiences of the world's most faithful followers; namely, that prayers should be made with regularity and frequency. Who will say that a day is properly opened until the Creator, the author of our being, and the giver of every good and perfect gift, has first been approached in acknowledgement and thanksgiving? Who will doubt that a blessing upon the entire day must result from a committing of our ways to divine providential oversight and care, and the asking of divine blessing upon our endeavor to walk righteously, soberly and courageously in the pathway of the just. And when the shades of night appear, and we retire to rest, is it not most appropriate that we should review the day before the Lord, and render thanks for his mercies and care and blessing, and entreat for continued favor, and rest, and refreshment as he may see best for us? Does anyone doubt that the mere lifting of the heart, thinking of the will of God, and the calling to mind of the gracious promises and privileges that are ours, would have a sanctifying and happifying effect on the mind.

The Apostle speaks, however, of praying without ceasing. By this we understand he meant that God's consecrated people should be continually in an attitude of prayer—"uttered or unexpressed." The interests of life, committed to the Lord in the morning, and divine wisdom and providential guidance asked in the name of Jesus, should be expected throughout the day—looked for. The heart should train itself to repeatedly, continually, be on the lookout for evidences of the Lord's guidance, and to give thanks in the heart, if not outwardly, for each recognized mercy and guidance, praying and singing and making melody in our hearts unto the Lord. Similarly, if any unexpected trial or testing should come, the heart in full fellowship with the Lord would be prompt to carry its troubles, its perplexities, to "the God of all grace."

In Everything Give Thanks.

By way of emphasizing his exhortation that the Lord's followers pray without ceasing, St. Paul adds, "In everything give thanks." Thanks for life's blessings, for the things that are happifying, for the successes of life, for the opportunities of divine service that are pleasurable; thanks also for the trials of life, its difficulties, its sorrows, its disappointments, because all of these bring experiences which should be valuable to us, developing the fruits and graces of the Lord's spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, longsuffering, brotherly kindness, love.

The Christian who is well advanced in the narrow way, and in preparation in the school of Christ for the day of graduation, who is able to fulfill the Apostle's injunction and "In everything give thanks"—such an one will surely be able to rejoice in tribulation also, knowing that tribulation is a part of the Lord's providence for all those who are called to be footstep followers of Jesus, sharers in his sufferings now, and by and by to be sharers in the glory of his Millennial Kingdom.

"I Pray Not for the World."

We have seen who may and who may not pray, according to the limitations of the Lord's Word; that no one is invited to pray except the penitent who turns from sin and accepts of Christ. We have seen how the people of God may pray for the forgiveness of their own trespasses, and have Divine mercy and help, and how they may give thanks on behalf of themselves and each other. But may they pray to God for sinners, for the world? Undoubtedly the majority of Christians would answer, Yes, they should specially pray for these; but if we find the Scriptural answer to the query, it is, No. Our Lord's words in his prayer to the Father on the same night in which he was betrayed were, "I pray not for the world, but for those whom thou hast given me" (John 17: 9). Our Lord was the great exemplar for all of his followers, who are exhorted to walk in his footsteps. If he prayed not for the world, neither should we.

But what is the philosophy of this? Did not Jesus love the world? Yes, verily, he so loved the world as to die for us while we were yet sinners. Why, then, did he not pray for those whom he loved and for whom he died? We answer, because it is not the Divine Plan to save people by praying for them, but, as the Apostle declared, It pleased God that through the preaching of the Cross of Christ believers should be saved, though this course may seem foolish to the worldly. God has made a great plan of salvation, which eventually will reach the whole world of mankind—every creature. He does not need, therefore, that either our Lord Jesus or we should pray for the world, for he has every arrangement made on their behalf that Love and Justice could provide. The time for blessing the world has not yet come.

The present is the time for blessing the Church, believers who are now being called out of the world—to separate themselves as God's peculiar people. It was for these that Jesus prayed, and for these, therefore, we, following his example, should pray. Their afflictions are his afflictions, and hence our afflictions, because if one member of the Body of Christ suffer, all the other members suffer with it. Hence, as the Apostle says, we should pray one for the other, as well as labor to assist each other, and to build one another up in the most holy faith, for this is the will of God. This is the plan of God—that during the present age the Elect class should be called and tested and chosen, in order that in the next age they with Christ in his Millennial Kingdom may be the divine agency for the blessing of all the families of the earth.

Why should we not pray for the conversion of our families, and neighbors and friends? Because it is not for us to ask the Lord to select according to our judgment those who shall be of his elect Little Flock, his Bride class. Divine rules are in operation, and it is for us to cooperate with them. We may tell the good tidings to our friends, neighbors, families; we may exemplify the Gospel in our daily lives, and thus bring to bear upon our friends the things of the truth, which God has ordained shall be the sanctifying power—"Sanctify them through thy truth; thy Word is Truth."

We may, however, ask of the Lord wisdom and grace whereby we may serve him acceptably, whereby we may present his message faithfully as his ambassadors, and whereby we may be more and more burning and shining lights, and living epistles known and read of the dear friends whom we would love to serve and to bring to him. We might even ask for the Lord's blessing upon favured opportunities for presentation of the Truth, and for the wisdom which our Lord exhorted us to exercise, saying that we should be wise as serpents and harmless as doves in the presentation of his message.

The exhortations to pray for our enemies, and for rulers and magistrates, are not in conflict with the foregoing, because our prayer for our enemies would be that whereas they might be justly entitled to stripes on account of injury done to us, we would be willing to forgive them, that the trespass might not be laid to their charge; but this would not be asking the Lord for some miraculous power upon them for their conversion to be his disciples. And when the Apostle exhorts that prayer be made for magistrates, he makes no suggestion of praying for their conversion, but rather that their government might be so ordered as to inure to the benefit, the blessing, of the Lord's Elect Church—"that we may lead a quiet and peaceful life in all godliness and honesty"—1 Tim. 2: 2.

I close with the exhortation that we all seek to appreciate more and more the great privilege which we enjoy as Christians, of coming in the name of our Lord and Head into the presence of the Emperor of the Universe, to get his smile, his benediction, obtaining his mercy, and finding daily grace to help our needs.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 22.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

If I am not asking too much I would like to have some of your readers publish their answer to the following: How do we know that the Bible is the inspired word of God?

Yours truly,
G. JACKSON.

In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past. A sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page seven.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Thos. Cox, Warrenton.
S. F. Price, Pendleton.
Menta Sturgeon, St. Louis.
A. S. Buchanan, Portland.
Mrs. Robt. Simms, Sag Harbor.
Fred J. Lidstone, city.
Clarence E. Fowler, Washington.
J. M. Sexton, Sr., Coeburn.
Esther W. Hunt, Binghamton.
Mrs. L. J. Palmer, Hague.
S. H. Huston, Houston.
F. G. Hammes, Highland Grove.
F. W. Day, Orloff.

B JUL 9 1909

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THRITY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 32. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Labor Tribune

TELEPHONES:

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

MILL WORKERS TIE MILLS UP.

The situation in the iron and steel mills west of the mountains is more unsatisfactory at the present time than it has been at any time for several years past. Our readers are aware that the sheet and tin mill workers belonging to the Amalgamated Association went out on strike on July 1, the cause of the strike being the "open shop" order of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which has hitherto signed the Amalgamated Association scale for certain of its plants but which from now on proposes not to give any recognition whatever to the union. At it is the habit of most of the mills to shut down for a short time on the first of July every year for stock-taking purposes, there are naturally conflicting claims as to the strike situation. More certainly as to the effectiveness with which the walk-out has shut down the mills affected will be possible later on than is possible at present.

In addition to the strike of the Amalgamated Association in the sheet and tin mills there is a strike of the Sons of Vulcan which has shut down all the puddling mills west of the mountains. The strike of the Sons of Vulcan was caused by the refusal of the mills to sign the Sons of Vulcan puddling scale which calls for a base rate (minimum) for puddling of $5.25 a ton. The mills were willing to sign on the basis of the Amalgamated Association scale for puddling, the base rate of which is but $5. This base the Sons of Vulcan refused to accept and it seems that they have been able to tie the puddling mills up completely.

It is too soon to hazard any guesses as to the eventual outcome in either case; but insofar as the striking sheet and tin mill workers are concerned it would seem from current reports as if the men were going to be forced to fight against the handicap of desertions from their camp. Reports from New Castle and other places are published which assert that some of the strikers are preparing to leave those places and go west to take employment in non-union mills. To what extent these rumors are justified we have at the moment no information which enables us to say. But it will occur to everybody that there is no real difference between moving away to take employment in non-union mills and going back to work right at home. The effect on the success of the strike will be substantially the same. All members of the Amalgamated Association are therefore waiting with some anxiety to see whether the prospective deserters are actually going to carry their purpose into execution. The Labor Tribune will continue to print the actual news of the strike as it develops.

EXEMPT THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

One is very glad to note that there is an apparent disposition in the senate at Washington not to permit the proposed tax on the net income of corporations to fall upon the people's savings. The Washington correspondent of one of our daily contemporaries in Philadelphia notes that it was assumed and asserted, at the introduction of the senate amendment levying such a tax of two per cent, that the clause excluding corporations "not organized for profit" relieved not only savings banks but building and loan associations.

Good lawyers say that in regard to savings banks there is no doubt. They are seemingly not so sure as to building and loan associations, but we think it will generally be admitted that these organizations deserve exemption, like the savings banks. If there is any ground for doubt as to the effect of the language now employed in the act, a special clause should be added exempting specifically all building and loan associations which are not organized for profit but which are so managed and controlled as to be in fact co-operative savings banks, lending the joint savings on bond and mortgage not to any outsider but now to one member and now to another. All real and bona fide building and loan societies are organized and operated on this plan.

As a banking friend explains, in an ordinary savings bank loans on mortgage are made by the officers of the bank from savings deposited. In a building and loan association savings paid in on shares are lent by officers chosen by those by whom the savings are paid in.

In neither case is there any real "profit" in the commercial sense. No "net" income exists. And both forms of enterprise should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent by the government for the reason that they promote thrift and help the people to provide themselves with homes and with means for tiding over the trials of sickness, labor depression and old age.

FOURTH OF JULY SLAUGHTER.

Statistics of accidents attending the celebration of the Fourth of July annually make a most impressive exhibit. The American Medical Association last year collected statistics showing that the number of dead due to the celebration of that year was 146, while nearly 5,000 other people were seriously injured. In six years the total of those seriously injured or killed actually rose to some 29,000.

Manifestly, this slaughter ought to cease. It is worse than the industrial slaughter of which we have so often spoken because it is in the pursuit of mere amusement without any serious result to balance it. There are those who pretend to think that it is worth something as an expression of patriotism but we are able to see in it nothing but an expression of barbarous ignorance. Patriotism can express itself more eloquently without the aid of Jackson crackers than with it. There is hardly one of the lives sacrificed last year which was not sacrificed to the grossest sort of carelessness.

Springfield, Mass.; Cleveland and our own Pittsburg are showing that it is possible for a city to have impressive Fourth of July celebrations without reckless use of explosives. Great pageants of a historical character teach patriotism far more effectively than the noisy firing off of Chinese fire crackers. In Pittsburg we do not have the historical pageants, but we have public meetings in the parks, with attractive speeches, good music, and striking athletic events, concluding in the evening with fireworks in the parks under the auspices of the city. At these fireworks nobody is ever injured, whereas in towns where the illumination is left to the efforts of private families the slaughter almost equals that of the war in which we won the independence that the Fourth of July aims to commemorate. The Pittsburg, Cleveland and Springfield plan is the one that our cities generally should adopt. In the interest of common sense, strict regulations should everywhere be enforced in regard to the sale and firing off of explosives. To stop the wholesale murder and suicide committed every year in the name of patriotism the sale of the Jackson cracker should be outlawed and the rules forbidding the display and discharge of firearms should be as strict on that day as on any other.

GROWING ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS.

Perhaps the most striking compilation of evidence of returning prosperity is that which has just been published by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor at Washington. It "summarizes" the condition in May, 1909, in all trades and industries with those of May, 1908.

While the volume of live stock and grain movements was below that reported for May of the preceding two years, and upward trend of the coal and lumber traffic, the transportation, manufacturing and building activities are reported as improved.

The coke output and shipments showed a continuous improvement, in answer to the larger demand of the iron furnaces. Increased takings of cotton and wool were interpreted as indicating a greater activity in the textile industry, while larger shipments of boots and shoes from the chief distributing centers served the statisticians as an index of more regular industrial employment.

The building activity in the large cities of the country was unusually heavy. Traffic operations of the railroads, judging by the total number of freight cars handled and the number of idle cars reported, were not up to the high record of 1907, though comparisons with May, 1908, showed a large gain in every section of the country.

Building operations indicate that while the volume of trade does not equal that of May, 1907, (a few months before the storm of panic broke) it is not far below it. As for June, it was even better than May. One report of the iron trade says: "The larger contracts for foundry and forge grades indicate that consumers of gray iron, as well as those of steel-making grades, are increasing melting. Contracts placed for steel rails the last week aggregated about 20,000 tons, the largest being 12,500 tons for the Northern Pacific, while the New Haven is on the point of closing for 9,000 tons. The fabricated structural steel contracts placed in June aggregated 125,000 tons, of which 45,000 tons were taken by the American Bridge Company, making the total for the second quarter of this year almost 550,000 tons, which is the heaviest volume of business ever placed in a similar period."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Gehenna has nothing on El Centro, Cal., where the thermometer has been registering 116½ in the shade.

That Brooklyn street car conductor who knocked down $11 a day must have been a hard man to interest in a trolley strike.

With the mercury at 102 in the shade, Texas continues to give the place of eternal punishment a close hustle.

James Wilson will lead the Pattern Makers' League of North America for another year. The Toronto convention elected him unanimously.

To raise the tariff on tea in these times when there is so little else to drink in most of the states would be the refinement of cruelty.

The wrong impression that cotton ties are worn around the neck goes far to confuse many innocent, long range observers of the tariff debate.

Corporations might as well swallow the new tax with an acquiescent smile. With the treasury $119,000,000 shy, Uncle Sam has no alternative.

Frank Sherman, who has been president of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., for the last five years, has resigned owing to continued ill health.

President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. wants his organization to number 400,000 members by the end of this year.

The quarterly audit of the books of the U. M. W. of A., which was ended May 31, shows that the organization has $839,922.61 in its treasury. How is that for high?

In Ottawa, the church people have decided to provide elderly male teachers for Chinese Sunday schools. This is probably the simplest way of discontinuing.

Twelve hundred and ninety-five marriage licenses were issued in Allegheny county in June. This beats all previous records, and goes to show that times are improving.

Captain John P. Greene, formerly first vice president of the P. R. R. has been put on the pension list. His pension will be $12,000 a year. We think we could get along on this amount.

The Cuban parliament has passed a law allowing parrots to be exported from the Isle of Pines. Hope none of them will be brought to Pittsburg, as we have enough jaw-smiths here now.

Governor Harmon of Ohio has appointed Charles Wirmel of Cincinnati labor commissioner. Mr. Wirmel is an active member of the Engineers' union and takes the place of W. T. Lewis, who died recently.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Executive Council of American Federation of Labor Settles the Plumbers' Controversy — Government's Deficit for Fiscal Year About $90,000,000.

Washington, July 5.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the executive council of the building trades section of the American Federation of Labor, held in the Ouray building last week, the councilmen took up the matter of the controversy between the International Association of Steam Fitters and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. A decision was reached in the matter, the substance of which is that both organizations be denied the right to organize local unions in any city or locality previously covered by either association.

Information was laid before the council that the international steam fitters had violated the decision rendered by the council last February, notably in the cases of Syracuse, N. Y., Salt Lake City and Spokane, Wash.

In view of these violations the executive council decided the local councils be instructed to unseat the delegates from the offending unions. For failure to unseat the delegates the local councils will be required to surrender their charters. It was reported that the local council at Syracuse had refused to unseat the steamfitters' delegates as directed.

In the case of Hartford, Conn., the unions of which city applied for a charter some time ago, the granting of which was deferred for substantial reasons. President Kirby of the national council was directed to proceed to Hartford and call a joint meeting of all the building trades for the purpose of granting a representative charter.

After listening to the plaint of the plumbers the council took up the matter of the Baltimore building trades council, which filed a protest against the Washington council for having tolerated the admission of carpenters to the amalgamated union of this city who had been suspended by the Baltimore Carpenters' union. The Baltimore council was represented by George Griffin, Frank Pearson, Charles Matee and Frank Hauk.

A deficit in the government revenues of $89,811,156 for twelve months was shown by last Thursday's statement.

The customs receipts for the year aggregated $301,209,863, which is an increase as compared with last year of $15,000,000. The internal revenues produced $246,829,063, a decrease of about $5,000,000. Miscellaneous receipts aggregated $56,893,919, which is a falling off of about $6,500,000. The receipts from all sources during the year aggregated $604,422,816, which is an increase over last year of $3,250,000.

On the side of expenditure the total for the year was $694,244,002, which is an increase over 1908 of about $38,000,000.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures amounted to $164,288,538, an increase of $5,000,000 over last year.

The war department expenditures aggregated $164,100,242, an increase of $40,000,000. The navy account is the only item in the list to show a decrease, the figures for the year being $115,988,869, as against $118,780,233 for the year 1908. Pension payments for the year amounted to $161,689,423, an increase of about $8,000,000.

The expenditures on account of Panama canal were $6,000,000 less than for last year, being $31,420,286. It is expected that the new fiscal year will start with a series of monthly deficiencies, notably for July, when the new appropriations made by congress become available. July last year resulted in a deficiency of $24,868,000 and this would have been nearer $30,000,000 had it not been for the anticipation of about $5,000,000, representing the last payments to the government on account of the settlement of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness. In July, 1907, there was a deficiency of $18,961,000 and in July, 1906, another of $13,511,000.

It seems probable that the deficit for the present month of July will be between $10,000,000 and $14,000,000. It was in view of the certainty of a deficiency for July that Secretary MacVeagh called on National depository banks for a return to the treasury of $25,000,000. The treasury working cash, now standing at about $42,000,000, will be raised by this call to about $67,000,000.

This will be a comfortable working balance with which to enter upon the summer operations of the department, but will not be sufficient to carry the treasury through the fall crop-moving season unless the revenues, either under the existing tariff law or under the pending act, show even greater improvement than has been exhibited recently.

In the event that the treasury should require additional funds, the secretary may issue either Panama bonds or treasury certificates of indebtedness under the revenue act of 1898.

Washington, July 2.—President Taft today authorized Representative Tawney of Minnesota to say that he could not endorse the reduction in the tax on oleomargarine, as recommended by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

Some time ago Secretary MacVeagh sent a letter to the senate finance committee, recommending that the tax on oleomargarine made in the similitude of butter be reduced from 10 cents to 2 cents a pound. This aroused opposition in the northwestern states, where the dairy monopoly has its headquarters, and Representative Tawney went to the President to protest against the secretary's recommendation.

"The President authorized me to say," said Mr. Tawney today, "that he did not approve the suggested change in the law. He said he could not give his indorsement to the proposed legislation."

When informed of Mr. Tawney's announcement this afternoon Secretary MacVeagh declined to comment on it.

We would appreciate the prompt renewal of all subscriptions that have expired. The new postal laws compels us to request this favor. Business conditions are getting better and we all want to help in the uplift.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of an international federation of labor. President Gompers will advocate the plan during his trip to Europe.

The annual outing and picnic of the employes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will be held on Saturday, July 24, at Rock Point park. An elaborate program of entertainment for the day is being arranged.

Local No. 218, of the Steamfitters, elected the following officers: President, Edward F. Murphy; Vice President, William Shang; Recording Secretary, J. J. Graham; Financial Secretary, C. W. Hamilton; Treasurer and Business Agent, E. A. Maginn; Trustees, W. L. Skiles and J. L. Curley.

On Tuesday the annual conventions of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union opened. The bottle blowers met in Milwaukee while the flints have chosen to locate the next two weeks in the City of Churches, Brooklyn, N. Y.

What will no doubt cause considerable feeling at the Toronto session of the A. F. of L. convention was the action taken by the executive board in electing H. B. Perham a member of said board. The board went on the principle that "It is better to be on the inside looking out, than on the outside looking in."

The right to organize a local union in any locality where either organization already has a local union was denied to both the International Association of Steamfitters and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters at a meeting of the executive council of the Building Trades section, American Federation of Labor, at the meeting in Washington.

In Norway in 1908 in 112 cases, involving 7,958 members, improvements in wages were obtained, while 59 strikes and lockouts, with 8,647 members, were fought out. In the last six years the unions have largely increased the benefit side of their organizations, establishing sick, out-of-work, funeral and superannuation and other benefits.

All honor to the women! They sacrificed wash day on the altar of patriotism without a murmur.

The Japanese sugar trust seems to be well up to the standard. It is just as dishonest as our own.

New York hoisted a 40 by 60 foot flag and advertised it as the largest in the world. And Pittsburg's measured 80 by 120.

Incorporation papers of the American Federation of Human Rights, a branch of the French labor organization that demands equal rights for both sexes before the law, and which proposes to combat ignorance under all forms, has been filed with the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. The federation is to have no capital stock and will be under the jurisdiction of the Paris headquarters.

With the exception of the mill at Cambridge, O., the shutdown of the hitherto union mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, through the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America is complete. The union is certain that the employes of the Cambridge mill will walk out, while another rumor has it that the men have been promised steady work if they remain.

C. J. Albison of New Philadelphia has resigned his position as state auditor of the miners of Ohio, because the recently enacted law will not permit the holding of two offices in the organization at the same time. By resigning his place as auditor Mr. Albison retains the position as member of the executive board of sub-district five of district six. It is said that President Watkins will appoint William Applegarth of Maynard as state auditor.

The Political Equality Union of Chicago, which is composed largely of girls of marriageable age, has taken up the "no vote, no husband" slogan in earnest. Many of the "girls" have signed the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, believing as we do, that in the matter of intelligence women are equally endowed with men, hereby pledge ourselves not to marry any man who is not a believer in and an active worker for the cause of equal suffrage for men and women."

The executive committee of the International Union of Bricklayers has gone on record as being unalterably opposed to sympathy strikes. Heretofore some of the local union have been a law unto themselves when it came to strikes, sympathetic or otherwise. Now the international officers announce that they must hereafter be consulted before a strike is ordered. The Bricklayers and Masons' International is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, nor are its locals represented in many State and city central bodies.

Frank K. Foster Dead.

We note the following squib in the daily press: "Frank Foster, one of the best known printers in the country died in Boston, Mass., last week."

Presumably this is Frank K. Foster, certainly for many years one of the best known men in the country, but known as a labor leader rather than a printer, as he graduated from the case more than a generation ago. Two or three years ago his mind gave way and he was placed in a sanitarium where, judging by the ambiguity of the paragraph quoted, he died.

Mr. Foster espoused the labor cause some thirty or thirty-five years ago and being a man of good education, good character and a good speaker, rapidly came to the front, established his own paper and for a great many years ran it, at the same time that he was on many commissions, arbitration committees, etc., and was in constant demand as a speaker. At one time he ran for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts on the labor ticket, a forlorn hope of course at the time and so understood, but the name adding dignity and stability to and demanding respect for the ticket.

Some three or four years ago, it may be recalled a debate, or symposium or discussion took place in the famous Faneuil Hall in Boston, in which one side was led by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Mr. Foster being chosen to reply to him. In all his years of prominence and leadership in the labor cause he was looked upon as one of the sanest and safest of conseliors and it was a matter of great regret when his terrible misfortune overtook him. Socially Mr. Foster was a delightful companion, a man of correct habits and incidentally one of the best amateur chess players in New England.

BRENNEN AND OLIVER.

Two Arbitrators of Trolley Dispute Named.

Attorney William J. Brennen will represent the motormen and conductors of the Pittsburg Railways Company in the arbitration of the Ashford case, and D. B. Oliver, president of the North Side board of school controllers, the traction company. Both men were appointed Friday.

Attorney Brennen and Mr. Oliver will select a third arbitrator. In event of their failure to agree, Mayor W. A. Magee is to select the third man. It is believed, however, that the two men will have no trouble selecting a third arbitrator and that there will be a quick settlement of the case.

The case in dispute is based upon the conduct of Motorman James Ashford in taking a drink in a saloon after his day's work was done. The company insists that no employe shall drink when in uniform.

Mr. Brennen is attorney for the executive committee of Division No. 85, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and has held that position for several years. D. B. Oliver is a brother of United States Senator George T. Oliver and was one of the framers of the school code.

THE OPEN SHOP STRIKE.

A. A. Officials Claim Men Generally Obeyed Order.

The strike of the tin and sheet members of the Amalgamated Association, working in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation began on Thursday last. With the exception of the mill at Cambridge, O., the A. A. officials here claim that shutdown has been complete. The workers at the Cambridge mill have not come out and it is thought they have been promised steady work if they do not join the strikers.

President P. J. McArdle said Thursday night that he was well satisfied with what has so far been accomplished. The men obeyed the order to stop work and the company is badly crippled. "I don't fear the outcome of the strike," he said, "and we expect to win."

Secretary John Williams said: "We are going to make an aggressive fight. We have not been given an opportunity to confer with any of the corporation officials and intend now to stick it out until we get what we want. The primary cause of the strike was the 'open shop' order, issued recently by the corporation, and the demand that it made to have a lower wage scale this year."

Officials of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company assert that they expect to secure workers to take the place of the men who went out and that they will have no trouble in operating any of the plants.

The following mills are affected by the strike:

Tin plate—Greer, New Castle, 20 mills; Shenango, New Castle, 30 mills; Sharon, 20 mills; LaBelle, Wheeling, 10 mills; Laughlin, Martins Ferry, O., 23 mills; Humbert, Connellsville, Pa., 6 mills; American, Elwood, Ind., 28 mills; Anderson, Ind., 7 mills; Morewood, Gas City, Ind., 8 mills. Total, 142 mills.

Sheet steel—Aetna-Standard, Bridgeport, O., 23 mills; Guernsey, Cambridge, O., 11 mills; Muncie, Muncie, Ind., 7 mills; Piqua, O., 4 mills; Struthers, O., 6 mills. Total, 51 mills.

"Sam" Luty Dead.

Samuel Francis Luty, for many years a widely known newspaper worker, died at 11:35 o'clock Monday night at his home, 41 Clifton avenue, North Side. His health began to fail last fall, while more than two months ago he became seriously ill from a stomach ailment which resisted successful treatment. Most of the time since then he had been confined to his room, suffering greatly at intervals, but maintaining consciousness until within a few hours of the end.

Mr. Luty was born on January 16, 1866, at the family residence in Voegtly street, Allegheny, and was educated at the Fifth ward school and the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburg. About 30 years ago he entered the newspaper business as a reporter on the Allegheny Mail, and soon gained a reputation as a news gatherer and as an expert reporter of base ball games.

After leaving the Mail he became a reporter on the old Chronicle, and there first took up the branch of work of which he later made a specialty, that of labor reporter. He had few equals in this department of news, and was especially noted for his understanding of the intricacies of wage scales.

The proposed coke merger show that there are 5,649 ovens in the Lower Connellsville field and over 300 in the upper field to be included in the merger. It is expected that the actual taking over of the plants and operations will be started immediately.

Labor Tribune

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The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be construed as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper every week and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

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THE COMING KINGDOM.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4.—Pastor Russell preached today at Brooklyn Tabernacle to a large audience. He took for his text the following: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." (Matt. 6: 10.) He said:

The words of our text have been repeated by Christian people of all nationalities for centuries. You recognize them as a portion of what is generally termed the Lord's prayer, given to the Lord's followers as a model in answer to the request of the Apostles, "Lord, teach us to pray." The fact that our Lord instructs us to pray for his Kingdom to come implies several things: (1) That it was not already here. (2) That it is part of the divine provision that in due time the dominion of the Highest shall be established among men. (3) That this is one of the chief desideratums for God's people and for humanity.

In this connection we remember the Apostles' statement to some of the early church, "How ye turned to God from idols, to serve the living and true God; and to wait for his Son from heaven." (1 Thess. 1: 9-10.) We remember how the same Apostle links the second coming of Christ with the coming kingdom, saying: "Who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and Kingdom." (2 Tim. 4: 1.) There is a double thought, however, connected with the matter which in the past has tended to confuse us as Bible students, until we recognize that the Lord has in store a blessing for the world in addition to the still greater blessing for the church. The double thought is this: (1) That the church now being selected is to constitute that Kingdom. (2) That the Kingdom will be established for the blessing of all the families of the earth by establishing a rule of righteousness and causing the knowledge of the Lord to fill the whole earth. If this double thought be kept in mind, the entire matter will be clear, and every text of Scripture on the subject will be found harmonious.

Our Lord's Parables.

It surely has not escaped the attention of every Bible student that nearly all of our Lord's parables are more or less closely identified with this Kingdom thought. The majority of them open with such expressions as, "The Kingdom of heaven is likened unto," etc. If we keep in memory that it is a kingdom of priests that is to be established, otherwise called a Royal Priesthood, all will be plain. Our Lord Jesus, after he had paid our ransom price, after he died the just for the unjust, as our sacrificing High Priest, ascended up on high to be our King; to be a priest upon his throne. And similarly he is now calling for an under-priesthood, willing to follow his example of selfsacrifice in the present life. These in due time he will glorify with himself, giving them a share in that Royal Priesthood as priests upon the throne of the Millennial Kingdom. Thus he promised: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne." Rev. 3: 22.

If all Christian people could realize that their "high calling" of God is not a calling away from eternal torment, but a calling, or invitation, to association with Christ in his great Kingdom which shall ultimately rule the world, "under the whole heavens," they would read the Bible with a fresh interest; it would soon be to them a new book.

Glance at some of the parables. Note how they give snap-shot pictures of the Church's experiences not only in the future, but especially in the present time of development and preparation and testing—picturing the trying experiences necessary for attaining the Kingdom. In other words, the Church while on trial is the embryo-Kingdom, the probationary Kingdom class. This is the enlisting time, the testing time, the proving time, and none will be accounted worthy to share in the actual glories and privileges of the coming "Kingdom of God's dear Son" except those who now demonstrate not only loyalty but loving devotion to the Lord, to his truth, to all who are his—to the extent of laying down their lives for the truth and for the brethren.

Note the parable of the sower, and that the message sown is the "good seed of the kingdom." Note that the ripe wheat developed from that sowing is denominated the children of the kingdom. Note that the gathering of the wheat into the barn—by the resurrection change, to the heavenly state—is still associated with the thought of the kingdom in the words, "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father." Now they are exhorted to shine forth their light as tallow candles, that they may show forth the praises of him who called them out of darkness into his marvellous light. If unfaithful in shining forth the light under the present condition of prevalent darkness, they will not be esteemed worthy of a place with the glorified faithful in the kingdom which will shine forth as the sun.

Note the parable of the net cast into the sea, which gathered fish of various kinds, that the net represented the nominal church of this present time, which in due time is drawn ashore, the fishes caught separated, and those **suitable** for the Kingdom are represented as gathered in baskets, while the unsuitable are represented as being cast back into the sea.

Notice the parable of the pearl of great price, which represented the kingdom blessings and privileges, and could be obtained only by the selling of all that was possessed; that, thus the Lord's followers who desire a share in his Kingdom are to reckon that no sacrifice is too great to make to attain that blessing—indeed they are to know that the kingdom can be attained at no less cost than the surrender of all their earthly hopes and aims.

Note the parable of the pounds and talents, which represented our Lord's departure to heaven for investure in authority to be the great King of earth, the sovereign of the Millennial Kingdom to be established at his return. Note the giving of the pounds and the talents to his faithful servants to be used in his interest in his absence. Note that on his return he first reckoned with these, and rewarded the faithful, saying to one, Have thou dominion over two cities; to another, Have thou dominion over five cities; to another, Have thou dominion over then cities. Note that this giving of the **dominion** to his faithful servants signified their sharing with him in his **Kingdom** at the time of its establishment at his second coming.

The Kingdom in Glory.

Note the parable of the sheep and the goats, which pictures the Millennial Kingdom in full operation. It opens with the announcement, "When the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory. And before him shall be gathered all nations; and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats." (Matt. 25: 31.) This is unquestionably a picture of the Millennial reign of Christ, and his dealing with the world. When that time shall come, the elect church, the Bride of Christ, will be with him in the throne, sharing his glory, and sharing in the work of judging the world; as said St. Paul, "Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world?" (1 Cor. 6: 2.

The prophecies of the Old Testament Scriptures abound in testimonials respecting the blessing which will come to the world during the reign of Messiah's Kingdom. The Jews had every reason to expect that God had honored their nation as the seed of Abraham with especial relationship to his Kingdom—that as his holy nation and people Israel should be the channel for the dispensinig of the divine blessings to all the families of the earth. Nor will that expectation prove false. The Lord has not changed his plan; he has merely introduced first of all another feature of his plan not previously revealed, styled by the Apostle Paul "the mystery of God." This **Mystery** is, that before Israel can be God's earthly agents for dispensing his blessings to mankind in general to every nation, people, kindred and tongue—God will first select a special class, a "Little Flock," a "Royal Priesthood"—the Church, the Bride, the members of the Body of Christ, as a spiritual Israel. When this kingdom class shall have been fully selected, and the last member shall have been glorified with Christ beyond the vail on the spirit plane of existence, then divine favor will return to natural Israel.

We are not to understand that everyone who has Abrahamic blood in his veins will on that account be permitted a special service for the Lord during the Millennium as an earthly representative of the spiritual empire. Nay, they are not all Israelites who are of the seed of Abraham. But the Lord shows us through the Apostle that prior to the coming of Christ God had already selected Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and all the prophets and other faithful ones enumerated by St. Paul in Hebrew 11th chapter. These, having demonstrated their faith an willing obedience to do the Lord's will, have this testimony, "that they pleased God." These ancient worthies of the earthly seed of Abraham are already prepared of the Lord to be the earthly representatives of his Spiritual Kingdom. In due time, after the glorification of the Church in "the first resurrection," these will come forth not on the spirit plane, but as perfect human beings. Through these the Lord's blessings and instructions to mankind will be disseminated. They will constitute the earthly Jerusalem, as the Church will constitute the heavenly Jerusalem, Mount Zion, as we read, "The law shall go forth from Mt. Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." (Micah 4: 2) for the blessings of all nations, for their instruction in righteousness, for their assistance in the highway of holiness, that they may gain at its farther end the great reward of life eternal.

It is but reasonable to expect that with the establishment of that Kingdom for which Israel has so long waited and hoped, its mercies through these ancient worthies will first appeal to the nation of Israel, and subsequently to all people, of all nations, as they shall come to the faith of Abraham and receive the instruction of the Kingdom. Thus it is written, "And many nations shall go, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths."—Micah 4: 2.

The Gospel Age Parenthetic.

It may help some to think of this Gospel age as a parenthesis. God's dealings with the Jews in the flesh were interrupted by the development of **the spiritual seed** of Abraham—Christ and the Church. (Gal. 3: 29.) As soon as this work of developing Spiritual Israel shall be completed, and the "little flock" be exalted to glory on the spirit plane by their resurrection change, then the parenthesis will be ended, and divine favor will resume its operation with natural Israel, and through Israel to all nations, for their blessings.

Note how distinctly this matter is set forth in Romans 11th chapter. There the Apostle notes the rejection of natural Israel, and how it was foretold by the prophets Isaiah and David that their table of divine mercies and promises would become a trap and a snare to them, making them proud and arrogant instead of humble, and thus showing the unfitness of the majority of them for a share with Messiah in the spiritual part of the Kingdom. The Apostle pictures these in the olive tree, whose roots represent the Abrahamic Covenant and whose branches represented the Jews. He points out that nearly all the branches were broken off because of unbelief and that the unbelief was because of an improper condition of heart. He says that those Jews who received Jesus were the branches not broken off, and that God during this age has been choosing out from amongst the Gentiles such as would be suitable substitutes for the broken off Jewish branches, so that eventually the olive tree would have the full number of branches definitely foreknown and intended—a few of them natural branches (including the Apostles and all the Jews who received Christ in sincerity) and the remainder of that spiritual olive tree—branches grafted in from amongst the Gentiles. The tree as a whole, then, represents spiritual Israel, the one new man mentioned by the Apostle, whose head is Christ, and whose members are partly Jewish and partly Gentile, transformed, renewed—Eph. 2: 15.

Ignorant of This Mystery.

Continuing his discussion of the subject, in this same chapter, St. Paul says, "I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this **mystery**, lest ye be wise in your own conceit; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved; as it is written, "There shall come out of Zion the deliverer."

Let us not make the mistake of supposing the Apostle meant that all Israel will be saved to heavenly glory, or to eternal life. Israel will be **saved from the blindness and** rejection of God which came on them as a nation when they rejected Messiah. The great Deliverer who will bless them will be composed of Messiah, the Head, and the Church, his Body—composed of overcomers, some of whom once were Jews and some of whom once were Gentiles. This great Deliverer who comes out of Zion is the spiritual Son of Zion, the Messiah, the King, the Royal Priest, the Judge, the Mediator of the New Covenant. The first blessings of his Millennial kingdom will be upon natural Israel, from whom the kingdom was taken away, and to whom the earthly phase of the kingdom will be restored in the hands of the Ancient Worthies, who will be the earthly representatives of the heavenly Kingdom. The Kingdom itself will be invisible to men, but its earthly representatives will be seen and known to all mankind; as it is written, "Ye shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the Kingdom of God."—Luke 13: 28.

St. Paul proceeds to point out that this return of divine blessings to Israel at the second coming of Christ, and the establishment of his spiritual kingdom, will be merely the fulfillment of the divine promise to the natural seed of Abraham. He declares that it will be because the gifts and calling of God are things not to be repented of—things from which God will never change, nor need to change, because he knew the end from the beginning, and promised nothing out of accord with his divine purpose. St. Paul continues, "As concerning the gospel, (the privileges of the spiritual Empire as members of the Body of Christ) they are enemies for your sakes but are touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes." "As ye in times past did not believe God, yet have now obtained mercy through their unbelief and rejection, even so these are now unbelievers **that they may obtain mercy through your Mercy.**" For God hath concluded them all in unbelief that he might have mercy upon them all. O the riches of his wisdom—Rom. 11: 28.

He Must Reign Until.

The object of our Lord's reign is distinctly set forth in the Scriptures. Also its length of duration. He is to bind Satan, "the prince of this world," to overthrow entirely his dominion of sin, ignorance, superstition, as they now control the human family, bought with the precious blood. His Kingdom will cause the knowledge of the Lord Jehovah to fill the whole earth, that every creature may receive a blessing through that knowledge—that as many as will come into harmony with God may obtain eternal life, and that all others shall be destroyed in the Second Death.

We are distinctly told that this Millennial Kingdom will not last forever, but for a definite period of time—for a thousand years. The Scriptures clearly intimate that the work of havoc caused by the reign of Sin and Death during six thousand years—from Adam to the second coming of Christ—will be fully offset by the one thousand years' reign of the Kingdom of Righteous. How stimulating the thought! How it must thrill the hearts of all who love God and their fellowmen—all who grieve to see the divine will and standards violated, all who love righteousness and hate iniquity, all who love their fellowmen, and realize that the dying, and the crying, and the degradation, and the sin, which prevail throughout the whole world, are enemies, contrary to the Lord's Kingdom.

St. Paul assures us that in due time God will give this Kingdom to the Christ—divine power shall be established in the Millennial Kingdom, and at the end of that Millennial reign Christ will deliver up the Kingdom to God, even the Father—the entire work and purpose of the reign being then fully accomplished. He tells us that meantime Christ "must reign until he shall have put down all insubordination"—everything contrary to the divine will, everything sinful—until he shall have uplifted mankind out of the miry clay and the horrible pit of sin and death—until all shall have been delivered who are willing to come into harmony with the divine will—such as God is willing should have eternal life.—1 Cor. 15: 24-28.

Ye Know Your Calling.

Ye know your calling, Brethren, how that not many great, or wise, or rich, or learned, are called to this heavenly Kingdom. More and more as we learn of the blessings that are to be dispensed thereby, our hearts long for that Kingdom—not only because we hope for a share in its glories on the spiritual plane, but because we long for the blessing of humanity, its release from the bondage of sin and death, the deliverance of so many as are willing "into the glorious liberty of the sons of God."

It is the hope of a share in the Kingdom that the Lord sets before his people as the inspiration of their lives as New Creatures. They are to esteem it as the pearl of great price, and to give all they have of time, and of energy, and of effort—even life itself, to attain this price. They are to count it all joy when they fall into various kinds of temptations and trials, knowing that such experiences are necessary for their development, for their chiseling, polishing and preparation for participation with Christ in that glorious Kingdom. They are to realize that only through great tribulation may they enter this Kingdom and become sharers with Christ in its glories. They are to remember the Apostle's words, "If we suffer with him we shall also reign with him." We are, therefore, to expect no royal road to the Kingdom, but a "narrow way," the way of self-sacrifice, self-denial, painstaking carefulness, with testings and provings from the Heavenly Father to demonstrate our fitness to be of that Royal Priesthood which shall be his representatives in dealing with the world of mankind, for their instruction and uplifting.

This is the thought brought before us by St. Peter saying, "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord, and he shall send Jesus Christ which before was preached unto you, when the heavens must retain until **the times of restitution of all things** which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began." (Acts 3: 19-21.) These times of restitution are the Kingdom times, the times of resurrection, the times of human uplifting from sin and death conditions to life, and joy, and peace, for all who will receive the Lord's favors upon his terms.

Let us, then, remember our Lord's words, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of heaven"—a share in the glorious Kingdom, in its righteousness, the righteousness which it will require of the world, and the righteousness which much be attained by all who would be sharers in that Kingdom. This we are to seek first, chiefly, and to be content in respect to all the temporalities of life. We are to trust to our Lord's wisdom and grace that he will withhold no good thing—joys or sorrows, trials or blessings—and that he will make all things work together for our good, giving us the needful things of life according to his wisdom of what would help us make our calling and election sure to a place on the throne with his Son.

In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past. A sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Putnam, Conn., July 2.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for publishing in such fine shape the sermons of Pastor Russell. May you be blessed yourself in blessing others.

M. H. BARROWS.

Lebanon, Mo., June 30.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I admire your selection of gems and especially the sermons in the Tribune by Pastor Russell. I see that he touches all the strings upon the old harp and I have been greatly refreshed in my mind by reading them. Surely any and all that mourn in Zion can, through these uncoverings of truth, take down their harps from the willow trees and join in the chorus of this blessed song of "Moses and the Lamb," and Dear Editor, you are extending to some of the Lord's little ones many times more than a cup of cold water through publishing these sermons, and will be rewarded, too.

Respectfully,

THOMAS COX.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on page seven.

JUL 16 1909

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 33. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Labor Tribune

TELEPHONES:

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

TWO THREATENED COAL STRIKES

There is a slight storm area in the mining atmosphere at the present time, and Pennsylvania is its center. As we go to press, it is by no means certain that there will not be two strikes in this state. One of the disputes is in the Pittsburg field, District No. 5, United Mine Workers. The other is in the Central Pennsylvania field, in District No. 2, of which Patrick Gilday is president.

In the Pittsburg district the trouble has been a rather long time brewing. It seems that it is the result of a misunderstanding, for which we are not prepared to say who deserves the greater share of the blame. Mr. Fenlon, president of the district, asserts very emphatically that the Pittsburg Coal Company, to whose mines the dispute is confined, has been for some time refusing to live up to the scale agreement. The company enters quite as positive denial. As to which is right, the bystander is left in doubt by the attitude of National President Lewis. Mr. Lewis came here on Monday and after looking into the situation refused to sanction the strike, so that if it occurs this (Thursday) morning, which is the time set, it will apparently have to be fought out without any assistance from the miners' national organization.

The Tribune has not sufficient evidence to warrant it in attempting to decide the merits of the dispute. All that it can do is to regret that it should have assumed so threatening a form, and to urge that it be submitted to arbitration. We are sure arbitrators could be found who could be depended on to do strict justice, and we urge at this course upon both parties to this controversy as we have done in all other like cases.

In the Central Pennsylvania field, the cause of the difficulty is much easier to state. The operators there have demanded a wage reduction of eleven cents, and the miners are said to be practically a unit in resisting it. It certainly is such a demand as to provoke wonder, and while the operators in that field publicly announce they do not intend to enter into any more conferences with the miners but will shut down if the men do not comply with the demand, we doubt if they really contemplate a putting themselves into any such position. By the time of our next issue we hope to be able to chronicle a settlement of the trouble in both districts.

WILL INCOME TAX AMENDMENT CARRY?

Reference to our Washington letter in another column will disclose the fact that the matter of amending the Federal Constitution so as to permit Congress to levy an income tax without apportioning it directly among the States (practically an impossible method of laying it) is now up to the States. The Senate recently adopted without a dissenting vote a resolution submitting the amendment to the State Legislatures. The resolution came before the house on Monday of this week and the house adopted it with only fourteen votes dissenting. Of course the President will sign it because it is practically his own measure.

There will no doubt be a tendency in some quarters to raise a hurrah over the adoption of the resolution by congress, for at first glance it looks as if it assured an income tax at an early date. And as the proposition is to exempt all incomes under $5,000, the majority of the people in the United States will favor it heartily. Most people favor a tax on somebody else, and the majority of us Americans still earn something less than $5,000 per annum.

The sentiment in favor of the tax is not, however, wholly of a selfish character. It really appeals to the sense of justice. The rich should be made to contribute more to the cost of government not only because of their greater financial ability but because they require more governmental protection than those who have little or nothing. A large share of government labor and responsibility has to do with administering and guarding property of various kinds. It is a fair rule that those who have the property should pay.

But while income taxes appeal to the sense of justice and are in fact employed by nearly all civilized nations we cannot believe that we in this country are as near one as surface indications would lead one to suppose. Before the amendment now to be submitted can become law it must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of all the states. How tremendously difficult it will be to secure favorable action in the legislatures of so many states time is sure to show. We frankly doubt if the necessary ratification will ever be secured. The same doubt was expressed in the house on Monday by some of the Democratic members even while they were voting for the measure. And had President Roosevelt not been convinced of the impossibility of securing the ratifications he would almost certainly have secured the passage of the amendment by congress during his administration.

Mr. Roosevelt thought the surest way to obtain the income taxing power for the federal government was to take another case into the supreme court and induce that tribunal to reverse the decision of 1895 in which it held the income tax unconstitutional. Whether the court could be persuaded to reverse itself can only be conjectured, but we confess a feeling that there is more chance in that direction than in the effort that is about to be made to get the legislatures of three-fourths of the states to surrender to the federal government this taxing power which, under existing conditions, only the states themselves can employ.

BUTTER TRUST PUTTING ON SCREWS.

Of course it will not disturb the administration at Washington or the machine classes generally to learn that the more zeal they show in the enforcement of the outrageous discriminatory laws against oleomargarine the higher goes the price of butter. Our "upper classes" don't have to worry about the price of butter, and so they are disposed to let the butter trust have a free license to do as the rest of the classes as it will. In Pittsburg the workingman is paying from 26 to 32 cents for his butter at the most plentiful season of the year. What it will be next winter one shudders to think. The trust which announces the price for practically the whole country every Monday at Elgin, Ill., advanced it another half cent a pound on Monday. The price is now the highest recorded at this season for several years.

Some of the Pittsburg butter dealers—who now have a little trust of their own which is called the Pittsburg Butter and Egg Exchange which nestles under the wing of the big trust with headquarters at Elgin—pretend that this highness is entirely the result of natural conditions. They would have us believe that combinations to control prices have nothing to do with it. Rockefeller says the same thing about oil. Havemeyer says the same about sugar. It's a little way the trusts all have. They think Mr. Lincoln was wrong when he said you can't fool all of the people all the time. They take the same view as Barnum, who said the American people like to be humbugged.

We do not know whether the American people like to be humbugged or not. But we do know that the monopolists of all kinds love to humbug them, and of all humbuggery the claim that there is no butter trust which makes prices for butter what it chooses is the most transparent. It is in the interest of this butter grust that oleomargarine is taxed ten cents a pound, and the wage-earners of the country will not forget the part the federal administration at Washington is taking in continuing to protect the robbers.

The secretary of the treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, recently placed himself on record as favoring the repeal of this infamous and rascally tax in the interest of a trust. Its only effect is to protect the butter monopoly from oleomargarine competition and raise the price of butter to workingmen at least the amount of the tax and likely more. This Mr MacVeagh probably had in mind when he attempted to secure the tax's repeal; but we are now informed that he has been overruled by the President and there is to be no relief from the dairy monopoly's exactions. Mr. Taft deserves the truly grateful thanks, but we are inclined to believe, as we remarked in the beginning, that the feeling his decision inspires among the plain people is very different.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Give the devil his due. The Senate has earned its vacation.

A tariff bill that would please everybody has yet to be invented.

John D. Rockefeller celebrated his seventieth birthday one day last week. Old enough to reform.

Nine members were admitted to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs last month.

The Missouri hen which is raising a pup should have trouble of her own when it comes to arranging the menu.

In McKeesport, Donnesse, Glassport and Versailles, the mills are running full.

If it weren't for the missing of the mail envelope on payday, these are good days to loaf.

The A. A. members of New Castle Pa., on strike, threaten to open a common school.

Light travels exactly 186,380 miles in a second. This is the record which the chauffeurs on the boulevards are trying so hard to break.

On June 1 the International Typographical Union had $769,294.28 in the treasury; $176,487.00 of which is in the old age pension fund.

Steel to the value of $48,800,000 is being purchased for the Panama canal this year. That ought to hold the wobbly Gatun dam for awhile.

The new town of the West Virginia side where the Phillips Tin Plate Company is erecting an immense tin plant has been named "Wabrian."

Mr. Hartman is said to contemplate taking radium baths. For about a billion of dollars, he ought to be able to get one good plunge.

John D. Rockefeller has given an additional $10,000,000 to the education board of the Baptists. Lord, out for another raise in oil.

Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, denies that the miners will strike in sympathy for the sheet and tin plate workers.

For the quarter ending July 30, 1909, the A. A. of I., S. and T. W. paid out $500 for death benefits. Three hundred was for deaths of members and $200 for members' wives.

During the last fiscal year 569 death benefits of $75 each were paid by the International Typographical Union, amounting to $43,175, costing about $5 cents for each member.

As we go to press, Wednesday noon, the situation in the mills affected by the open shop order of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company are about the same as reported last week.

Another old time Pittsburg printer has been put on the pension list by the International Typographical Union, Samuel L. Moffit. This makes six on the list in this city.

Because of the health of the romantics in the Caldwell, N. J., penitentiary who are set to making bandkerchiefs has been affected by their ten hours a day of work, the hours have been reduced to eight.

James Farley, the noted strikebreaker, has announced his retirement in that role. Carry the news to Post, Van Cleve and Kirby. "Jim" is going to devote the future to his race horses.

Thirty Japanese "Captains of Industry" are to visit Pittsburg for two days next October, and bring along their wives. Now watch aristocracy fall over each other to entertain these heathens.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Income Tax Amendment is Now Up to the States--Rate of New Tax On Corporations Cut to One Per Cent--Government Printers Put On Day Basis.

Washington, July 12.—(Special.)—After spending all afternoon in discussing it, the house of representatives yesterday passed the joint resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several states the question of a constitutional amendment by which an income tax may be laid without being apportioned among the several states according to population as the constitution now provides.

All attempt was made by the Democrats to amend it so that the question will be submitted to conventions held by the states, instead of to the legislatures, but this failed, the speaker ruling that under the unanimous agreement entered into for the consideration of the question, no amendment was in order.

There was an appeal from this decision, but the speaker was sustained and the vote was then taken upon the direct question.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 317 to 14, this being more than the necessary two-thirds.

At a conference at the White House yesterday it was definitely decided that the rate to be levied under the new corporation tax shall be reduced, from 2 per cent to 1 per cent, and that in redrafting the measure now in conference along with the tariff bill, to meet various objections that have been raised, due consideration shall be given to the demands of the mutual life insurance companies, whose incomes would be seriously affected by the tax in its original form.

President Taft was the central figure in a number of conferences yesterday and is living up to the prediction made many weeks ago that in the conference consideration of the tariff he would actively lend his influence to bringing about a conciliation of the differences between the two houses.

The President told several of his callers that he is finding the conferees conciliatory and that he is hopeful that a satisfactory measure will be presented to him for his signature. The conference report should be available, according to the President's information, by the end of next week.

As to the mutual insurance companies, it is stated that the redrafted bill will provide what portion of the income may be deducted before the tax on moneys available for dividend is assessed. It will be so arranged that the tax shall fall upon stockholders' profits and allowances will be made for annuities paid on long term contracts which the companies have outstanding. Labor organizations and all others not for profit are exempt.

Proceeding along lines of least resistance, the tariff conferees made satisfactory progress yesterday, in spite of the fact that the house members were compelled to be absent much of the time, owing to the session of the house.

Almost 2,000 employes at the bureau of engraving and printing were shifted this month from the monthly payroll to the per diem basis. This was done with a view to replacing the bureau on a better business system. Hereafter each of the 2,000 employes must give a full day's work for a full day's pay, or be "docked" accordingly. The practice, during the operation on the monthly salary basis, has been to deduct any lost time from the annual leave of thirty days, or the sick leave of thirty days. Under the new order, a day lost will mean a day's pay lost. The employes, however, will still retain the privilege of thirty days' annual leave and thirty days' sick leave.

The pressmen criticise the new order as "cheap factory methods." They fear it will affect their tenure, and that they will not be able to get in full time, thus materially reducing their income. Mr. Ralph, the director of the bureau, believes that the change will aid materially in keeping the bureau under the old plan. More work will be done in his opinion, and there will be fewer absentees.

Thomas Hayward, one of the six men who organized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the first president of the organization, is dead. He died at Marshall, Tex., last Thursday.

Owing to the general brightening up of the steel business the Pittsburg Coal company ordered 2,000 men into their mines on Monday. Some of these men have not done a stroke of work for 15 months.

The average paying membership of the last quarter of the fiscal year, ending May 31, was 46,943, or greater by 215 than the average membership of any fiscal year in the history of the International Typographical Union.

In South America, the rule is now firmly established that whenever the president of a republic goes traveling, a revolution shall immediately follow and the traveler shall be exiled for keeps.

The hard times has done one good thing, that is, lessened the coming to America of Italians. The falling off has been from 298,124 in 1907, to 131,501 in 1908. Let us give thanks and hope that the decrease will continue.

Brother David Daniels, accompanied by his son David J., New Castle, dropped in on Friday on their way to Connellsville, Pa., to visit friends for a few days. He reports both New Castle plants closed down and everything quiet.

The scale of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association expires today, and the Amalgamated men who now are on a strike claim that a strike will follow in all but three of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company's plants.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1909, the A. A. of I., S. and T. W. paid out $2,320 for sick benefits. The number of members this amount was paid to was 96. There were 101 claims received during the quarter, but some did not come up to the constitutional requirements.

Our old friend Brother J. J. Krause, Washington, Pa., called on the Tribune last week with the subscription of Brother Henry C. Knatz, of the Tyler Tube works, also one of our old timers. Brother Krause, with his wife, left for Sharon, Pa., to visit friends. The Tyler works has signed the A. A. scale and started up again on the twelfth inst.

At midnight on July 10th more than one thousand saloons in Texas ceased operations because of the law enacted at the recent session of the legislature invalidating all liquor licenses issued after February 20, 1909, limiting the number of saloons in each county to one for every 500 of population and barring new license in connection with a hotel.

Vice President Llewelyn Lewis of the Amalgamated Association, and William Hilton went to Vandergrift last week to see what could be done in the way of organizing the men there and they were not upon by a crowd of non-union men who not only handled them roughly, but detained them in a room until the time after which they were put aboard and sent out of town. Neither were seriously hurt.

Immigration Commissioner Williams is very energetically enforcing the law in the exclusion of undesirable immigrants and on July 7, 247 were deported to European points, a majority of whom not being admitted because they had not the $25 in cash required under a recent order of the commissioner, it being the opinion of the immigration board that those without means for at least temporary support would become public charges.

Mr. John D. Miller, Irwin, Pa., an old and valued friend of the Tribune, was a visitor on Friday, renewing his subscription to 1911. Brother Miller has severed his connection with the Pittsburg Steel Company, with which he has been connected for several years in a responsible position, to engage in the milling business in Irwin, having an up-to-date flour mill in which we wish him unbounded success, which he is deserving of.

Corey and Mabelle are home from Europe and Gary is off for Europe. How the rich do enjoy life.

A corporate sign of relief hails the announcement that the corporation tax is to be cut in two.

Congress is not a bit afraid to leave it to the legislature to wrestle with the income tax.

With a butter famine in sight, the oleomargarine man begins to look like a public benefactor.

J. E. Wilds, who was in Steubenville trying to get strike-breakers, got his lumps on Tuesday.

Already there is a movement in the house to put iron ore on the free list and to cut the duty of coal to 40 cents a ton.

In 42 days over 1,000,000 people have attended the Seattle Exposition. At this rate, Seattle may come off without a deficit and break the record.

John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, has outlined a pleasure ground for the company's employes at Johnetta, Pa. The rest is estimated at $25,000.

When a red-hot union man gets a job bossing he usually becomes as hot a strike-breaker. Funny how a little authority will swell some people's heads.

All the Japanese laborers at the Waimanale plantation, Honolulu, who struck and made a demonstration against County Sheriff Jarrett when he arrested five of their leaders have returned to work.

The laws of the Amalgamated association forbids the paying of strike benefits during July and August, therefore the sheet and tin mill men on strike will not get any money up till September.

The men who are laboring to secure an amicable settlement, prevention of bloodshed and misery in the Pittsburg district, merit a public vote of thanks. Pittsburg cannot afford strikes just now.

Prospects for a final adjustment of any trouble existing between Francis Feehan, president of Pittsburg district, United Mine Workers and the Pittsburg Coal Company were rendered brighter Tuesday afternoon when a conference was held between Feehan and Vice President George F. Rice of the Pittsburg Coal Company with reference to the difficulties that the miner's leader said existed.

Believing that there was considerable "dead timber" in the department of commerce and labor, Secretary Nagel about six weeks ago instituted a searching investigation. He directed the various bureau chiefs to prepare for him a bona fide report upon the efficiency record of employes from the highest salaried clerks down to messengers. As a result of these reports it was found that about nine of ten per cent of the clerks were found to be deficient to a greater or lesser extent and 100 have been reduced and the resignation of ten accepted. A strange feature of the matter is that since this report was made the efficiency record of the employes in the department has increased about 20 per cent.

New Castle Officials Working.

Mayor Harry Lusk Tuesday afternoon swore in 31 special police, asked for by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to guard its plant at New Castle. The company's officers say they operated the No. 16 hot mill at the Croxer plant Tuesday afternoon. James George, assistant superintendent of the Shenango plant, acted as roller, and Foreman Thomas Sadler worked as screwboy, while foremen held the other positions.

All the officials and office force-men are now taking their meals in the mills and no one is admitted except on a pass.

Sheet metal works of Worcester, Mass., have signed an agreement under which the eight-hour work day went into effect July 1. The union is also officially recognized.

ANARCHISM IN ENGLAND.

Recent Assassination Imperils Asylum for Bomb-Throwers.

It is a pretty safe assumption that the Indian anarchist crime of last week in London is regarded by anarchists in Great Britain and throughout the world with consternation and regret as well as with malevolent exultation. That is because it imperils their enjoyment of their favorite asylum, hitherto the United Kingdom, and especially London, has been the chief refuge of anarchists from all over the world, who, as a rule, have maintained fairly good behavior there in order to avoid expulsion. They have realized that it would be a disastrous thing for them to have the police of England co-operate with the police of France and Germany in suppressing them and for that reason Englishmen have rejoiced in a suppressed measure of anarchist outrages. Nevertheless there have been some outrages there, though none so serious as to compel the government to the enactment of more severe laws.

The notorious John Most of Chicago, Germany, was the chief founder of the criminal cult in London, in 1879. Two years later he got locked up for his deviltries, and on his release came to New York, to conduct a similar propaganda here, but he published and distributed in London his "Anarchist's Guide," containing directions for the making and use of murderous bombs, and it is still the favorite handbook of the criminals of that class. His disciples founded the "Autonomy Club" in the East-end of London, of which the membership was at first exclusively German, but after yard became cosmopolitan and thus distinguished from the organizations of Russian nihilists, Armenian revolutionists, and others of national rather than international composition. Its organ, "The Autonomie," became the most conspicuous periodical of crime in all Europe.

It was to this villainous organization that most, if not all, of the seventeen outrages in London for a number of years were due.—New York Tribune.

VICTORY FOR LABOR.

Unions May Employ Pickets in a Strike.

That labor unions when on strike have a right to boycott the concern against which they are striking, and that they have the right to use pickets to induce by persuasion others from working, as well as to persuade any customers from doing business with the concern, is the opinion handed down by the supreme court of California in the case of T. G. Pierce against the Stablemen's union.

The court's opinion is directly opposite to that given on the subject expressed by President Taft, who holds that labor unions may not picket or boycott, although it has the right to strike at will, refusing to work for all time, but may not picket to keep others from working. The case which brought forth the opinion was begun five years ago, when Pierce secured an injunction against the Stablemen's union from in any way interfering with his livery business or from carrying on a boycott or picket system. The court held that the injunction was too broad.

In commenting on the utterances of President Taft on the subject, the court says: "Notwithstanding the great ability which attaches to an utterance such as this, which, as has been said, is but the expression of numerous courts upon the subject matter, this court, after great deliberation, took what is believed to be the truer and more advanced ground."

The Republic Iron & Steel Company has awarded the contract for a new 20-inch skelp mill, which will replace the 18-inch mill at the Brownsdale works, Youngstown, and is planning the installation of a new 10-inch continuous skelp mill. The new mills will supply the skelp for the operations of the tube works which the company proposes to shortly erect at Lansingville.

Boston (Mass.) ladies' tailors and dressmakers recently established a rule that no member could work overtime while there were members unemployed. Several members violated the rule. Recently they made their peace with the union by paying to the men and women unemployed at the time of the violation the full amounts they had received for all overtime work.

The executive board of Boston (Mass.) Plasterers' union has planned for a conference with other interests for the erection of a model sanitary building to show how tuberculosis and other germ diseases can be absolutely prevented by sanitary construction. The union, it was stated, is prepared to expend $3,000 or $4,000 in the demonstration. If co-operation is obtained with other interests the union members will give their services free.

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HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper every week and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up

THE TIMES OF THE GENTILES

New Orleans, La., July 11.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached here today. He took for his text the following: "Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled."—Luke 21: 24. He said:

As the city of Babylon represented the Empire of Babylon, so the city of Jerusalem represented the Jewish nation. In our text our Lord refers to the fact that centuries before his day the Jewish kingdom had been overthrown—had passed to the control of the Gentiles—and in our text he declares that this subserviency would continue until certain times of the Gentiles—certain years or periods of their control—would pass away. When we read that certain times will be fulfilled, we are justified in thinking that these times have been foretold. And in looking for the statement of the matter in Holy Writ, we notice the facts of the case as follows:

God established the Jewish nation as his representative nation, or Kingdom, in the world, with the understanding that in some manner and at some time that nation would be the channel of divine blessings to all the families of the earth, in harmony with the original oath-bound promise made to Abraham. After a precarious existence of nearly six hundred years, the star of Jewish Empire set, and it has not re-arisen since. The particular date at which the typical kingdom passed away is clearly marked in the Scriptures. The solidarity of the Empire in the hands of King David, and his son King Solomon, was lost in its division in the days of Solomon's successor. Nevertheless, in harmony with the divine prediction, the royal line continued in the tribe of Judah, as it is written, "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a law-giver from between his feet, until Shiloh come."—Gen. 49: 10.

Of the last King of Judah, Zedekiah, the divine declaration was, "And thou, profane and wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come when iniquity shall have an end, Thus saith the Lord God, Remove the diadem, and take off the crown; this shall not be the same * * * I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him." (Ezek. 21: 25-27.) That statement was made just prior to Israel's captivity to Babylon, B. C. 606. And the crown and sceptre have been overturned since then, and will continue so to be until Messiah himself at his second advent shall take the throne as the antitypical son of David.

The Interim of Time.

The interim of time between the overthrow of the crown in the days of Zedekiah and the establishment again of the crown in Messiah's Kingdom at his second advent is Scripturally termed the "Times of the Gentiles"—that is to say, **the years of the Gentiles;** the years in which the Gentiles would bear rule over Israel and all the earth—the period in which God would have no representative nation in the world. Some may inquire, Were not the Israelites restored from the Babylonian captivity? Yes, we answer, but they did not receive back the Kingdom; they were thereafter subject to the great dominant kingdoms of the world. First, they were subject to the Media-Persian Empire, whose Emperor Cyrus restored them to their own land as a subject-nation. Subsequently they were subject to the Grecian nation. And in the time of our Lord they were still a subject-nation to Rome. Pilate represented the Roman government, and so did Herod, the King of Galilee. Anyway, the Herods were not Israelites, but Edomites.

While it is true that an outward form of Jewish kingdom was maintained subject to the Roman Emperors for a time, the last vestige of this authority passed away with the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman army in A. D. 70, and the Jews have never been able to re-establish themselves in their own land up to the present time. Now, in harmony with the Scriptures which foretell Israel's restoration to Palestine, and their reestablishment as the earthly representatives of God's Kingdom, the Zionist movement is coming forth with good hopes of soon effecting a Jewish subkingdom. We may be sure, however, that the declaration of our text will come true to the very letter—"Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled"—or, filled full.

Let us look backward and note what the Scriptures declare respecting earthly Empires and the period of their domination. If possible, let us ascertain when the Gentile times began, and when they will end—giving place to the Kingdom of Messiah, the spiritual Kingdom, the Church glorified, whose work will be the ruling of the earth, the blessing of all nations, and the uplifting of the human family out of sin and death conditions—to all that was lost through Adam's disobedience, to all that was redeemed through obedience of Christ Jesus.

The Scriptures very particularly draw to our attention King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. Very carefully does the Prophet explain that Nebuchadnezzar had a vision of deep interest to him, but the particulars of which he could not recall. He demanded of the wise men of the Empire a statement of the dream, as well as an explanation, arguing that if they had any supernatural power by which they could explain a dream, the same power could rehearse it. Then it was that Daniel, the Prophet, was brought to the notice of the king, and by divine power not only rehearsed the dream but explained it—a dream of much more interest to all Christians than it possibly could have been to Nebuchadnezzar himself.

Many of this audience doubtless recall the dream and its interpretation, yet we will briefly rehearse it. In his dream Nebuchadnezzar saw a great image of wonderful height and grandeur; its head was of gold, its breast and arms of silver, its belly and thighs of brass, its legs of iron, and its feet of iron mixed with clay. While it stood erect, a stone was taken from the mountain and hurled at the image, striking it on the feet. Forthwith the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver and the gold were crushed to powder and became as the chaff of a Summer's threshing floor, and the wind carried them away. By divine illumination, Daniel, the Prophet, explained the vision thus: The head represented Nebuchadnezzar's own universal Empire, Babylon. The breast and arms of silver represented the kingdom which would succeed his as a universal Empire, namely, the kingdom of the Medes and Persians. Upon the fall of Media-Persia, the Grecian Empire would become universal, to be succeeded in turn by the Roman Empire, whose great strength was symbolized by the iron. This is the Empire which ruled the world in the days of our Lord. Thus we read that our Lord was born at Bethlehem, whither Joseph and Mary had gone at the command of Caesar-Augustus, the Roman Emperor, who sent forth a decree that all the world should be taxed. The civil Roman Empire lasted for several centuries after Christ, and was followed by the ecclesiastical Roman Empire, of which the popes at Rome were the representative heads. This Empire, partly civil and partly ecclesiastical, was represented by the mixture of the iron, representing civil power, and with the clay, representing papal religious powers, and this phase of Daniel's image still exists in the kingdoms of Europe as represented in the ten toes of the image which stands for the divisions of the territory of the old Roman Empire in Europe.

Smiting the Image.

Let us have in mind that that image represented all the Gentile governments which would bear rule over the earth from the time of the removal of the crown from Zedekiah down to the time when Messiah, the rightful heir to the throne of David, will take to himself his great power and reign. He has not yet taken that power, he has not yet begun that reign. On the contrary, as the Scriptures declare, the Kingdom of Heaven suffers violence—the true Church, the Body of Christ, is dis-esteemed amongst men, because "the world knoweth us not, even as it knew Him not." Our Lord, in answering the representative of the Roman Empire, said, My kingdom is not of this world—this age—if it were, my subjects would fight, and I should not be delivered into your hands. The same is true today: if the Lord's Kingdom had been established, his servants, instead of being subject to the princes of this world, would be the princes of earth, the judges of the earth, the Royal Priesthood.

Daniel's View of the Matter.

When God subsequently gave his servant, the Prophet Daniel, a vision of these same Gentile governments that would bear universal sway over the earth from the time of the removal of the diadem from Zedekiah until the establishment of Messiah's Millennial Kingdom, the picture was a different one. Instead of a glorious image of towering height and splendor, Daniel saw four great, terrible wild beasts. The first, like a Lion, corresponded to the head of gold of the image—representing Babylon. The second, like a bear, corresponded to the breast and arms of silver in the image, and represented Media-Persia. The third, like a Leopard, corresponded to the brass of the image, and represented Grecia. The Fourth beast, great and terrible, found nothing in the animal kingdom to represent it. It corresponded to the legs of iron, which represented the Roman Empire; while the ten horns of the latter beast corresponded to the ten toes of the image, representing papal Rome and the present subdivisions of Imperial Europe. The difference between these two visions represents how differently present institutions, the kingdoms of this world, are viewed from the human stand-point and from the divine stand-point. From the worldly stand-point and estimation, the kingdoms of the past have been majestic, grand; from the stand-point of God, and those who have his spirit, they have been beastly. The world glories in its records of military and naval victories, while to the Christian the pages of history are stained with blood, and are full of records of man's inhumanity to man.

The sequel to both of these dreams showed the overthrow of the earthly government. As it is written, "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a Kingdom, and it shall break in pieces and consume all of these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." The Kingdom of God was pictured in the stone which smote the image on its feet. That stone prefigured Christ and the Church, and shows that it will be the power of God through the Church that will ultimately work the wreck of all earthly governments. Do not misunderstand me: nothing in the Word of God teaches anarchy, or authorizes God's people to fight with carnal weapons; rather they are exhorted to seek first the Kingdom of God and its righteousness, and to leave all else to the Lord, assured of his willingness to make all things work together for their good.

As Christ in the flesh neither lifted hand nor tongue to smite the earthly Empire, nor opposed Caesar and his representative Pilate, so his followers are to raise no opposition to the powers that be, but are strictly enjoined to be subject to the powers that be, and to recognize that they are ordained of God. It will be after the glorification of the Church with her Lord that, invisibly to mankind, this power will be exercised, Gentile governments will be overthrown, and the whole world will be brought into submission to the reign of the Kingdom of Righteousness and its earthly representatives. Thus our Lord taught in his last message that in due time he would take unto himself his great power and reign, and that then the nations would be angry, and divine wrath would come upon them for their destruction. Thus also our Lord said respecting his followers, who in **due time will be glorified with him,** "To him that overcometh will I give power over the nations; And he shall rule them with a rod of iron; as the vessels of a potter shall they be broken to shivers.—Rev. 2: 26-27.

"How Long, O Lord?"

It would be impossible for any child of God, in heart sympathy with the Lord and righteousness, and in opposition to iniquity, and appreciative of the divine promise of the Kingdom, and hopeful of a share in that Kingdom, not to desire some knowledge respecting it, and that it might come as quickly as would be in harmony with the divine program. "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." This does not imply impatience, nor a desire to hasten matters before the divine time, but it does imply interest in the gracious things of the heavenly Father's plan. And if it pleased the Lord to make known to us some things of his glorious purposes, it would be disrespectful on our part not to feel a deep interest in them, and not to seek to know all that he might be pleased to inform us respecting his plans and their times and seasons.

Nor should we be deterred from investigating whatever we may find written in the Bible on this subject because of our Lord's words to his disciples, "Of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, neither the Son, but my Father only." This passage does not tell us that no man would **ever** know, but that none **knew at that time.** It does not tell us that our Lord Jesus would never know the time of his own second coming, nor that the angels would never know. As we surely believe that the Lord and the angels will know at about the time of the second advent, so we may well believe that the Lord's faithful saints will not be left in darkness on the same subject. Indeed this is what the Apostle distinctly tells us,—"Ye, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief. Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day." The Apostle intimates that those who do not have the light in its due season would thereby justify the inference that they belonged not to the Church but to the world, upon whom that day shall come as a thief and as a snare.—I Thess. 5: 1-8.

Gentile Times 2520 Years.

What we would like to know, if it has pleased the Lord to reveal it, is, just how long a period is meant by the expression "Times of the Gentiles"—or, years of the Gentiles—in which the Gentile nations will bear rule or sway over the land of Israel. If God has been pleased to reveal the matter, let us enjoy it; if he has not been pleased to give any clue to the matter, we cannot find it. We are to remember, however, that this, like other features of the divine revelation, was intended to be kept secret from the world, and to be made known only to those who are in heart harmony with the Lord, interested, and very desirous of knowing the mind of the Lord on this and on every subject. Hence we may not look for a plain statement to the effect that in so many years from such an event the Gentile lease of power will terminate and God's Kingdom be transferred to Israel again. Rather we should expect that the matter would be stated in a more or less obscure form, in which it might be read over and over again without attracting attention except from those especially interested ones led by the Lord's holy Spirit.

We believe that the period is what the Scriptures term "seven times"—seven years. Not seven literal years, but seven symbolic years. A "time" or "year" in symbol represents 360 literal years. In other words, each day of a symbolic year is a year, and hence the seven times, or seven years, would represent 7 times 360, or 2520 years. I give it to you as my conviction, dear friends, based strictly upon the Scriptures, but corroborated, it seems to me, by the events of our day, that this 2520 years, beginning in 606 B. C. will end in October, 1914 A. D.

That a "time" or "year" has been Scripturally used to represent 360 may be very easily and very quickly demonstrated. For instance, in Revelation a period of time is mentioned in three different ways; namely, 1260 days, 42 months, and 3½ times. The 3½ times of Revelation are exactly one-half of the "seven times" of the Gentiles. The 1260 years of Revelation are exactly one-half of the 2520 years of the Times of the Gentiles. And these 2520 years we believe will expire with October, 1914; at that time we believe the Gentile lease of power will expire, and that the God of heaven will set up his Kingdom in Israel.

We do not expect universal peace to immediately ensue because Christ is styled the Prince of Peace. On the contrary, to our understanding the collapse of the nations will be through a fierce strife, "a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation," in which "there shall be no peace to him that goeth out, nor to him that cometh in," because God will set every man's hand against his neighbor. Our belief is that the warfare between capital and labor, emperors and peoples, will be short, sharp, decisive, and bring untold calamity upon all concerned. If people could only discern it, they would avoid it, but their eyes are holden; they see not, neither do they understand. All the parties to the conflict are plunging into it, each intent on gaining its point, and each oblivious to its own best interests.

It is here that the voice of the Lord speaks to his people, and to all with whom they have influence, favoring peace and discouraging violence, saying, "Seek righteousness, seek meekness; it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger."—Zeph. 2: 3.

The Seven Times.

These seven times were foreshadowed in the experiences of Nebuchadnezzar, who was irrational for **seven years,** and at the end of that time recovered his reason and acknowledged the Lord as the ruler of the Universe. So history seems to show that during this period of Gentile domination the poor world has been in a measure insane, putting light for darkness and darkness for light. Our trust is that at the close of the Gentile Times, and following the short, sharp, decisive, time of great trouble in 1915, humanity will regain its sanity and praise the God of heaven and acknowledge that all authority comes from Him and pertains to Him.

Likewise the Scriptures show these same seven times as being the period of Israel's chastisement. At the beginning of their national career the Lord set before them the possibilities of their nation. If they would obey his law and keep his statutes they should be his peculiar people, his peculiar treasure, and he would bless them temporally, as well as refresh them with promises and favor; but if they would walk contrary to him, and ignore and neglect his laws, he would deal to the contrary with them, and punish them in various ways. Amongst other things he said that if for all of this they would not come back into proper relationship to him, he would cause **seven times to pass over them,** until they would be thoroughly humbled and ready to learn the lesson and to appreciate the favor of his protection and direction.

These **seven times of the Gentiles** are the same **seven times of Israel,** only to the one they have meant seven times of domination which would close, and to the others they have meant seven times, (2520 years) of being dominated until the close of these times, when at Messiah's second advent Israel was again to return to divine favor and be used during the Millennium as God's agency for the blessing of every nation, people, kindred and tongue throughout the earth.

To us, dear friends, the lesson is, Seek ye first the Kingdom of God—a joint-heirship with Christ in his Millennial Kingdom. We should make this our first consideration in life, our primary aim, knowing that to gain a place in the Kingdom will be the greatest boon imaginable, and realizing that our Heavenly Father and our Redeemer have "called" us to this glorious station, and that the acquirement of it will be cheap whatever it may cost of self-sacrifice of the things of this present life. Amen.

In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past. A sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

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Further reduction in wages has been agreed to in Northumberland, England, in colliery workers' wages, but in Durham the matter is to be referred to arbitration.

Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on pages six and seven.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Johnstown, Pa., July 6.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find money for renewal of my subscription to your paper. I take it principly for Pastor Russell's sermons as I think they cannot be equaled.

Yours truly,
J. L. MILLER.

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B JUL 23 1909

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HOFFSTOT AND HIS "NOTHING TO ARBITRATE."

A series of strikes of unusually serious proportions accompanied by more or less rioting has during the past week or so disturbed the Pittsburg region. Coming, as it does, at the moment when prosperity seems to be returning, this development will cause general regret. But it is of course not the fault of workingmen if they are treated in such a manner as to make a strike unavoidable. The National Labor Tribune has never given encouragement to unwarranted strikes, but neither has it, on the other hand, ever failed to lend its best efforts to the aid of a strike which was right. And some of the strikers now exciting the attention of the country are such as to command the sanction of God and man.

The Pressed Steel Car Company's employes are particularly deserving of sympathy. Mr. Hoffstot, the president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, tries to make it appear that it is merely a question of the right of a man to run his own business. This question is not involved in the slightest degree. Nobody disputes the right of Mr. Hoffstot to try to operate his plant at less than the prevailing rates for labor in the wage market. It is not likely that he will succeed in getting men to work for him for less money than they can get elsewhere, but it is his privilege as an American citizen to try. But neither he nor any one else has a right to get men to work on the understanding that they will receive a certain rate of wage per hour and then install a system under which it is impossible for any man to tell what he is going to get. As a matter of fact, the "pool" system of paying in vogue at the Pressed Steel Car plant appears to violate all principles of common sense and fair play. It is opposed to all fundamental notions of justice, making a man's wages depend as much on what some other man does as on what he does himself. Habitual underpayment is alleged by the men who struck against the pool system, and while Mr. Hoffstot defends that system we think his opinion that it is reasonable and fair is not shared by the majority of manufacturers. At all events, there are very few industrial plants which have adopted it, and Mr. Hoffstot has the sympathy of very few men even of his own class in his effort to force it on the employes of his own works.

There is another respect in which Mr. Hoffstot is out of tune with the spirit of the age. Employers of labor who are sincere in their protestations of a desire to do justice generally agree to arbitrate a dispute when arbitration is proposed to them. Mr. Hoffstot's workingmen show their willingness to do what is right and reasonable by agreeing to accept mediation but his only reply is "I have nothing to arbitrate." The man who has nothing to arbitrate is usually merely afraid to arbitrate.

An attempt has been made by the Public Defense Association of Pittsburg to prevent rioting by getting an injunction to forbid Mr. Hoffstot from importing strike-breakers while the present strained state of public feeling exists. The courts have hesitated to take so unusual a step, but the day will come when courts will hesitate no longer to do so. Mr. Hoffstot is keeping hundreds of the state constabulary and deputy sheriffs guarding his plant at the taxpayer's expense, and has served notice on the county that if any of his property is destroyed he will hold the county legally liable for the damages. As the law is now interpreted by the courts of equity, a man has a right to demand this costly protection from the public no matter whether the breach of the peace which requires the presence of militia is caused by his own business incompetence or pig-headed obstinacy or not. The law ought to progress along with other human institutions, and we hope and believe it will. When it has become as enlightened as the social conscience has already become, a court of equity will say to some man like Mr. Hoffstot: "You are entitled to protection only so long as you conduct your business according to the common notion of what is fair and right. Your right to employ men is no more sacred than the right of the public to peace and quiet, and if you violate all notions of what is fair in your relations as an employer and show a contempt for public opinion the public protection will be denied you."

We are free to say that the attitude of Mr. Hoffstot has done a good deal to persuade us that there should be a law for compulsory arbitration. We have never believed that such a law was highly desirable in itself or that it would work without a flaw; but surely it would cause no more harm, and would work quite as well, as the system which enables a Hoffstot to say "How I conduct my business is none of the public's business" and then call on the public for protection.

As for the other strikers, we are glad to be able to say that the miners in the Pittsburg district, who struck a week ago have been ordered back to work by the officials of their district organization. The differences between them and the Pittsburg Coal Company are now in process of adjustment.

THE ALIEN LABOR IMPORTATIONS.

The whole question of restriction of immigration is brought up once more by the prevailing strikes and by a surprising statement just made at Washington by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Nagel's statement was made in connection with a dispute sent up to him from a strike disturbance at Jersey City. A full account of the trouble and of Mr. Nagel's remarks will be found in another column of this issue in our Washington correspondence.

We are free to say we do not agree with Mr. Nagel. He thinks that the law against the importation of contract labor will not be enforced fairly if its enforcement is to depend on the complaints of strikers. Our own opinion is that it will not be fairly or effectually enforced in any other way. In fact—and we do not wish to seem to be harsh or to be taking snap judgment on anybody—it is our opinion that little or no attempt is made to enforce it except by strikers. Furthermore, we have little doubt after years of observation that strike-breakers have been permitted systematically to violate the law, in which case it would be better for Secretary Nagel to thank the strikers who reported the New Jersey incident to them than to administer them an implied rebuke and not only them but all striking workmen hereafter who might be tempted to follow their example.

However, it is not in the honest enforcement of the anti-contract labor importation law that labor must seek for relief from the present over-supply of cheap and non-English speaking labor in this country. What we must have if we are to give American labor the right degree of protection and keep the wage and living standard from rapidly falling to the European level, is an immigration law which will really keep out the sort of labor that now causes three-fourths of our industrial riots. These riots chill all business and industry, and while the stoppage of work and disorder may not be costly to the concerns which employ the lowest-paid foreign labor they can find, it is costly to the country. Tariff protection is all right, as far as it goes. But it is not worth much if we have not a really protective immigration law to back it up. As the immigration law now stands, we practically have free trade in labor with foreign countries. It is high time American labor were being protected by the sort of immigration law it has been asking at several sessions of congress, and the Tribune warns its friends in the Republican party that they have trifled on this subject about as long as they can.

The London Lancet complains that the average man eats too much. The Lancet's observations were presumably taken before the business depression.

EVERYTHING ELSE HIGH; WAGES MUST BE.

It would seem from a reading of the latest industrial news as if the wage increase movement which set in all over the country two or three months ago had for the moment encountered an obstacle. Not many employers of labor are attempting to reduce wages in the face of reviving prosperity, but in at least some cases attempted reductions are responsible for the unusual number of labor troubles that are now reported.

Perhaps the most flagrant case of all is the demand of the coal operators in the Central Pennsylvania field upon their men for a reduction of eleven cents a ton in the wage for mining. President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, rightly says that such a demand, with business reviving, is monstrous. He promises that the miners of the Central Pennsylvania field will have the support of the national organization in the fight through thick and thin. It is certain that they will have the sympathy and moral support of the public, which counts for something. "For something"—do we say? We might almost say "for everything." It is certain that to win a strike without public support nowadays is almost impossible.

Any attempt to reduce wages at this time is inhuman. There is some excuse for reducing wages when business is going backward and prices are falling. But prices are at present not falling. On the contrary, they are rising, and they are rising so generally and they are rising to such a point, that more than workingmen are feeling the pinch. It is being felt by what are called the prosperous "middle classes," people of incomes which in ordinary times suffice to support fair-sized families in comfort and procure some of the luxuries. Even these people are complaining of the grievous burden of supplying themselves with clothing and food at the present price level.

Unless wages are to rise in proportion to the rise in prices, it is difficult to see where the average workingman is going to keep enough ahead of him to keep wife and children out of the poorhouse. As we have before explained, we believe the great flood of gold from the mines of the world into the mints is partly responsible for the undue price rise.

This cause surely combines with trust manipulation to produce the abnormal cost of living. And the price of labor should and must rise with the prices of all other commodities.

Employers may as well make up their minds and their cost sheets on this basis. No lasting prosperity can be secured while labor is underpaid or while it is compelled to resort to widespread strikes in order to get what is justly due it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Republican congressmen can play politics better than base ball.

Let the bad boys cheer up. The George Jr. Republic is coming sure.

Dr. Osler is 60 years old and still wise enough not to take his own advice.

Charles H. Kaufman, formerly manager at the Portsmouth, Ohio, mill, was a Tribune visitor this week.

As the public pays the strike bills, it has a fair right to insist on knowing the reason why.

Brother John T. Dyer, Beechview, Pa., was a Tribune visitor on Saturday.

Matrimonial unpleasantnesses are among the invariable phenomena of the "heated term."

The state "constabulary" aren't popular even outside the ranks of the strikers.

A corner in cheese may be possible, but it is evident that nobody can gather all the visible supply of Limburger into one place and live.

The sentiment of 1776 is lost sight of in the mad chase after the almighty dollar. It is the $, not patriotism, today.

A big mass meeting was held last week at Elwood, Ind., which was preceded by a parade of all the men who quit work at the Elwood mills.

Translated into plain English, "Nothing to arbitrate" means "Send on your troops." Beautiful sentiment, isn't it?

John D. Rockefeller says that people worry too much. How can we help it when he and a few others monopolize the antidote?

New Castle, Pa., has a man by the name of Stang, who is 43 years of age and never saw a base ball or foot ball game. Wow!

It is up to the Department of Commerce and Labor to take a look in at Schoenville and lay a heavy finger on the facts.

President Taft and Admiral Dewey will be in Pittsburg August 10 to 13. On these dates the annual reunion of the Phillipine veterans will be held.

Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, died Sunday at Colorado Springs.

The Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., are planning for a monster reception for President Samuel Gormpers on his return from Europe.

By 41 votes the International Longshoremen's Association, in convention at Galveston, Texas, refused to seat as a delegate its former president, Daniel J. Keefe, federal commissioner of immigration and naturalization.

Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, died Sunday in Varese, France, thus removing a man who has been somewhat of a thorn in the side of Spain ever since he was able to direct a campaign.

The Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Michigan, in a sermon Sunday at St. Bartholomews, New York, said he wondered if John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "ever read the Bible which he professes to teach."

According to a consular report, the varieties of ostrich feathers are whites, blacks, faminas, byocks, spadonas, boos, drabs and floss. But what woman stops to think of all this when she is parleying with the milliner?

David J. Davis of New Castle reports that the 49 Roumanians who had come to New Castle to work and who quit when they found why the union men had struck, headed a parade on Saturday evening, which passed through the principal streets.

Our old friend, Ebenezer Thomas, of Carnegie, Pa., was a visitor Tuesday. Although a few gray hairs have made their appearance he is still as chipper as a two-year-old. He is one of the most popular men in his town, not excepting Hans Wagner.

After a hot fight, Sam De Nedeey, editor of the Washington, D. C., Trade Unionist, who failed of reappointment by President Kidd of Columbia Typographical union, was seated as a delegate as editor, won the secretaryship. This is a Gompers victory, as politics was at the bottom of it.

The directors of the National Association of Manufacturers have issued an address to congress recommending a tax on all citizens of one-eighth of one per cent on all incomes, whether small or large, the product of labor or investment, to give everyone, including workingmen, a portion of the expense of government to bear.

Up to the time of going to press (Wednesday noon), the situation in the strike of the A. A. against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has shown no change.

Thirty-one of the strikers at the Standard Steel Car works, Butler, Pa., were arrested on Monday. Four are charged with rioting and the rest with disorderly conduct. The men say they will return to work if promised an increase of wages within 60 days. Most of them earn now about $8 a week over and above the rent.

Vice President Llewellyn Lewis of the sheet division reports that the union men have the situation at Wheeling, Martins Ferry and vicinity well in hand and that the outlook was bright for the men winning. Unusual success, he stated, was being made in the matter of enlisting the non-union men to join the Amalgamated men in their fight against the company.

Believing his congregation as well as himself should have a rest, Rev. George U. Preuss, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Kittanning, Pa., has discontinued the regular Sunday evening service until September. He says if the members attend the morning services during the hot months they have done their part. Other churches could do likewise with profit.

New Zealand has adopted a new anti-Chinese law which is a drastic measure. It provides that any chink who desires to enter the country must be able to read a printed page of not less than 100 words of the English language, such passage to be selected by the customs officer at the place of landing. Any ship master who lands a Chinese immigrant who has not fulfilled the requirements mentioned is liable to a fine of $250. The Chinaman will also be taxed $500 and be severely dealt with if he attempts evade the law.

"It's nobody's business how I run my affairs," said President Frank N. Hoffstot, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, when asked how many of the strikers had gone back to work at the McKees Rocks plant. "I do not propose to give any figures." When the reporter said he thought the strike was the public's business, particularly because every day the strike lasted meant a loss of hundreds of dollars to the taxpayers of the county, Mr. Hoffstot said, with a laugh: "That's where you and I don't agree. That's where we don't arbitrate." How do those sentiments strike the fair minded citizens and tax payers?

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Secretary Nagel Abuses Strikers for Trying to Prevent the Importation of Strike-Breakers in Violation of Contract Labor Law—Mr. Gompers Compares English and American Labor Unions.

Washington, July 20.—(Special.)—"Throughout, these cases smack of irresponsible accusation, superficial inquiry, hasty conclusion, arbitrary power and unreasonable exactions. The contract labor provisions of the immigration law must, of course, be rightly enforced, but the law itself will be brought into contempt if it is put to the base use of intimidation and oppression."

This was the caustic statement of Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, disposing of a case involving an alleged violation of the alien contract labor law today. The secretary indicated that the conclusion has been reached by the bureau of immigration that there was no evidence to sustain the charges against the immigrants and he said that that conclusion was approved by him.

It appeared from the evidence that five alien—four men and one woman—were employed by a lace making concern in Jersey City, N. J. At the time of their employment a strike was in progress at the factory. Complaint was made to the immigration authorities that the aliens were in this country in violation of the contract labor law, and that they should be deported. The complaint was filed by the strikers.

In his memorandum respecting the case Secretary Nagel says:

"Such a strike as prevailed at the factory is not calculated to promote impartiality of judgment or statement; and the accusations of the complaining men should have been carefully weighed before the recommendation of so drastic a measure as peremptory arrest was based upon them.

"In practice we may, as a rule, be compelled to wait upon private complaints; but we must be careful not to permit the contract labor provision of the immigrations law to degenerate, as was done in this case, into a tool to be employed or discarded as the exigencies of private discloses not only that the warrants for arrest were recommended, although a trusted inspector has reported that there was no evidence to support the charges, but also that one man was shielded from arrest because he sided with the strikers.

"This general comment upon a particular case is prompted by a desire for greater caution in these proceedings, and because the secretary's office is compelled to act upon the bureau's recommendation without time or opportunity personally to investigate. Finally, I again submit that if improper importation of labor is to be suppressed, proceedings for penalties against the employers are much better calculated to elicit and to discourage the practice than is the arrest of individual wage earners."

A copy of the London Westminster Gazette, just received here, contains the following: Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, after a short but interesting stay in Dublin earlier in the week, arrived in Blackpool in time to address the delegates of the annual gathering of the General Federation of Trade Unions. His speech, which occupied little short of an hour in delivery, was a notable exposition of the labor movement in America.

In conversation with Mr. Samuel Gompers, at the close of the conference (writes a correspondent) I soon discovered that the veteran American labor chief had been paying close attention to the business that had been discussed.

"Well," he said, "the boys on this side have certainly got an expeditious way of getting through with the agenda; but it would not be safe to work on quite the same lines in America. Our labor convention president would not be able to curtail the speeches as the English presidents apparently have the power to do. And I notice that there is no possibility of amending the resolutions on the floor of the conference.

"Now, we had to abandon that system about 12 years ago, after a two years' trial; and I am inclined to think we did well to adopt the freer method now prevailing.

"Many resolutions—good, save in minor details—have to be rejected when there is no power to amend them as the result of discussion among the delegates. I know the English trade unionists are given an opportunity for sending in amendments before the conference begins; but the amendments themselves ought to be capable of modification; and that is not possible under the English method of agenda making.

"On the whole, however, I am inclined to think that America and England are developing their labor organizations on lines most suitable to the peculiar needs of each country."

Court Has No Jurisdiction.

Judges Marshall Brown and Thomas J. Ford, in common pleas court No. 1, on Tuesday refused to interfere in the Pressed Steel Car Company's strike. With a single exception, the jurists sustained the demurrer of the company to the bill in equity against it, its striking employes and Sheriff A. C. Gumbert, filed by Clarence V. D. Tiers to restrain the strikers from further violence and the company from importing men to fill the places of their striking employes.

The demurrer was based on the assertion that the court had no jurisdiction and that Tiers, a member of the Public Defense association, had no standing in the case and, therefore, no right to file the bill.

It was decided by the court that the only issue within its jurisdiction is the alleged menacing condition growing out of the strike. This leaves the matter open for an injunction in case any property is in danger of destruction resulting from rioting on the part of the strikers.

What Secretary Williams Says.

"By cutting off the wage agreement for the tin plate mills with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Sheet and Tin Workers, the Steel Corporation has opened the way for a general attack on all of its plants by Amalgamated men," declared Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated Association. "We were held in check more or less in the past because we did not want to injure our standing with the sheet and tin plate departments by pushing our organization in other unorganized mills. Now that restraint is off the corporation has cut loose from us entirely and we can go ahead. We do not propose to stop our work with the tin plate department, but will press organization in every class of mill."

THE "OPEN SHOP" STRIKE.

Tin Mill Finishers Join A. A. Men. Youngstown Tube Men Quit.

Members of the Tin Plate Workers' Association in plants of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company joined the Amalgamated Association men at midnight last Thursday night, in the strike against the "open shop" order.

The men insist they will be able to bring out 5,000 to 6,000 workers, including boxers, assorters and others not formerly affiliated with the organization.

At New Castle Thursday night assorters, boxmen and shearmen employed in the two tin mills there and at the South Sharon plant were taken into membership in the Tin Plate Workers' Association and all struck. Nearly 3,200 more men are thus on strike at New Castle.

The New Castle Amalgamated strik- at midnight against the open shop. ers marched at midnight to the two tin mills to receive their fellow workers, who knocked off work at the end of the midnight turn.

In the past two weeks the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has been making efforts to resume at the non-union plants that were idle when the union mills were tied up by the Amalgamated strike on July 1 in an effort to bring its output up to the figures prior to July 1. An effort was made to ascertain how many mills' capacity had been added by the company since July 1 in the resumption of plants long idle and the partial operation of plants at which the strike is on.

President E. M. Pargny, however, declined to give the number of mills the company had added to the active list in that time. He gave the following list of plants which had resumed, "in whole or in part," since July 1:

Demmler, Monongahela (on South Side), Hyde Park, Leechburg, Shenango (at New Castle), Elwood (Ind.).

The number of mills operating at each or all of these plants, however, Mr. Pargny declined to make public. The Saltsburg and Struthers (Ohio) plants, he says, are to be started in a few days. The Vandergrift plant, he says, has been operating continuously at its full capacity of 37 mills. Mr. Pargny admits that the New Castle and Elwood plants, where the chief effort is being made to break the strike, are not running full. These are the only two points at which the strike has been broken—except at Cambridge, Ohio, where the men never went out. The Amalgamated officials claim that only four of the 50 mills at New Castle are running and seven out of 20 at Elwood.

Amalgamated officials claim that the crews at the lower New Kensington tin plant, which is non-union, had been crippled in order to fill the Monongahela plant when it started.

Employes of the sheet mill departments of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, at a meeting which lasted until early Sunday morning, formally declared a strike. All union men and all eligible to membership in the Amalgamated Association were called upon to go out.

The company refused to sign the scale of the Amalgamated Association for its sheet mills, and declares its intention to conduct an open shop. The plant is one of the largest independent steel concerns in the country, employing several thousand men. The strike in this company's mills does not affect the puddling department, as the company has signed the Sons of Vulcan scale.

Preparations are under way to start the mills here and at Struthers with strike breakers.

Employes of the binding department of the Chester plant of the American sheet and tin plate department quit work Thursday midnight. The company has not attempted to fill the places of the strikers and will do nothing before next week. The men, so the officials say, never said officially they intended to strike. People who have suggested the strikers return to work have been threatened and asked to leave town within 24 hours.

Trouble at New Castle.

Excitement prevailed Tuesday at New Castle when 94 non-union men from Cleveland marched through the streets under protection of deputies to the Greer plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. In a clash that resulted, one man was so injured he may die, another was seriously hurt and 15 arrests were made.

William Miles, a tinworker, jeered at the non-unionists and one of the deputies is alleged to have struck him. Citizens rushed to Miles' aid and a general fight began.

William Ablet of Cleveland, one of the strangers, was knocked down and trampled. He is still unconscious at St. Francis' hospital. Of the 15 non-union men arrested, some were pulled out of the line by striking tinworkers, who claimed they could feel revolvers in the new-comers' pockets.

Ten of the 30 mills at the Shenango plant were operated Tuesday afternoon. A mass meeting of the strikers was held at night.

Marriage is the business proposition in which one of the firm is always the silent partner.

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J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

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THE HEATHEN FOR AN INHERITANCE.

"Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."—Psa. 2: 8.

Oakland, Cal., July 18.—The Bible students' convention of Believers in the Atonement by the Precious Blood opened here yesterday. Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, was the principal speaker on the program today. He made two addresses. We quote one of these as follows:

Our text is from one of the Messianic Psalms. It represents our Lord as making known to his people the Heavenly Father's decree regarding him for his faithfulness as our Redeemer, assuring him of his exaltation to the Kingdom, and that with this will come the inheritance of all the earth, with power to fully subject all things to the heavenly Father's will. He was to have it for the mere request—Ask of me. As a matter of fact, this world-wide dominion has not yet come to Messiah; the heathen are not yet his inheritance; the uttermost parts of the earth are not yet his possession. Indeed, as the prophet declares, "Darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the heathen."

When we remember our Redeemer's love for the race which led him to lay down his life "to seek and to recover that which was lost," we are inclined to amazement that he has not yet asked the Father for his inheritance of the heathen—we are astonished that he has permitted "the prince of darkness" and the "reign of sin and death" for more than eighteen centuries since he suffered, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God. Our perplexity in the matter might well be answered by our Lord's words to the Saducees, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures nor the power of God." As we come to understand the Scriptures more fully, and to appreciate how the power of God will be exercised in bringing the heathen under the domination of the Redeemer, the eyes of our understanding open and we are enabled to rejoice accordingly.

Why He Did Not Ask.

Our Lord did not ask for his great power to reign at an earlier date because he knew the Father's plan, and was well contented with the divine times and seasons; he had no wish of change in this. He did not ask to receive the heathen for an inheritance at the beginning of this Gospel age, but has been content to wait and place that request in its due time in harmony with another feature of the divine program which must first be fulfilled. That other feature is the selection of the Church, the Bride of Christ, the Members of His body. It pleased the Father to make our Lord not only the world's Redeemer, and the world's King, but also to make him the High Priest of an underpriesthood, the Bridegroom of the Church, his Bride; the elder brother of these saints of glory whom the Father is pleased to have developed during this Gospel age as "New Creatures in Christ Jesus"—sharers of his sufferings, and of his glory to follow.

Meantime the heathen have been taking no damage. Born in sin, shapen in iniquity, condemned to death, they were having experiences with sin and death, and going down to the great prisonhouse for periods of unconsciousness—until the Redeemer at his second advent shall call them and all mankind from the great prison-house, the tomb. This he foretold saying "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth." This will include not only the Church, of the First Born ones, who have been approved of God, and who passing trial now will come forth unto life eternal, but it will include also all the remainder of mankind, those who have not had God's approval, all of whom, because redeemed, shall come forth unto judgment—trial. A fair trial will be theirs, to determine their **worthiness or unworthiness of life eternal** by the manner in which they will receive or reject the Christ of God when, during the Millennium, the same shall be made fully known to them.

It was a part of the divine purpose also that the whole earth should be filled with people, and hence the bringing forth of a progeny is a part of the divine will. The few short years of the present life, with experience of sin and death conditions, will in due time be supplemented by the glorious period of the Millennium, with its grand opportunities for lessons of righteousness and obedience and rewards. Its corrective "stripes," or punishments, to the careless, will be to the intent that so many as possible may ultimately be entirely recovered from death conditions and brought into full accord with God in Christ. And others, demonstrating their unwillingness to come into heart sympathy with righteousness will be utterly destroyed from amongst the people.—Acts 3: 23.

The More Excellent Way.

So, then, our Lord's reason for not asking sooner for the heathen as his inheritance, and the remotest parts of the earth for his possession, was because he knew the Father's plan to be a different plan, and that it was the more excellent way, and he delighted to do the Father's will. And so with all the followers of Christ; so soon as they ascertain the Father's glorious plan of salvation, they find it to be soul-satisfying, and greatly prefer it to any plan of their own. It is the undeveloped Christians whom the Apostle designates "babes in Christ," who are continually praying to the Heavenly Father for a change of the divine program, imagining that their wisdom and their love in respect to the heathen are superior to those of the infinite Creator. Nearly all Christian people have had their experience with such ignorance, and we are glad to suppose that the Heavenly Father laid not the sin of such presumption to our charge, but rather sympathetically appreciated our interest in the heathen, although he must have deprecated our lack of reverence, our headiness, our high-minded assumptions of more than infinite wisdom.

We are not saying a word against missions—home and foreign. Quite to the contrary, we believe that every Christian should labor with heart and hand to do all in his power to glorify the Father and the Redeemer, and to enlighten his fellowmen respecting the cross of Christ, and the blessings and privileges which it secures. But while gladly, willingly, serving the divine cause, "instant in season and out of season," we should learn to labor and to wait. We should learn that the laboring under present conditions is chiefly arranged for our benefit—for the development in the minds of the Royal Priesthood of the sacrificing qualities, and the graces of the holy Spirit,—meekness, gentleness, patience, faith, longsuffering, brotherly kindness, love.

Patience, rightly developed, will prepare us to see that God's time and method for reaching the heathen is superior to anything that we could have suggested. Exercising this patience in the study of the divine revelation, we will discern therein that our "calling" is for the very purpose of ministering, of serving, the Lord and the truth in harmony with the divine plan, (1) Now in connection with the gathering of the Church, which is the Body or Bride, of Christ, under conditions of trial, suffering and persecution, (2) By and by the service of glory, the blessing of all the families of the earth, their instruction under more favorable conditions than now prevail; their assistance on the "Highway of Holiness" which shall then be opened up for all the redeemed of mankind, as in contrast with the "Narrow Way" which is now opened up as the path of trial for the elect Church.

Co-Workers Together With God.

Let us be sure, dear friends, that any theory of ours respecting the heathen, or any other feature of the divine program, which in any degree implies superior wisdom, or superior energy, or superior love, on our part, as compared with our Heavenly Father's and our Redeemer's, must be wrong. The sooner we learn to pray from the heart, "Thy will be done," the better for us it will be, the nearer we will be able to get into harmony with our Lord, and the more will we be used as his ambassadors and representatives. The wisdom of man is foolishness with God, and the wisdom of God is foolishness with man, hence we must not take the human standpoint in investigating or reasoning upon the divine purposes and program. Rather, we must go direct to the Word of God, that we may be taught of Him, that we may discern the beauty, the harmony, of his plans.

It is written that obedience is better than sacrifice, and this being recognized, how careful it should make us to inquire what the will of the Lord is, to search the Scriptures, that we may there ascertain the divine program, and be found in harmony therewith. There we find that the Lord's present work is the completing of the Royal Priesthood, the Royal Judge, the Royal Prophet, the Royal Mediator, the Great King, for the world of mankind—for the world's deliverence from the bondage of sin and death, and their assistance back to harmony with God. Thus seeing, we will have patience in respect to the heathen, and strive now to make our own calling and election sure, and lay down our lives for the brethren in assisting to build them up in the most holy faith, "until we all come to the measure of the stature of a man in Christ"—the great Mediator of the New Covenant, of which Jesus is the head.

Converting the World.

When will the world be converted? When will Christ ask for the heathen? When will the Father give them to him? How long, O Lord? The Scriptural answer, dear friends, is, that it has pleased the Father to select the "jewel" class during this Gospel age by means which the world would think foolish—by means of the preaching of the good tidings. But His program for the future age is different. There are millions who have no ear to hear the preaching of the cross of Christ. There are millions who have no eye of faith to see the glorious things of God. In fact, according to the Scriptures, only a "little flock," comparatively, can be brought into accord with the Lord under the conditions of the present time, because sin abounds, because death reigns, because Satan, the prince of this world, now works antagonistically in the hearts of the children of disobedience.

Hence it has pleased God to have a different method of dealing with the world of mankind in general from that which he adopted for dealing with the Church in this age. In the next age **force** will be used, and not merely **moral suasion**. Force will be employed in putting down the reign of evil. Satan will not merely be requested to desist from deceiving the world, but will be **bound** for a thousand years, and be unable to deceive the nations. Likewise, mankind will no longer be **invited** to accept Christ, and to give their hearts in obedience to him, but, on the contrary, they will be **compelled to be obedient**. As it is written, "Unto Him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God." Offers of grace will no longer be held out, with reward for faith attached; instead, knowledge shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep. (Phil. 2: 10-11; Isa. 11: 9.) As a result, no one shall then say to his neighbor, or to his brother, know thou the Lord! for they all shall know him, from the least unto the greatest of them.—Jer. 31: 34.

Heathen Fall Under Him.

Another Psalm describes Messiah's triumph in the Millennial age, saying, "Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most Mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously in the cause of Truth and Meekness and Righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King's enemies; whereby the people fall under thee." (Psa. 45: 3-5.) Instead of the word "people" here, read the word "heathen" as in the original, and we have a picture of the conversion of the heathen as it will shortly be accomplished. We are not to suppose the Lord will ride upon a horse, nor that literal arrows will literally pierce the hearts of his enemies. We are to understand this picture to signify our Lord's triumphal conquering of the world, and that the arrows of truth which will go forth unto the whole world will reach the hearts of men, and smite them down. Even so we read that when St. Peter preached at Pentecost that the Jews had taken and crucified the Son of God, the hearers were **cut to the heart** with the lance of truth. Thank God for such arrows from the quiver of divine wisdom, justice, love. We rejoice that the heathen will thus be conquered for the Lord, and thus eventually every knee bow and every tongue confess.

This work of dealing with the heathen, with the world, with all except the Church, will begin with the generation living at the time of the establishment of the Lord's Kingdom. In due time it will proceed and ultimately include all that are in their graves, in the reverse order from that which they entered, and the last shall be the first to come forth—every man in his own order or class.

Note the Context.

Too frequently do Bible students neglect to see whether or not their interpretations are in harmony with the context of the passages under discussion. Let us not make this mistake. Turning to the second Psalm, we find that, following our text and a part with it, is the declaration, "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." (v. 9.) The application of this evidently is to the time for our Lord's second advent, when the selection of the Church shall be completed, and she shall have entered into His glory as the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, symbolically pictured in the New Jerusalem from God out of heaven. From that New Jerusalem we are told that the river of the water of life shall flow freely, and that whosoever will may partake of it freely,—and that are athirst. On either bank will grow the trees of life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. And the Spirit and the Bride will say come, and whosoever will may come and take of the water of life freely. But meantime, before the nations, the world, will be ready for that blessing from the New Jerusalem, they must needs pass through a period of very deep humiliation—"**a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.**"

Messiah on assuming His Kingdom authority for the blessing of the world, will use that power as a "rod of iron," before which the nations of the world will be like potter's vessels—like crockery-ware, easily destroyed. And the record is, "He shall dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." Remember, too, that our Lord quotes this very prophecy in the book of Revelation, and assures us that the faithful of his elect Church of this Gospel age shall have a participation in this glorious power which will uplift mankind, after terminating everything in the present life derogatory to or in hindrance of the Millennial reign of righteousness.

As for the nations of that time, the extent to which they will suffer destruction will depend largely on their own attitude, as is intimated by the verses following our text. Those of the nations who freely and heartily accept of Messiah's rule will be correspondingly saved from the breaking process. Hence it is urged, "Kiss the Son, O ye kings of the earth—kiss the Son lest he be angry with you and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little." But while this seems to offer leniency, mercy, these favors are conditional on the manner in which the Messianic Kingdom shall be received. Other Scriptures seem to intimate that all the nations, not only heathen but civilized, will be found in violent opposition to the heavenly Kingdom, and hence that all together they will be crushed as the vessels of a potter.

Now is the time for us, dear friends, to take our stand for truth, for righteousness—on the Lord's side. Now is the time to appreciate very lightly the things of this earth, its joys, its pleasures, to esteem these as nothing in comparison with the heavenly Kingdom privileges and blessings which God has promised to them that love him. Now is the time to lay aside every weight and every besetting sin, and to run with patience the race set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith. Now is the time to prove ourselves loyal to the Lord and to the brethren at any cost. Thus we will be proving ourselves "overcomers"—"yea, more than overcomers through Him who loved us and bought us with His precious blood."

Do With Thy Might.

So then, dear friends, let us do with our might what our hands find to do—what our Master directs us to do. If in God's providence we are in contact with the heathen, either at home or abroad, let us use that opportunity as wisely and as faithfully as possible, praying the while for God's blessing upon our ministrations of His Word; and if in God's providence we are not in contact with the heathen, or unregenerate, or any nationality, but merely in contact with the world of nominal Christendom, let us remember that many of these are as thoroughly heathen as those of foreign lands, and let us be faithful to the opportunities God gives us to let our light so shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father in heaven. He that is faithful in that which is least would be faithful also in greater things. Thus our Lord is testing our loyalty to him, our faith in his promises. "The Lord, your God, doth prove you, whether you do love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, and with all your strength, or not." The proving, or testing, of the Church is the principal thing; and to you, your own testing is of paramount importance, and to me, my testing, and so to each of us. Let us each seek to walk faithfully and humbly and zealously before the King of Glory, and in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

The Glorious Outcome.

The Lord tells us that as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are His ways higher than man's ways, and His plans higher than man's plans. And this we find true as we come to better understand the Scriptures. Who ever dreamed of such lengths and breadths and heights and depths of love divine, all love excelling, as are implied and included in God's great plan of selecting, first the Christ,—Jesus the Head and the Church, his Body, and then through these blessings all the families of the earth with a knowledge of Himself and the glorious opportunities for life eternal! We make no claims of universal salvation, because the Scriptures do not authorize this, but distinctly speak of some who will die the Second Death, proving themselves not sufficiently in harmony with righteousness to be worthy of eternal life—even after being brought to a knowledge of the truth. But the Scriptures do show us that when all the unwilling and disobedient shall have been cut off in the Second Death, then the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God, and every creature in heaven, and in earth, and under the earth, shall be heard acclaiming praise, honor, glory, dominion, and might, to him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb forever. And he upon the throne declares, Behold I make all things new. And there shall be no more sighing, and no more crying, and no more dying, for the former things shall have passed away.—Rev. 21: 1-5.

In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past. A sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

We would appreciate the prompt renewal of all subscriptions that have expired. The new postal laws compels us to request this favor. Business conditions are getting better and we all want to help in the uplift.

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Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on pages six and seven.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Beverly, Mass., July 15.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money for renewal of paper, as I don't want to miss any of Pastor Russell's sermons, which are so refreshing to the head and heart.

J. WILLIAM GRANT.

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The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

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Labor Tribune

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

LATEST SUMMARY OF THE STRIKES.

A number of more or less extensive strikes continue to be waged in various parts of the country, with the storm center, as our readers are aware, in what is known as the Pittsburg district. We are glad to be able to report that there has been little lawlessness of any consequence during the past week in connection with any of these troubles, but on the other hand we regret not to be able to report more settlements.

The Sons of Vulcan, the organization of puddlers, has secured a number of important signatures to its scale, and, as Secretary McCune says, has won its fight. This is a noteworthy victory, especially as the Sons of Vulcan is comparatively a young organization. The success of the strike was due not only to the fact that there is a shorter supply of labor in the puddling trade than in any other department of iron and steel manufacture, but also to the fact that the men were compactly organized and thoroughly determined. For further details of this particular matter the reader is referred to the official report in the Sons of Vulcan column on another page.

The threatened strike of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district has not yet been completely averted, but the general opinion is that it will be. There has not yet been an agreement between the district organization officials and National President T. L. Lewis, who ordered the miners not to obey the district officials' strike order. But it is hoped that within forty-eight hours an understanding will be reached between the national president and the district officers. Mr. Lewis is in the city, and they are in conference as this article is being written.

The situation at the Pressed Steel Car Works, McKees Rocks, where 6,000 men are still out, has been unexpectedly quiet during the week. But it is only too evident that the quietness is due to the absence of any attempt on the part of the company to operate its works. If it were to import several thousand strike breakers and endeavor to deprive the strikers of their employment, it would be almost impossible to prevent rioting, and we are bound to say that in spite of the necessity of enforcing law and order at all times and under any circumstances the public sympathy would be with the strikers even though their more hot-headed adherents were led into extremities.

It is generally believed that the men at this plant have been abused and robbed in a manner which probably cannot be duplicated in any other industrial establishment under the sun. Their grievances are not imaginary. If there ever was a case in which the distrust and repugnance which both employers and labor organizations feel toward compulsory arbitration tends to be overcome by the unjust and reckless attitude of the employing concern, it is this one.

There is cause for thanksgiving in the fact that employers so careless of the public interest as well as of their own as Frank N. Hoffstot of the Pressed Steel Car Company has proved himself to be are not numerous. The outcome of the strike cannot at the moment be foretold, although it begins to look as if the reputation of the concern for unfair treatment of its men was making it difficult to secure strike breakers.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association in the tin plate mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is of course exceptionally interesting to a large class of Tribune readers. We print a full report of the progress of the strike at all points, giving the latest situation without any attempt at misrepresentation one way or the other. At several of the plants the company is believed to have a fairly large number of men at work. Whether they are skilled men or not, and wether the work they are turning out is up to the company's high standard is something which we are not in a position to say. But the strike has not yet lasted long enough to warrant a prediction as to the final result. Another week will possibly define the probabilities much more clearly.

THE NATIONALITY LABOR ISSUE.

The race question in labor matters is not likely for a long time to come to as much discussion as the question of nationalities. There are signs of a powerful feeling in various parts of the country against foreign workmen, and it is well to explain that by this term is generally meant not English-speaking foreigners, such as the English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, but rather the foreigners from a particular region, especially the southern part of Europe.

Among the best Americans we have in the country today are the splendid English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh workmen who have helped us build up a score of industries and who are bone of our bone and blood of our blood. Nor can we get too many of the thrifty Germans who bring to the United States the very qualities that it needs of its proper further development. The resentment of the workmen who have become naturalized American citizens, and the resentment of those who are native born, is against only the Poles, Slavs, Huns and Italians who come over without any ambition to live as Americans live and who accept work at any wages at all and under the most intolerable conditions, thereby lowering the tone of American labor as a whole. And we ask employers to notice that while aliens of this class can be hired at low wages they are the most violent in a controversy and are responsible for nearly all the rioting that occurs in connection with strikes.

The question of nationality has cropped out several times and in several different ways during recent strikes and companies which prefer non-English speaking labor have been subjected to severe criticism in papers other than labor papers. There are unmistakable indications that congress will be asked in no uncertain way before long to pass a bill that will really restrict immigration, and if it continues to decline to pass it we shall be much surprised if the issue does not defeat scores of Republican congressmen and result in giving the Democratic party a new lease on power.

If our friends in the Republican ranks whom the National Labor Tribune has so willingly supported for terms in congress in the past wish to save their party from serious losses they will insist that the petitions of the labor organizations for greater restrictions on immigration shall be heeded. It is significant in this connection that the Standard Steel Car Company, in settling the strike of its employers at Butler, is understood to be agreeing that henceforth American-born, or at least English-speaking, workmen shall be given a preference.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

In last week's issue of this paper we called attention to the continued rise in the prices of practically all commodities, and to the need it imposed on labor of securing a high wage in order to enable it to adjust itself to the increased cost of living. As the New York World remarks, "to the families of men of small means, day laborers, mechanics, clerks and employes on limited salaries, high prices have made the daily problems of existence more and more difficult."

It is a matter of observation that few women, however, even the most careful housekeepers, have kept account of the rate of increase in prices beyond noting a steady advance in domestic expenses. They have kept no figures for proofs. But Bradstreet's figures, which no sensible person will deny, furnish the proofs. What they show affords abundant explanation of the strikes over wage scales which already mark the revival of prosperity.

According to Bradstreet's, between July 1, 1896, and July 1, 1909, breadstuffs and live stock have more than doubled in price, provisions, fruits, hides, and leather have increased over 50 per cent, and textiles 60 per cent. Taking separate items that figure in the cost of the average poor man's table, on July 1, 1909, flour cost 100 per cent more than on July 1, 1896; beef over 80 per cent, pork about 150 per cent, mutton 125 per cent, hams 32 1-2 per cent, bacon over 170 per cent, lard over 180 per cent, butter 78 per cent, and potatoes over 130 per cent.

Even within the last year the increase in prices has gone on almost without interruption. Flour has risen nearly 60 per cent, pork over 20 per cent, mutton nearly the same, hams almost 10 per cent, butter 18 per cent, and coffee over 25 per cent. Beef is one of the few articles which did not materially increase in price. Why not? Well, we should guess because the trust had already put the price up as far as it could get it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Sick people will do well to lie low until the army of young doctors just licensed gets over its first enthusiasm.

Brother Fred Gebhard, McKees Rocks, was a Tribune visitor on Tuesday.

Under New York's new building code, the understanding is of course that the rake-off goes to a different party.

Congressman Randall charges that some of his colleagues have been getting "emoluments" from interests with axes to grind.

The printers and linotype operators of New York and vicinity are going to apply for a charter from the International Typographical union.

In the last 50 years, while the population of Scotland has increased by 2,000,000, that of Ireland has diminished by the same number.

Knoxville, Tenn., has had a cloudburst followed by a heavy rain of fish. Odd experiences some of those prohibition districts are having.

The Western Federation of Miners is moving to prevent reference to foreigners as "dagoes," "round heads," "butternuts" and "red necks."

It would save time if the courts had an opportunity to declare legislative bills unconstitutional before the legislature passes them.

The young men who compose the state constabulary are at present discussing a plan for an old age pension, and it will probably be brought to the attention of the state legislature at the next session of that body.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has arranged to open an employment bureau and labor headquarters in the "Flatiron" building, at Sixth avenue and Grant street, this city.

Samuel Edwards was a Tribune visitor Tuesday. Sam had just returned from Atlanta, Ind., where he has been for the past seven months, managing the sheet plant. He reports the mill on in full, with good prospects.

The fight of the Boot and Shoe Workers against the Douglas Shoe Company is still on, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the citizens of Brockton, Mass., to have the labor press believe to the contrary.

Secretary Nagel, of the department of commerce and labor, has upheld the ruling of Commissioner of Immigration Williams that an alien must have $25 in his possession or be refused admission to the country.

In order to allow the employer of a mine operated at Matewan, W. Va., to attend a trial last Wednesday resulting from the controversy between two employes over a cow, a holiday was declared by the mine management.

A club composed of disheartened factory employes of Cleveland, advocating suicide as the only means within their reach of attaining peace of mind they crave, and to escape the torments of their daily grind, is believed to exist.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, the union-hater, in an address before the Harvard summer school of theology at Cambridge, Mass., prophesied the advent of a new religion. The trouble now is that we have too much religion.

The yellow peril took on a new aspect of menace when the officers of a Greensburg, Pa., Sunday school yielded to a threat of Chinamen that they would quit unless each was provided with a "Mellican" lady as teacher.

We are informed that the Amalgamated Association has levied the following assessments on members of their organization working in plants that have signed the scale: Rollers, $20 per pay; heaters, $15; doublers, $15, and the other members of crews in proportion.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the former American ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has established a new society, the aim of which is to obtain from steamship and railroad officials permission to allow pet dogs to travel first class with their wealthy mistresses. What next?

An emphatic denial has been made by C. B. Connelly of the manual training department of the Carnegie Technical schools, that students from the schools were being used as strike breakers by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at the New Castle mills.

According to officials of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company wire products will be manufactured at the big new Aliquippa works. The contract for the equipment of the new wire rod mill has been let to the Morgan Construction Company of Worcester, Mass., and contracts for the wire drawing and other machinery will be placed soon.

On Saturday last the Western Federation of Miners unveiled a monument in Fairmont cemetery, Denver, Col., in memory of John Murphy, late attorney, and George Pettibone, late a member. The monument was erected in acknowledgement of their faithful services and cost $4,000. The money was donated by the rank and file of the organization.

The fifteenth general convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance will be held at Denver, Col., beginning Monday, August 2. The delegates from local union No. 12 of Pittsburg will be J. O'Sullivan and N. S. Glass. Mr. O'Sullivan is general president of the alliance, while Mr. Glass is the business agent of No. 12.

Stephen Madden of 5 Painters row, West Carson street, this city, Monday night fell on the pavement near the Mt. Washington incline. He was taken to the South Side hospital, where it was found that he was badly bruised about the legs. Brother Madden was secretary of the A. A. for a number of years and is known by all iron workers throughout the country. We hope for his speedy recovery.

The tide of immigration into the United States is on the wane. A falling off of 22,369, or approximately 20 per cent, in the number of immigrant aliens admitted into all ports for the month of June, as compared with May last, is shown by statistics made public by the bureau of immigration. The total number of immigrant aliens admitted for June was 85,470, as against 107,839 during May last.

Herbert Hauser, a steamfitter, aged 25, of 213 Acorn street, North Side, while working on the new Oliver building, this city, on Thursday last, fell from the thirteenth to the eleventh floor. He had been standing on a beam fitting a pipe when he lost his balance. His collarbone was fractured. He was taken to the Homeopathic hospital. He was a member of Steamfitters local No. 213.

"The best investment any of us can make in this world is to set about each day doing something, however small or large, that will cheer the pathway of some one else. This was the life and is today the gospel of Jesus Christ." This is what John D. Rockefeller told Sunday school classes at the Euclid Avenue Baptist church when he was called upon to talk to them Sunday.

Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburg district, United Mine Workers of America, may be the opponent of James L. Adams, Republican nominee for state senator from the Forty-fifth district. Leaders of the Democratic organization would like to have Mr. Feehan become the candidate of their party, and will tender him the nomination. The nomination will be made by the executive committee of the county committee.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Plenty of Work for Able-Bodied Men in the West—Farmers Appealing to Department of Commerce and Labor—Bad Mix-Up on Tariff.

Washington, July 27.—(Special.)—A cry for help to harvest the season's bounteous crops comes from the West to officers of the Department of Commerce and Labor, whose functions, in part, are to find employment wherever possible for the throngs of aliens who come into this country. Fifty thousand able-bodied men are badly wanted by the farmers of the West, according to Representative Stevens of Minnesota, who has been in conference with Assistant Secretary McHarg and other officers of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Stevens says the West is literally begging for help to gather the big wheat and other crops. He says that the crop situation all through the West is splendid.

While officers here are more than willing to assist, they are powerless to do much, because of the almost penniless condition of the thousands of aliens who annually reach American shores. Mr. McHarg is heartily in favor of the "timely suggestion" of Commissioner Williams at the Ellis Island immigration station, that aliens should at least possess $25 upon landing to prevent their becoming public charges. He believes that the problem of relieving the congested centers of their alien population could be solved by the railroads of the country offering to transport them at actual cost to those sections where profitable employment could be had. The railroads, in the end, he says, would profit by so doing, because they would carry back the product of the aliens' labor.

With the tariff conferences at loggerheads over the hides and leather, the White House this morning again became for the time being the center of interest in the tariff fight. At the beginning of the day it was expected that advocates of protected hides would devote a large part of the forenoon to beseeching the President to stand firmly for material reductions on boots and shoes and other leather goods, if hides are to be duty free.

The conference committee will reassemble at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to make a further effort to reach an agreement. The two sessions held yesterday were barren of results, save the clash which is reported to have occurred between Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, following the night session.

Greatly concerned by reports of friction between Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne in the Sunday night session of the tariff conference committee, many members of the Senate and House today besieged the offices of the two leaders in efforts to learn if possible what the outcome is to be. At both it was stated that the ill-feeling engendered by the attempt last night to compel a vote on making hides dutiable at 7½ per cent had not widened the breach between the Senate and House so much as had been indicated by published stories of the controversy. The situation is, however, serious enough. The Senate will not agree readily to placing either iron ore, coal, lumber or hides on the free list, and Mr. Aldrich says if the House conferees insist on free lumber particularly, the bill will never get through the Senate. The indications are that the wrangle may last through the entire month of August. President Taft seems to be in a frightful stew without the power of extricating himself. The Taft "smile" is no longer breaking union rules by working overtime.

"Women workers in Milwaukee Tanneries" is the title of an interesting pamphlet written by Miss Irene Osgood and published this month by the Wisconsin state bureau of labor. This report which has apparently been prepared with the most painstaking care and with a strict regard for saneness of conclusion, will be read with peculiar interest, coming as it does a few months earlier than the United States investigation of the whole problem of women in industry. The pamphlet may be had by addressing the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor at Madison.

Cornelius P. Shea, ex-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and long a prominent labor leader, has been convicted in New York of an attempt to murder Alice Walch, a former Chicago waitress, with whom Shea is alleged to have lived. In passing a sentence of not less than five years or more than twenty-five years, Judge Foster declared: "Such brutes as you are a menace to organized labor, not an aid. It is men just like you who have brought some disrepute upon the honest workingmen who make up the unions. You are not only a menace to the unions, but to the community as well."

DISTRICT MINING SITUATION.

National President Lewis Returns to Make Settlement.

President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America arrived in Pittsburg Tuesday afternoon to attempt to settle the dispute between the Pittsburg Coal Company and its employes.

Both the coal company officers and the miners hailed President Lewis' arrival with delight and it is thought that the trouble, which was aggravated by the executive's absence, will be settled speedily. Mr. Lewis expects to remain in Pittsburg for several days.

On Monday Mr. Lewis evidently became alarmed at the state of unrest among the local miners and, fearing that the men might go out on a strike again, he detailed Michael Barry of Michigan, one of the international board members, to come in person to reassure both sides that he certainly would be here. Monday evening Mr. Barry authorized the following statement:

"International President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, authorizes me to say that he expects to be back in Pittsburg tomorrow morning to adjust the differences in the Pittsburg district. His purpose to return here at this time is to take up the allegations of District President Feehan that the Pittsburg Coal Company has been violating its wage agreement and to justify his advice to the miners that they return to work after Feehan and the Pittsburg district board had ordered them to strike while negotiations were still pending."

The miners assert that the company has violated the agreement pertaining to the tonnage price of mining, the day scale wage, the eight-hour work day clause, and that miners have repeatedly been discharged without just cause. Fourteen grievances will be brought up by the men before President Lewis and the officials of the company. The officials of the district organization are indignant over the alleged treatment they have received at the hands of their national executive in contermanding their local president's order to strike.

Strike Riots in Wisconsin.

As a result of violence incidental to a strike at the plant of N. R. Allen's Sons' Company at Kenosha, Wis., the injury of four men by shooting and the injury of a score of others, Sheriff Gunter appealed to Governor Davidson for troops. Fifteen hundred joined the ranks of the strikers, though not all of them are making demands upon the company for an increase in wages. Socialistic orators poured oil on the flames.

The company has declared that it will hold no further parleys and every department of the plant has been closed.

Canadian Iron and Steel Bounties.

The Canadian Department of Trade and commerce has issued a return showing the amount paid by the government in bounties to the iron and steel industries during the fiscal year ending March 31 last. The total was $2,467,306, a decrease of $330,555, as compared with the previous year. On pig iron the bounty paid in 1908-9 was $593,423, as compared with $862,816; on steel $838,100, as against $1,092,200; and on wire rods $333,090, as against $347,134. The production of pig iron last fiscal year was 609,431 tons, a decrease of 74,348 tons, and the production of steel was 570,588 tons—a decrease of 91,251 tons.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DECISION.

Connecticut Supreme Court Says Federal Statute Constitutional.

The Connecticut supreme court of errors has handed down a decision in favor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in the cases of William H. Hoxie and Edgar G. Mondou, actions for damages, finding no error. In effect this means that the court by unanimous opinion declares that the employers' liability act passed by congress on April 22, 1908, is unconstitutional.

Both Hoxie and Mondou were brakemen and were injured coupling cars. They complained that their injuries were the result of carelessness of fellow servants of the company. The decision upholds one of Judge Wheeler of the superior court, who declared the act unconstitutional.

The railroad set up the plea that the employers' liability act was unconstitutional and the federal government intervened with a plea to uphold the constitutionality of the act, the department of justice being represented by a special attorney. The arguments were made at Hartford last month.

BUTLER STRIKE ENDS.

Men at Standard Car Works Return to Work.

The strike at the Standard Steel Car Company plant at Butler was ended Monday morning. When the whistle blew at 7 o'clock more than 2,000 men were inside the plant ready to begin work.

The men returned without any agreement for the adjusting of differences. Seven of the strike leaders were discharged. When the men drew their money on Saturday the brass checks of seven leaders were lifted and this was equal to a notice of dismissal.

A good many riveters failed to return to work, but it is claimed by the company that they will be ready for work in a day or two.

Officials of the company state that in the future the preference will be given to American workmen. It is the intention of the company to install American workmen in the construction shops.

It is said a petition will be sent to Harrisburg, through the district attorney's office, asking that Butler be made a sub-station for the state constabulary. New sub-stations are to be opened in Western Pennsylvania this week and it is claimed that the constables in and near Butler, on account of the large foreign population, are unable to cope with the situation.

FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Business Men Do Not Like the Hoffstot Attitude.

Labor troubles were discussed and the following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Pittsburg Association of Credit Men (composed of representatives of scores of large business establishments) last Saturday:

"Whereas, The general business interests of Pittsburg may be handicapped at any time by strikes, and labor troubles, and whereas, labor troubles can and should be avoided, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Pittsburg Association of Credit Men voice the prevailing sentiment of the public, and business interests, in recommending and demanding that all cases of this kind shall be arbitrated, and be it further

"Resolved, That this association stands ready and willing at any time to lend such assistance as is within its power toward this end, and be it further

"Resolved, That the legislative committee of our association be authorized to see that the legislature at its next session be requested to enact laws making it compulsory upon employers and employes to arbitrate."

Anti-Loan Law Invalid.

Holding that it is class legislation and that its scope is not clearly indicated in its title, Judge Sulzberger of common pleas court at Philadelphia, in an opinion handed down last week, decides that the Fox anti-loan bill passed at the last session of the legislature is unconstitutional. The act provided for the licensing of loan companies loaning sums of less than $200 on furniture and salaries.

Salary loans were to be valid only when formal acceptance was made in writing by the employer. Married men are also obliged to secure the signature of the wives.

The opinion also holds that the act would enable the exemption law of the state to be evaded.

The Southern Iron & Steel Company has decided to remove its steel rod, wire and nail mills from Ensley to Gadsden, Ala. A new plant is to be erected at once.

Labor Tribune

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THIEVES IN PARADISE.

Seattle, Wash., July 25.—Pastor Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, addressed the Bible Students' Convention twice today. We publish one of his addresses taken from the text **"Verily I say unto thee today, thou shalt be with me in paradise"** (Luke xxiii, 43)

The theology which came down to us from the dark ages was wonderful in its extremes. It pictured Divine **wrath** as unsatisfied with anything short of an eternity of torture for the sinner, and in the next breath assured us of a Divine **mercy** which would take the vilest sinners to an eternity of glory without character development, merely at their request. One would suppose that neither of these doctrines could command support amongst reasoning, intelligent people, but they do; and the only explanation of the matter is that by reason of the fall the balance of human judgment, on moral questions particularly, is sadly undone. It is fair, however, to suppose that the majority of intelligent people have never so much as given these subjects consideration. Receiving them through the various creeds from childhood's hour, they have swallowed them without reflection, taught that to doubt them would bring the doubters under the ban of Divine displeasure, and make sure that Divine mercy should never reach them.

Bad Effects of Error.

It is difficult to measure the bad results which have flown from the misinterpretation of our text. (1) The Divine character and government have thereby been traduced and measurably brought into contempt as unphilosophical, unreasonable, arbitrary, instead of wise and just. Two vagabonds gambled and quarreled, drew their revolvers and shot each other. The more contemptible of the two killed his antagonist instantly, while he himself lingered in consciousness for a few minutes, during which he had opportunity to say, "God be merciful to me a sinner." The creeds of Protestantism tell us that the one who used the magical words was instantly ushered to heavenly glory and companionship with the pure and holy throughout eternity. The other, we are told, though less vile, went instantly to eternal torture and despair, without a single ray of hope.

Is it any wonder that such unreasonable conclusions have driven many of the brighter minds of Protestantism unto infidelity, and led others back to the teachings of the Church of Rome, which, to say the least, is more consistent, in that it would put both of the culprits into "Purgatory," where after centuries of torture and instruction in righteousness they might be prepared, either or both of them, for heavenly glory. We are not advocating either infidelity or Romanism; we are defending the Bible, but incidentally must admit that our Protestant views of some portions of Holy Writ have been very unsatisfactory and very baneful.

(2) Who can measure the evil effects of this doctrine upon thousands, leading them to believe that whatever their crime, a few magical words of repentance will straighten it all out? Can it be doubted that this wrong theory is accountable for much of the wickedness committed by those who know better, who reside in civilized lands? First of all they doubt the doctrine of eternal torment, being unable to imagine how any one could burn forever and yet not be destroyed. Secondly, if there be such a place of eternal torment, they reason, it is quite improbable that they will die so suddenly as not to have time to offer a petition for mercy—a petition which, if offered, will surely be heard and answered, and bring them to the regions of the blest.

The further reasoning is, that while heaven is certainly desirable, it is useless to seek it via the strait gate and narrow way and self sacrificing experiences of Jesus and the Apostles and all the saints. The reasoning is, that these saintly ones may indeed occupy a higher position in heaven than those who are saved after a life of sin and carelessness by a momentary prayer in the dying hour; but the philosophizing is, that the pleasures of sin for a season more than compensate for the higher glory of the saints, since even the sinners are to get to paradise **at the small cost of nine words**—the supposed teaching of our text.

The True Interpretation.

Before proceeding to discuss the principles involved as between the right and the wrong interpretation of our Lord's words, let us notice what he really did say and really did mean, and how it happened the true meaning was lost sight of and the erroneous one adopted generally. The Bible teaching that "the dead know not anything," together with the doctrine that the resurrection of the dead is the Divine provision, has long been lost sight of. Our Lord's own words that "No man hath ascended up to heaven" have been overlooked, and so has **his** teaching respecting his Kingdom—that the blessing of the Church and of the world awaits **his** second coming, when **he** will establish **his** Kingdom under the whole heavens in power and great glory. Losing sight of these truths has led directly to the acceptance of the general error respecting our text.

Let us begin the investigation by noting **what** the dying thief requested. He had heard his companion berating our Lord, saying, If thou be Messiah, save thyself and us. He had sufficient character to realize the dishonesty of classifying our Lord with evil doers. He spoke up, reproving his companion; and then turned to Jesus, and, as a reward, asked, "Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy Kingdom." He did not ask to be remembered in heaven, nor that day, but when our Lord, who was then being crucified, should attain to his Kingdom.

As the thief's request was a reasonable one, our Lord's answer was no less reasonable. He said, in the words of our text, Verily (truly) I say unto thee today (this day of my agony and rejection by Israel and crucifixion by the Roman soldiers; this day, when I seem to be an impostor and not at all the Messiah; nevertheless, truly I tell you today) thou shalt be with me in Paradise. I do not tell you when you shall be with me, nor have you even asked me to tell you. You have asked to be remembered when I come into my Kingdom, when I shall have fully taken control of the Kingdom under the whole heavens, when the speedy result will be that the entire world will become a Paradise, and you have asked my assurance that you will be there, and I will remember you as requested.

Punctuation Not Inspired.

It will be noticed that this different interpretation makes necessary the changing of the **comma** from before "today" to after it. We remark that the punctuation of our text was surely not inspired, for punctuation was not invented until centuries after our Bible was written. Our interpretation, with the comma after "today," makes this entire passage reasonable and harmonious—consistent with all the remainder of the Bible, and logical.

Further, be it remembered, that Jesus was not in Paradise on the day he died; nor has Paradise lost, yet been restored. Jesus was dead, and St. Peter declares he "arose from the dead on the third day." He then declared to Mary, "I have not yet ascended to my Father and to your Father, to my God and to your God" (John xx, 17.)

As a matter of fact, the other thief also will be in Paradise. All mankind, redeemed by our Lord's sacrifice, will have the privilege of the Millennial blessings. As we read, "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth." The Church will come forth to the heavenly glory and condition, for which they have been prepared by the trials, the disciplines, the lessons, the chiseling, the polishings, of this present life. Theirs will be the instantaneous change, or resurrection, from earthly to heavenly conditions. Those of the spirit-begotten ones, all who wilfully walk after the flesh and not after the Spirit, having had their trial in the present life, will be accounted worthy of the Second Death. All the remainder of mankind, not having come to a knowledge of the Truth, not having incurred, therefore, the responsibility of this age, will come forth during the Millennium when Messiah's Kingdom shall be established and his rule of righteousness shall have brought the earth to the condition of Paradise. Both of these thieves, and all other thieves and all other evil doers, all of the heathen, all who have not in the present life come to a clear knowledge of the truth, and sinned against light, against the holy Spirit, will be there—there to be blessed, to be enlightened, to be brought to a knowledge of the Truth, and if they will, to be helped out of ignorance, superstition, sin, weakness—mental, moral and physical.

Not Luck, but Character.

The attaining of eternal life will not be a matter of luck, but a matter of character. It is true at the present time that chance, or luck, would seem to be associated with many of our affairs, except as we are able to view them in the light of Divine revelation. Some of us were fortunate to be better born than others—born of religious parents. Some are fortunate in being born in religious communities, and in a land of liberty and enlightenment. Some are unfortunate in being born in heathen lands, of heathen parentage, etc. But the Scripture shows that during this present time God is exercising his sovereign power in electing a special class of special characters, and assures us that a majority of these are being called from amongst the mixed peoples of Europe and America, and that proportionately few are being gathered from other nationalities.

If all of the non-elect were consigned to eternal torment, or even to Purgatory, a grave injustice would be chargeable against the Almighty Elector. But this is not the **case**. The Lord is no respecter of persons, but is taking out from the world of mankind, from every nation, those with suitable characters, those upon whom his Truth and Grace exercise a transforming influence. The non-elect, not worthy of a blessing amongst the faithful of the first class now being selected, pass at death to the tomb, to the prison-house of **sheol, hades**, where there is no wisdom, knowledge nor device, as the Scriptures declare (Ecclesiastes ix, 10). Although unworthy of a share in the blessings now being dispensed, God's love and mercy pursue after these through Christ, and in their interest the Millennial Kingdom will be established. Under its domination Satan will be bound, every influence of evil will be restrained, and every good influence will be brought into captivity, to the intent that all those at present non-elect, and unworthy of the present salvation, may be brought to a savable condition through the rewards and punishments (judgments) of the Millennial Age. The result of the purifying influences of that time upon the willing and obedient will be **full human perfection** and the reward of everlasting life in Paradise restored—world-wide, under the whole heaven. The result to the unwilling who will resist God's grace and merciful provisions will be eternal death—extinction—the Second Death—Gehenna (Revelation xx, 14, 15.)

Character a Prerequisite.

The Bible, in harmony with sanctified common sense, teaches that character is a prerequisite of Divine favor and eternal life. Whoever is called during this Gospel Age and fails to develop **character**, will fail to attain the reward of life eternal. Similarly, in the world's trial time, or Day of Judgment, the Millennial Age, **character** will be the test. All the influences of the great Kingdom of Messiah will be exercised with a view to the development of **character**, and only those properly exercised thereby will get the reward of **earthly life eternal**.

The question properly arises here, What kind of character will meet with the Divine approval and be granted the reward of life everlasting? We answer that God has but one standard, which is fully set forth in the Scriptures. The Law of God is the standard. That law standard is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy being, with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself." As our Redeemer testified, on these two commandments hang all the Law and the prophets; all the divine blessings and promises and covenants are to those who develop the **character** here described.

World Actually Attains.

The Scriptures show a difference as between God's dealings with the Church in this age and the world in the next age, even though there be but the one Law or standard of character for both. During the Millennium, when everything will be favorable to human uplift, during the "times of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began," actual obedience to the Divine Law, and actual attainment of this standard of character, will be required. Not all at once, however. The poor world, "born in sin and shapen in iniquity"—in sin did their mothers conceive them—are "prone to sin as the sparks to fly upward." Steeped in degradation they will require years, if not centuries, of determined resistance of sin and cultivation of the principles of righteousness to develop in them absolutely the **character** required by the Divine Law—Love supreme for God and Love for the neighbor as for one-self.

During the Millennium the weaknesses and imperfections of the race will be conceded by the great Teacher, Christ and the Church—Jesus the Head and the Church his members. The more degraded the will, the more undermined the character, the more perverted the conscience and judgment, the more difficult will be the ascent of humanity from the horrible pit of sin and death, even with the assistance of the Redeemer. The less degraded the mind, the less perverted the conscience, the stronger the will for righteousness, the easier will be the ascent along the Highway of Holiness, of which it is written, 'The redeemed shall walk thereon'" (Isaiah xxxv, 8). The laggards will receive the "stripes" of correction for their assistance; the zealous will receive the smiles and blessings of the great High Priest, the great Teacher and Mediator like unto Moses, of whom it is written, "And it shall come to pass, that every soul which will not hear (obey) that Prophet shall be destroyed from among the people" (Acts iii, 23). All the reformation must be made during the allotted time—the thousand years of Christ's reign. Sin must be put down—not only outward sin, but inward sin, even in the very thoughts and intents of the heart. Sin must be eradicated, even to the extent of the **destruction of the wilful sinner** in the Second Death.

If the thieves and liars and evil doers in general would realize that they are either making character or undermining character every day, what a helpful influence it would have upon the social and political and financial life of the world! The effect would be the very reverse of that which is now made by the false interpretation of our Lord's words to the thief, which we are seeking to correct.

If every pernicious word uttered were realized to be so much of an undermining influence, if every pernicious thought were similarly recognized, with what carefulness would mankind come to guard their thoughts and their words, as well as their deeds. They would attentively learn the great general lesson set forth in the Scriptures, and also in the book of nature, namely, **Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.** Who shall say that there would not be less "sowing of wild oats" if all were assured that a proportionate crop would be **unavoidably reaped**, and that no mere prayer of repentance would constitute an **"open sesame"** to heavenly glory to the one who had lived a life deserving reprobation and punishment.

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Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., July 22.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Having a Godly jealousy of God's light of truth as set forth by Pastor Russell through your excellent paper and the painstaking labor you take in setting it up in grand print and style, it grieves my heart and no doubt that of others to see how often it becomes necessary for you to call attention of some to their time of expiration. If such are so careless in this point how much more so are they along others lines God alone knows and will regard them accordingly, you may be sure, their carelessness is an ill reflection. Yet we must remember Matt. 13 chapter, and learn to classify. Then, too, there may or may not have turned "turtle" and let their silence do the reflecting. None are too poor to not be able to get one penny to give the editor of this paper personal satisfaction in the form of a postal card at least. God knows in such a work it would be as little as they could do as to avoid casting such a shadow over such a work of so serious a nature as eternal purposes.

Hoping you can find space for this by the grace of God I do not believe you will come amiss by it and also have the approval of all conscientious readers of the same, be they spiritual minded or not.

Yours in friendship,
R. J. CRAIG.

P. S. Have gotten some subscribers for your paper. I do not believe you will find them so careless.

Houston, Tex., July 22.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed post office order for renewal of subscription to July, 1910.

Your paper is almost a household necessity. We do so appreciate your printing Brother Russell's sermons in such nice, clear type. May you receive a blessing for thus helping to spread the truth.

Respectfully,

In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past. A sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

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Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on pages six and seven.

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AUG 7 1909

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THE TAXPAYERS IN STRIKES.

Not only workingmen but all fair employers ought to feel the friendliest sort of interest in the efforts that the Public Defense Association of Pittsburg is making to settle the strike at the Pressed Steel Car Works by appeal to the courts. As noted in our news columns at the time, the Association asked the courts of Allegheny county a couple of weeks ago to issue an injunction which would apply to company and men alike. On one hand, it would have restrained the men from violence and destruction of property. On the other hand, it would have compelled the company to listen to its employes' grievances by restraining it from importing strike-breakers to take their places. The injunction was petitioned for by a taxpayer belonging to the association, and the ground of the action was the taxpayer's interest in preventing property destruction the cost of which would be saddled upon the county.

The refusal of the courts to assume equitable jurisdictin over the dispute and grant such a decree as would virtually amount to compulsion upon the company to arbitrate or at least grant redress of grievances, has not in the least discouraged the associations resourceful attorney, Mr. A. E. Anderson, fully realized when he filed the prayer for an injunction that he was asking the courts to do something that they had never done before. But every advance in the law must have a beginning somewhere, and every thing that the courts of equity, in particular, now do as a matter of course was at one time revolutionary and startling.

That the taxpayer burdened with the cost of maintaining deputy sheriffs to guard the Pressed Steel Car plant has an actual property right to reasonable conduct on the part of the company may be too radical a proposition for the average common pleas judge of our day, but at the present rate of progress in social ideals it seems certain the day is not far away when some judge will be found with sufficient genius and force to assert the authority of equity to do what the Public Defense Association desired done. And when such a judge appears, he will find as great a fame awaiting him as that which was won by the great chief justice, John Marshall.

In the meantime, the Public Defense Association will not trust altogether to Providence to raise up the great jurist who apparently is so much needed. Mr. Anderson has drafted a bill for presentation in the next legislature which we print a summary of in our news columns. It aims to compel settlements of such industrial lockouts as the one at McKees Rocks, where the matter is not one merely of wages but where men have undoubtedly been treated in such a shameful manner that there is probably not one employer out of ten who endorses Mr. Hoffstot's attitude or feels the slightest sympathy for him. The reader's attention is invited to the report of Mr. Anderson's bill on another page.

LABOR EFFECT OF NEW TARIFF BILL.

At first glance the tariff bill agreed to by the conference committee at Washington last Friday and passed finally by the house on Saturday looks like a bill in the interest of importers and against manufacturers and home producers. And we are afraid that this is the way the bill will look in the last analysis, too.

The schedules summarized in our Washington letter will impress every man who works in a mill, a mine, a pottery or a glass factory as being very radical cuts indeed. The person who, after this, talks of the bill as not being enough of a downward revision and as a "violation of Republican pledges" must be an essay writer. Nobody who is engaged in the work of actual production, trying to adjust cost at home so as to meet the competition from abroad without forcing a reduction in the wages of labor, will be heard insisting that the reductions in duties should have been greater.

As a matter of fact, the reductions in the coal, metals, pottery, glass, lumber and other duties are so great as to make it a serious question whether at the very first approach of depression in the industries mentioned there will not have to be a reduction of wages to keep out extensive importations. The larger manufacturers are making the best of the revision and talking in a commendably cheerful strain, but in spite of this the question we have just stated remains.

The absolute recklessness of most of the denunciations of the senate bill by the radical-revision newspapers is a sad commentary on American political partisanship. The bill as adopted in conference incorporates many of the radical cuts contained in the house bill framed by Mr. Payne. Yet there are newspapers ignorant or dishonest enough to say that the bill "affords no relief to the consumer." Mr Payne himself makes the best answer by showing that the output value of the commodities on which duties are increased is only $852,512,000, while the output value of the commodities on which duties are decreased is nearly $5,000,000,000. The consumer has been treated with unusual consideration by congress in framing the bill. The producer has not fared nearly as well, and it is wise to remember that the average man—very especially the workingman—must be producer before he can be a consumer.

MR. GOMPERS IN ENGLAND.

Samuel Gompers is unquestionably one of the ablest men in the labor movement, either in this country or elsewhere. It has not always been possible to agree with him, but there has never been a time when he has not succeeded in presenting his views with a force and plausibility which make him a man to be reckoned with. He is now in Great Britain, where he has met all the prominent labor leaders, dozens of members of parliament, and other public men of prominence and influence. In addition to that, he has been making observations and taking a few notes. He went abroad with the determination to keep eyes as well as ears open, and the result is being set down in a series of articles from the first of which we print extracts in another column of this issue.

The poverty and unemployment in Great Britain have been written about almost ad infinitum in the newspapers for several years. Mr. Gompers' impressions have accordingly been awaited with lively curiosity, and it is significant that he finds the truth has hardly been half told let alone been exaggerated. The destitution among the poor has struck him with amazement, and his comparison of the conditions genrally prevalent among the English working classes with the conditions prevalent among them in the United States is all to the advantage of the United States.

His letter confirms a conclusion which we have frequently expressed in these columns. Great Britain's working classes and trades organizations have attained a political influence far beyond anything yet witnessed in this country. But it is only because the hardship of the average laboring man in Great Britain has become so great as to be an ever-present political issue, whereas in the United States the average condition of the working classes the greater part of the time is so much better that only once in a long time does a distinctively laborite candidate for office secure an election, even with the eloquence of a Gompers supporting him. If the election of as many laborite members of congress as there are laborite members of parliament can only come as a sequel of such widespread poverty as shocks Mr. Gompers in England it is to be fervently hoped it is still an event of the distant future.

UNIONS AS CONSERVATORS.

The latest strike statistics of general interest are those just issued by the British Board of Trade's labor bureau, covering last year. The results for the year under review show that in the disputes which arose on questions of wages only two per cent of the workpeople involved were successful, whereas when the dispute arose in connection with trade union principles the great majority of strikes attained the end they had in view.

When, however, all classes of dispute are massed together, it appears from the report, that only eight per cent of the workers were successful. Still more notable is the fact that compromise was resorted to in sixty-five per cent of the disputes. The board points out that latter results is strictly in harmony with the trend of industrial differences in Great Britain during the past five years; compromise gains all along the line, and direct negotiations is becoming increasingly efficacious in adjusting the problems of labor.

A daily contemporary which tries to answer the question why there are so many strikes in the United States will never find the answer until somebody has unveiled the mysteries of human nature. There will be strikes as long as human nature is what it is at present. We do not believe there is the slightest warant, however, for the assertion that strikes are becoming more common. The most intelligent workingmen and most successful labor leaders all understand that strikes are to be declared only as a last resort.

Perhaps there is a little truth in Prof. Ely's observation that the majority of strikes are due to the organization of new unions. The new unions are more prone to strike than the old ones. We think our daily contemporary is nearer the exact truth than it suspects when it says: "There are no insuperable reasons why American trades unionism should not be a steadying and conservative influence in labor disputes, as it has proved to be in Great Britain. And when that result is attained the principle of arbitration will be in the ascendant, greatly to the public good, which is at present always an innocent victim of the appeal to the strike."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Omaha, Neb., had a snow storm last Friday.

Jeffries and Johnson have put up $5,000 for a fight.

The new "Lincoln" pennies are now on the market.

A Schoenville riot is never much until the eastern papers get hold of it.

The I. T. U. now embraces 652 unions, an increase of 34 for the past year.

Ex-President John Mitchell of the U. M. W. of A., will be the orator on Labor Day at Springfield, Ill.

President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A., will be the principal speaker Labor Day at Canton, O.

At all events the late vacationist has the laugh on the early fellows whose fun is over and who have no more coming to them.

If a man could make money as fast as a taxicab register chalks it up, what a delightful world this would be!

Our old friend, Thomas Taylor, has returned to his old home at Sharon Pa., after a sojourn of several months in Kansas City, Mo.

Although the idiot who rocks the boat is not so numerous as usual this year, the deaths by drowning appear to be breaking all previous records.

Minnesota having put up the bars against cigarets, there ought to be a largely decreased demand out that way for good old Pittsburg tobies.

The Jefferson county (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly has returned its charter to the A. F. of L. rather than expel the Flints from membership.

The receipts of the A. F. of L. for June were $12,249.76 and the expenses $11,777.22. This leaves a balance in the treasury of $153,593.90.

The American Federation of Labor has issued an organizing circular, entitled "Why We Unite," which sums up the entire matter in a few words. "We unite because we must."

The right to brew drinks out of rhubarb has been sustained in West Virginia. Some allowance has to be made for disappointed and desperate men.

The Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, at a meeting recently at Martins Ferry, went on record against the forming of a company of the state militia in the above place.

How the statistician who figures out just how many dollars' worth of grain is consumed by rats in this country in the course of a year collected his information is beyond guessing.

Brother Leopold Auberle, McKeesport, Pa., one of our oldest and best friends, left on Tuesday for a two-weeks trip to Cincinnati and St. Louis to visit relatives and friends in both cities. He fixed his subscription to October 1910.

For the first time during its existence of over a third of a century as an International union, the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' union has levied an assessment of one dollar upon its entire membership for their campaign against the non-union shop.

"Printers' Pi," the annual publication gotten out in London to help swell the Printers' Pension Fund, costs a shilling. One hundred and fifty thousand copies were disposed of in one day. The Prince of Wales is president of the corporation that manages this fund.

The Patternmakers' association of Pittsburg will hold a moonlight boat excursion down the Ohio river on the steamer Beauty, Saturday night, August 21. A committee is arranging an elaborate program for the event, which promises to be largely attended. There will be dancing from 8 o'clock to midnight.

All the locals of the Amalgamated Woodworkers have been expelled from the Chicago Federation of Labor as a result of the jurisdictional controversies with the carpenters and other bodies. In the fight the woodworkers were charged with having taken the places of other union men on strike and this led to their expulsion. The matter will be carried into the A. F. of L.

The peach basket is doomed. Not because of the failure of the peach crop, but because Paris decrees that no longer shall milady hide her light under a bushel, with the contents tacked to the outside. In its place Dame Fashion has devised something new. This is the toque Russ, or Polonais, a creation of fur, built like the chacet of a drum major, quite as high as to altitude and much higher as to price.

A new turn has been given to the question, "What is whisky?" through the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department of the Government, whose opinion has been received. Some time ago Christopher Brewer was arrested in Wetzel county, W. Va., charged with moonshining. Brewer made a drink out of rhubarb, which caused all sorts of trouble in the mountains. The department holds that Brewer's stuff doesn't contain alcohol and that he can't be punished.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

The Tariff Bill Agreed to By Conferees, Passed By House, and Will Probably Reach President Friday---Principal Changes Are Downward and Steel Schedules Cut Severely.

Washington, August 3.—(Special.)—The tariff conferees of house and senate agreed on the tariff bill Friday last and on Saturday the house adopted it by a vote of 195 to 183. Twenty Republicans were recorded in the negative and two Democrats, Broussard and Estopinal of Louisiana, in the affirmative.

Six Democrats were absent without pairs. If they had been present and the two Louisiana men who went wrong had remained within the party lines, the report would have been defeated, notwithstanding the cowardly conduct of nearly a dozen Republican insurgents, who talked fiercely against the tariff bill as finally shaped up, almost to the moment when the last vote was taken.

The reductions in the metal schedule were more marked than in any other section of the bill. Iron ore was reduced from the Dingley rate of 40 cents to 15 cents a ton; pig iron from $4 to $2.50, and scrap iron from $4 to $1 a ton. Iron and steel products were decreased 50 per cent, except structural steel fabricated, which was increased from 36 to 45 per cent, ad valorem. The duty on tin plates is cut down from 1.5 to 1.2 cents a pound.

The following summarizes the changes as compared with the Dingley law:

UPWARD.

Fancy soaps, from 15 cents per pound to 50 per cent ad valorem.
Oxalic acid, from free to two cents per pound.
Plate glass, small sizes, slightly.
Structural steel, punched, from 36 to 45 per cent ad valorem.
Razors, general increase.
Shingles, from 30 to 50 cents per thousand.
Hops, from 12 to 16 cents per pound.
Pineapples, from $7 to $8 per thousand.
Lemons, from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound.
Wines and liquors, 15 per cent.
Cotton, approximately 3 per cent.
Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than $1 per dozen, increased from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs.
Hemp, from $20 to 22 per ton.
High priced laces, from 60 per cent to 70 per cent.
Fur clothing, from 35 to 50 per cent.
Fireworks, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 12 cents per pound.
Jewelry, graded increase on higher priced articles.
Pencil leads, slightly.
Lithographic prints, etc., most classes increased.
Opium and cocaine, increased 50 cents per ounce.
Cocoa, increased 5 cents per pound.

DOWNWARD.

White lead, from 2⅞ to 2 ½ cents per pound.
Common window glass, reduced ⅛ cent per pound.
Fire brick, from 45 to 35 per cent.
Iron ore, from 40 to 15 cents per ton.
Pig iron, from $4 to $2.50 per ton.
Scrap iron, from $4 to $1 per ton.
Steel rails from 7-20 to 7-40 of a cent per pound.
Wire nails, from ½ to 4-10 of a cent per pound.
Screws, from 4 to 3 cents per pound.
Cash registers, linotypes, typewriters and all steam engines from 45 to 30 per cent.
Lumber, from $2 to $1.25 per thousand feet.
Sugar, from 1-95 to 1-90 of a cent.
Salt, from 12 to 11 cents per hundred pounds.
Carpets and mats, from 5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem to 4 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad velorem.
Wool tops, yarns and cloths with a cotton warp, reduced 5 per cent.
Wood pulp, from 1-12 of a cent per pound to free list.
Oil, free, and without any countervailing duty.
Print paper, from $6 to $3.75 per ton.
Coal (bituminous), from 67 to 45 cents per ton.
Hides, from 15 per cent ad valorem to free list.
Dressed leather, from 20 to 10 per cent.
Calfskins, etc., from 20 to 15 per cent.
Boots and shoes, from 25 to 10 per cent.
Agricultural implements, from 20 to 15 per cent.
Works of art more than 20 years old from 20 per cent to free list.

UNCHANGED.

Chinaware.
Cotton and cotton cloths, with few exceptions.
Wool and woolens, except tops, yarn and one grade of cheap dress goods.
Bottles, vials and decanters.
Crown glass.
Cheap laces.
Watches and clocks.
Stockings worth more than $2 per dozen.
Some grades of lithographic prints.
Nickel.
Manufactures of nickel, aluminum, bronze, pewter, platinum, etc.
Tobacco.
Live animals.
Agricultural products, most fruits and nuts; fish.
Collars and cuffs.
Lace curtains.
Hats and bonnets.
Buttons.
Gloves.

TO ENFORCE ARBITRATION.

Public Defense Association to Ask Legislature to Deal With Employers Like Hoffstot.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania will be asked to pass upon the rights of the common pleas court, under present laws, to interfere in labor disputes, where a strike has been declared and the interests of the people at large are at stake.

The board of directors of the Public Defense Association last week directed its counsel, Attorney E. A. Anderson, to appeal from the decision of Judges Thomas J. Ford and Marshall Brown, wherein they decreed that the court had no jurisdiction to compel the Pressed Steel Car Company to settle the strike at its plant, as set forth in a petition filed by Clarence V. Tiers on behalf of the tax payers. Attorney Anderson also was directed to file a petition for a reargument of the case if a settlement of the trouble was not reached soon.

The local court decided that it had jurisdiction to issue an injunction to prevent the destruction of property, but decreed that no injunction could be issued to compel the company and men to get together and settle their differences, nor could the court force the company to accept it as arbitrator in the questions at issue.

The Public Defense Association directors insist that the courts should have jurisdiction to force a settlement of labor troubles where strikes ensue, and life and property is at stake. They hold that the taxpayers have the greatest interest at stake in such questions, because they must pay the bills for all damages and must pay sheriff's deputies and state police.

Attorney Anderson will take the appeal as soon as possible, that the question involved may be settled. The association is prepared for an adverse decision. The members have compiled a bill to be presented to the legislature of 1911, granting to the courts the jurisdiction which the local judges decided they did not have under present laws.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS.

Old Officers Re-Elected—War With A. F. of L.

At the convention of the American Flint Glassworkers' Union held at Brooklyn, all of the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, T. W. Rowe, of Toledo; Vice President, W. J. Cooke, of Toledo; Secretary William P. Clarke, of Muncie, Ind.; Assistant Secretary, D. J. Megrall, of Bellaire, O.; Organizers, T. J. Conaboy, of Alexandria, Md.; Edward Zimmer, of Point Marion, Pa.; Rob't Lauch, of Toledo; James O'Malley, of Fostoria, O.

The fight against the American Flint Glass Workers' Union being waged by the American Federation of Labor is becoming very bitter as it now threatens the Ohio Federation.

Frank S. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and acting president while President Gompers is in Europe, has notified President Llewellyn Lewis, of the Ohio Federation of Labor that unless the Flint Glass Workers' Union is dropped from its membership by August 1 the charter of the Ohio Federation will be revoked.

Labor War in Sweden.

A labor war throughout Sweden is scheduled to begin today that threatens to develop in Stockholm into something approaching a miniature revolution. The trouble will be enormously aggravated by the present general strike and lock out. The members of the Young Socialists party are striving to give the movement a revolutionary character, and the government, warned that a political campaign is going on at the same time, has taken steps to nip the expected disorders in the bud.

Two hundred garment workers who struck Tuesday invaded an Eastside tailor shop in an effort to force 75 employes to join their ranks. A general fight followed and the police reserves were called to restore order.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Senators Oliver and Dick on Coal and Steel Reductions.

United States Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, when asked for an expression upon the new tariff bill, said:

"I do not think, so far as the duty on coal is concerned, that Pennsylvania will suffer by the reduction. It may affect West Virginia and it certainly will be injurious to the production of the far western fields. But the Pittsburg district is doubly protected, by its distance from the seaboard, which reduces the likelihood of competition from imports, and also by reason of its excellence. It is conceded that the steam coal of the Pittsburg district is the best in the world. The reduction in the duty on iron will not hurt the steel business badly, but I deprecate it because it is a departure from the protective principle. Even as a revenue measure I think we should collect 40 or 50 cents a ton on all ore imported into this country. As to the rates on the other raw materials, I do not fear that the industries of our section will be hurt."

Senator Charles Dick of Ohio makes some sharp criticism of the raw material rates. He said:

"If the Mexican fields are as rich in oil as reports would indicate then free oil is a genuine menace to the petroleum industry of this country. A rate of $1.25 on lumber is much better than free lumber, producing, as it will, a considerable revenue and affording incidental protection at least to the lumber industry of our own country. Iron ore barely escapes from going upon the free list with a rate of only 15 cents per ton, which is much too low. The rate ought not to have been cut below 25 cents. The rate on coal at 60 cents would have been much safer than 45 cents even to coal-producing states like Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, but looking at the question from a broader standpoint I fear the low rate of 45 cents is a menace to the coal fields of states in close proximity to Canadian fields.

"As a protectionist I regret to see hides free. That industry ought to share the benefits of protection along with all others. Free hides will, however, in my judgment, establish a claim made by protectionists, and we shall see as a result that, although hides are free and the revenues which the government might derive therefrom have been lost, boots and shoes, harness and other articles made of leather will not be sold to the consumer for one cent less than they now pay.

"I regret to see an increasing free list. I am opposed to free raw materials. The people of this country will never finally submit to yielding free raw materials to the manufacturer and then pay protected prices for the manufactured product.

"However, in my judgment, if this bill becomes a law the country will rapidly readjust itself to the new conditions and we shall have a season of substantial prosperity."

ITALIAN LABOR UNION.

One is Organized With Aim of Getting 15,000 Members.

Five hundred Italian workingmen of the city held a meeting Saturday in Nozollo hall, Larimer avenue and Joseph street, and took the preliminary steps toward the formation of an independent labor union. The organization, it was said, would be for Italian laborers exclusively. One of their aims, it was added, is to secure for Italian laborers the same respect that is shown for Americans.

Addresses were delivered by Joseph Rotunno, Philip Gambardelli and Paul Still. Afterward a temporary organization was effected, with Joseph Rotunno as president, and James Costa as secretary. It is hoped to make the organization permanent within a few weeks. No definite statements were made as to the rate of wages that would be asked—this is to be left to a mass meeting of Italians of the county—but there was an insistent demand for a shorter work day.

It was explained that there are 15,000 Italian laborers in Allegheny county and the aim is to get them all within the organization. Many Italian laborers are now on strike throughout the city, but it was explained that the strikers were in the minority at the meeting held Saturday. If possible they will be gathered into the organization later.

General Strike Voted.

A London cablegram, dated Saturday, says: The balloting of the members of the Miners' Confederation of Great Britain, to decide whether or not a national strike should be declared in support of the Scottish miners, who are resisting a wage reduction, has resulted in 518,361 votes in favor of a general strike and on[illegible]62,980 against.

Another conference between employers and men will be held under the chairmanship of Winston Spencer Churchill and unless a compromise is then reached a general industrial upheaval appears inevitable.

Labor Tribune

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J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

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Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

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Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up.

IN THIS MOUNTAIN.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 1.—The Bible Students' Convention is in session here. Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed the Convention twice today. One of his discourses follows, from the text: **"And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things."**—Isa. 25:6.

As you are all undoubtedly aware, the word "mountain" throughout the Scriptures is used as the symbol for kingdom. Earthly governments are represented as mountains and hills, while the Lord's government is represented as being established "in the top of the mountains." It is this mountain or Kingdom of God that is referred to in our text. It has not yet been established in the earth, and hence the blessed work foretold in our text is not yet realized. We still properly pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." True, a beginning has been made: for more than eighteen centuries since our Lord's ascension, and the bestowment of the holy Spirit at Pentecost, the Church has been in process of selection, and the Church is sometimes styled the Kingdom, because its members when glorified will constitute the Kingdom class—the Bride—who, with the heavenly Bridegroom, will share the Kingdom honors and services for the world.

It is true, also, that our Lord is exalted a Prince and a Savior, and that shortly, at his second Advent, he is to take to himself his great power and reign as King of Kings and Lord of Lords—**but he has not yet done this.** He declared at his resurrection, "All power in heaven and in earth is given unto me;" yet he also in his last message to the Church distinctly pointed out that the time for **taking possession** of his Kingdom was future, and that the time will surely come when he will take unto himself his great power and reign, because the time to reign will then have come.—Rev.

More than this, the signs of the times, read in the light of the lamp of truth, the Word of God, seem clearly to indicate that the time is nigh at hand for the setting up of Christ's Kingdom. How glad we all should be, what rejoicing it should cause to the whole world of mankind, to know that the reign of sin and death is nearing its conclusion; that Satan, the prince of this world, will shortly be bound for a thousand years, that he should deceive the nations no more until its termination. How we should rejoice that "the **night** is far spent and the day is at hand;" that the Millennial morning is already dawning; that the Sun of Righteousness is already rising; and that soon the whole earth will "be full of the knowledge of the glory of God as the waters cover the great deep."

A Feast In This Mountain.

The bare announcement of the Kingdom of God would strike mankind variously in proportion as the character of the Kingdom and its work might be understood or misunderstood. Thus today to many the mention of the Kingdom of God is nigh at hand would carry the thought of a wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. Not only our Sacred Advent friends believe, but the creeds of practically all denominations of Christians recite, that our Lord's second advent and the establishment of his Kingdom will signify to mankind the end of probation, the end of hope, and usher in to all except the elect few a great burning day.

For too long we have allowed these traditions of men to becloud our judgment, to come between our hearts and the great blessings set forth in God's Word as now due to the Church and to the world. It is very proper that those who are living in alienation from God in wilful sin should realize that the establishment of his Kingdom will mean a reign of righteousness which will be strictly opposed to their pernicious ways—opposed to every form of immorality, opposed to every form of injustice and iniquity, opposed to every form of trickery, and sham, and false pretense. But surely Christians who are seeking to live in harmony with the divine law of love for God, for the neighbor, for the brother, for enemies, have every reason to look forward, to long for, to hope for, the coming of the Lord's Kingdom as the most desirable thing possible to be imagined. Indeed, it is thus described in Bible language: "The desire of all nations shall come."—Hag. 2:7.

However much the few, favored by present conditions, may be pleased to have them remain **as they are**, the masses of mankind, if they were but converted from ignorance and superstition and brought to a knowledge of the truth as God's Word presents it, would be glad and rejoice in the salvation which is to come to the world through God's Kingdom. The god of this world hath blinded the eyes of understanding of mankind and put darkness for light, and under the terrors of the words "doom's day" has obscured the glorious blessings which belong to the day of the establishment of the Kingdom of the Lord.—2 Cor. 4:4.

True, the Kingdom of the heavens will be introduced, the Scriptures tells us, by a time of trouble such as never was before and never will be afterward: a time of trouble which will involve all nations, and peoples, and kingdoms, and tongues, and every part of the world; a time of trouble from which there will be no escape except for those who have made the Lord, even the Most High, their refuge and habitation. (Psa. 91:9.) But then, even that plowshare of trouble the Lord proposes shall be overruled so that it will constitute a channel of blessing to mankind, by preparing their hearts for the message of divine love and grace, centered in Christ and his redeeming work at Calvary.

What Say the Scriptures?

Turning from the ignorance and superstition and darkness and terrors of the dark ages, let us look still further—to the inspired Word of God through the Apostles and Prophets. From these let us hear some description of the blessings which God intends His Kingdom shall bring to our sin-cursed race. The Scriptures tell us that God has prepared **a great feast** for humanity; they intimate figuratively that mankind has been **starving** for the message of divine grace—that the millions of our race have gone down in ignorance and superstition, famished for lack of the Word of God. The Bread which came down from heaven—the message of truth and grace which our dear Redeemer brought and exemplified—has indeed been supplied lavishly to some. Some of us have feasted upon the good things of our Father's Word and plan. But the great mass of mankind have been so deaf and so blind that they see not, neither do they understand or receive the grace of God under present conditions. How glad we are that "all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped." (Isa. 35:5), and that the whole world will thus be prepared for the true knowledge of God, whose goodness and loving kindness and tender mercies will undoubtedly have a softening and mellowing effect upon hard hearts. At all events, the divine program will be carried out, the Kingdom of God will be established amongst men, they will have the opportunity of contrasting the **reign of righteousness** with the **reign of sin and death.** So many as will be rightly influenced by this knowledge may lay hold upon eternal life by accepting the divine arrangement. Truly it is the goodness of God that leadeth to repentance, and of this it is that mankind needs to learn.

Blessed the Hungry.

There are many hungry hearts in the world,—many whose bodies are well nourished have famished hearts which cry out for love and sympathy. He who reads the hearts, who knows what is in them, has prepared this feast which will surely satisfy every legitimate, righteous desire. Those who already are the Lord's people, and who have already feasted at the bountiful table spread for the Church, can approximate to some extent the bounty that will be spread before the world in this **great feast** foretold through the Prophet, in our text. There will be several differences, however, between our present feast and that one for the world.

(1) The present feast is merely a **feast of promises** which must be partaken of by the exercise of faith. The feast described in our text will be a very **actual one**, the realities of blessing, of restitution, of health, of strength, mental, moral and physical, bountifully supplied, to be partaken of freely by all who appreciate them.

(2) The present feast spread for the Church is a spiritual one relating to a heavenly Kingdom glory and honor—things not seen as yet, except by the eye of faith. To the contrary, the feast for the world, referred to in our text, will consist of earthly bounties and blessings, most tangible in kind as well as excellent in quality—all that was lost in Adam will be tendered to such of his children as will accept the mercy. The Prophet in attempting to describe the bounties of that feast uses highly symbolical terms, and describes it as "a feast of fat things, full of marrow and of wines on the lees, well refined." Assuredly no language that we could use could fully and properly set forth the riches of God's grace provided for the world of mankind under the ministration of his Kingdom. The earth shall yield her increase, streams shall break forth in the deserts, the wilderness shall blossom as the rose, the solitary place shall be glad.—Isa. 35.

The Destructive Work.

The Lord through the Prophet, after describing the feast of blessing and refreshments, portrays the destruction of things injurious to mankind, saying, "And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the **covering** cast over all people,—the **vail** that is spread over all nations." (vs. 7) This vail is none other than the veil of ignorance and superstition which hinders mankind from seeing that the Creator is their friend, that righteousness and truth are to their advantage, that the ways of the Lord are righteous altogether. The sunlight of the new dispensation, the reign of righteousness, will scatter the clouds and the darkness, the vail of ignorance, and let into the hearts of mankind "the light of the knowledge of the goodness of God as it shines in the face of Jesus Christ our Lord." What wonderful change, and how glad mankind will be, not only to have that feast prepared, but also to be rid of the darkness which would hinder them from appreciating it and coming to a knowledge of the Lord and his grace.

Still More To Follow.

The Prophet proceeds to describe further, saying, "He will swallow up death in victory." For several thousand years Death has had the victory, and the human family have been swallowed up by it. The Scriptures describe the six thousand years of earth's history as a period of the "reign of Sin and Death." It is conservatively estimated that death has swallowed up twenty thousand millions of humanity, and that ninety thousand are going to the tomb every day. The Lord tells us through the Prophet that with the establishment of his Kingdom will come a wonderful change; instead of death continuing to swallow up the race, dying shall cease. None shall die then except for **wilful sin.** How glorious a time that will be! All of our sorrows are more or less intimately associated with the reign of Sin and Death! How we may well rejoice in the new dispensation which divine wisdom has planned and divine love will execute for the releasing of our race from this dying process—from this bondage of corruption, permitting them to return to the **liberty of the sons of God,** freedom from death, freedom from sin.

But even this is not enough. The Lord proposes that he will not merely restrain the power of death, so that it shall cease swallowing up our race, but additionally he proposes that he will "swallow up Death in victory." The tomb, which figuratively has engorged itself with twenty thousand millions, will be forced to disgorge, to release its victims. "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth." The saintly few whose faithfulness to God has already been tested will come forth to the perfection of life. The unsaintly masses, the majority of whom have never known God truly, will come forth to the resurrection of trial, of judgment, of discipline, of testing. Death itself shall be destroyed.

St. Paul quotes from the Prophet Hosea, saying, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" He does not quote this as applicable now, for Sin and Death still have their victory in the world. Thousands are still slaves of sin, and millions are still bounden by the power of the tomb. St. Paul and the Prophet pointed down to the glorious epoch of the Millennial Kingdom (following the resurrection change of the Church) when all shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth, from the least to the greatest, and when all that are in the prison-house of death shall come forth, because Jesus has **redeemed** every member of our race from the power of the tomb.

Wipe All Tears Away.

We remember our Redeemer's tender words, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Those of us who have accepted his gracious invitation, and obtained from him the rest of faith, found that it meant to us the wiping away of our tears, the cancellation in a large degree of our troubles. We, then, should be able to understand the next statement of the Prophet in our text, "The Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces." It is the same message given to us in Revelation, where the same Kingdom, under the figure of the **New Jerusalem,** is brought to our attention. It will be the Heavenly Father who will wipe away the tears, not directly but indirectly through his Son, the Redeemer. More and more as we come to an understanding of the grace of God, as illustrated in his divine plan of the ages, we come to realize that "all things are of the Father and all things are by the Son"—that the two, while distinctly separate, are also distinctly one in love, in sympathy, and in co-operating in the work of relief which has already begun in the Church, and which ultimately is to extend to the world during the Millennium.

Tears are the marks of sorrow, pain, suffering, and the poetic statement that God himself will wipe away the tears of mankind is a beautiful and forceful suggestion of how **the power of the Highest** is shortly to be employed, not in the eternal torment of the world, but in its blessing, its uplifting, the wiping away of its tears and sorrows.

When we remember that there are no tears in heaven, and that the joys of that blessed state are because of its sinlessness, our hearts overflow with thanksgiving as we catch the poetic thought included in the assurance—that all sin, and all sorrow as the result of sin, and all tears and marks of sorrow, will forever pass away in that happy day. Truly we may be glad and rejoice and give honor to our God as we see his righteous dealings with our race manifested—as the clouds and shadows flee away and permit the sunshine of divine love and grace to take their proper places before the eyes of our understanding.

Let no one imagine that this signifies **universal salvation.** Other Scriptures show us that while universal opportunity for salvation will be accorded, none except those who avail themselves of it by a hearty acceptance of the divine arrangement, and a hearty obedience to the laws of the Kingdom—these only will get the great blessing of life eternal, only their tears will forever be wiped away. All other wilful sinners will be destroyed in the Second Death.

Rebuke of His People.

Another matter mentioned in connection with this great feast and Kingdom work for all people is stated in the words, "The **rebuke** of his people shall he take away from off all the earth." Throughout the period of "the reign of Sin and Death" there has been a **rebuke,** an odium, attached to being God's people. Thus the Apostle pointed out that Christ as the anti-type of Israel's bullock of the sin-offering "went outside the camp, bearing reproach," and he exhorts us as the Gospel Church as antitype of the Lord's goat of the sin-offering, that we should "go to Him outside the camp, bearing His reproach." As it is written, "The reproaches of them that reproached thee fell on me." The Apostle refers to the same thing again, saying, "The world knoweth us not, even as it knew Him not." Hence, said the Apostle, we are become as the filth and the off-scourings of the earth, as deceivers and yet true.—Rom. 15:3; 1 Cor. 4:13; 2 Cor. 6:8.

This reproach has lasted throughout this Gospel age. Will it last forever? Will the world ever come to honor those who are the Lord's true people? Will mankind ever come to know God's saints? We answer that the declaration of Scripture in respect to our Lord is, They shall look upon Him whom they have pierced and mourn because of Him. (Zach. 12:10) And so we may expect it will be in respect to the Church of Christ, his members. In due time, after the clouds and shadows shall have passed away, after he who sits upon the throne shall have made all things new, after the vail of ignorance covering all mankind shall have been dissolved, after the tears shall have been wiped away, it will be found that the reproach of God's people has ceased. The world will not only have come to a knowledge of the Creator, and a knowledge of the Redeemer, but to the knowledge also of the Bride, the Lamb's wife. Instead of its being a reproach to have been a member of the Body of Christ, it will then be recognized as the greatest of all honors and privileges. "Of Zion it shall be said, This man and that was born in her."—Psa. 87:5. We who now in advance by faith thus recognize our privileges may well thank God and take courage and wait for the development of his Kingdom.

Sighing, Crying, Dying.

In the account furnished us by our Lord in Revelation 21:4-5, we are assured that there will be no more sighing, no more crying, and no more dying, because all the former things shall have passed away—all the things of sin and death, and all in sympathy with those evil conditions in any sense or degree. How glorious it will be when Eden shall bloom without a tomb; when the character-likeness of God, exemplified in the law of Love, shall be written in every human being, when God's will shall be done on earth as it is already done in heaven! How glorious the contemplation! No wonder, we further read, "And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever."

And now another thought: those glorious conditions are **sure to come,** but the time is not yet, though very **near.** There is still opportunity for us who are "called" to this "high calling" to "make our calling and election sure" by obedience to the terms and conditions of the call.

The more we come into sympathy with the glorious purposes of the Kingdom, the more we have the mind of the Father and of the Son in respect to their great work of human uplifting, the more will we desire to have a share in that work. And when we remember that the zeal with which we now throw ourselves into the Lord's service, and lay down our lives for the brethren, will determine our worthiness or unworthiness to have a share with our Lord in the Kingdom work, we are inclined to agree with the Apostle's statement, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us (begotten of his spirit) by his Spirit: for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God."

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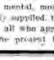

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Additional letters from our subscribers, praising us in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good style, will be found on pages six and seven.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

V. C. Rice, Lynn.
Minna Trenkel, Rolla.
F. W. Watkins, Silver Springs.
Mrs. Jennie G. Yates, Louisburg.
John T. Boulcott, Arlington Heights.
A. W. Leflar, Rapid City.
Frank Petefish, Scott City.
Mrs. A. E. Ray, Cambridge.
Wm. Bennett, Zelienople.
John Parry, Pueblo.
F. M. Gardner, Washington.
A. H. Perine, Topeka.
Dr. O. H. Lamb, Demorest.
F. W. Mellen, Hartford.

We would appreciate the prompt renewal of all subscriptions that have expired. The new postal laws compels us to request this favor. Business conditions are getting better and we all want to help in the uplift.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing advertisers to mention seeing their ad in The Tribune.

We want and need more readers of Pastor Russell's sermons, dear friends, and won't you be one of those to send us in one or more subscribers?

AUG 13 1909

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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Labor Tribune

TELEPHONES:

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The editorial opinions of the National Labor Tribune are regularly found upon the first page of each issue. The paper is not responsible for opinions and communicated matters found on other pages.

THE NEW MINE REGULATIONS.

It it to be hoped that a better understanding will soon prevail between the national officials of the United Mine Workers' organization and the officials of the Pittsburg district. We do not undertake to act as umpire of the dispute. Mr. Feehan and his associates in the local board insist that the district organization has not been fairly treated, and the more emphatically National President Lewis declares that he does not propose to sanction certain things which he alleges are being done in the district the more determined the local officials appear to be to manage the affairs of the district on what they term the home rule plan. All that the Tribune cares to say about the controversy at this time is that it is unfortunate for both the local and the national organization to have the two at loggerheads. If our good offices can avail anything to bring about better feeling and a harmonious settlement of the matters at issue, we shall render the service gladly.

One pleasant development in the mining situation is that there has been a decided increase in operations and all the trade wise-acres agree that we are in for a period of very active markets. With such an optimistic view as practically all operators take of the future, there can hardly help being advancing prices and an abundance of work for the miners. Indeed, there is already a positive dearth of labor in the coke region, and it is by no means certain that there will not be a shortage of labor before long in the coal mines, especially since the strict interpretation the state mine department is putting on the mine laws (particularly in regard to the use of explosives) places careless or incompetent men at a discount.

As some of the recent mine troubles here and elsewhere have been caused by the powder question, it is well for our good friends in the mines to understand the new requirements. We have not the slightest doubt that there are companies operating mines more or less free from gas which would not object to the use of any powder that the men saw fit to take into the blast. But the new rulings of the department of mines leave the operators no option. They are ordered under penalty to use no explosives except those that the law classes as "permissible." And the Tribune understands that the department is laying down very strict rules as to shot-firing also. It demands that skilled men shall have charge of this work, and where it is desired to employ those who are not skilled the department is requiring that they take a course of instruction under experienced persons.

It is a troublesome system, no doubt; but in the end it will be to the advantage of both operator and miner but most of all to the miner, since the new precautions all have the purpose of preventing the loss of miners' lives.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Some of the most conservative daily papers in the country agree with our views on the recent attempt of the Public Defense Association of this city to settle the strike at the Pressed Steel Car Works by inducing the courts to intervene to protect the public property rights which every great industrial conflict injures. We reprint in another part of this issue an editorial from the Boston Herald. We ask our readers to consider it carefully for two reasons. In the first place, it is a singularly clear statement of the proposition that the Public Defense Association made to the courts and of the generally unrecognized but nevertheless substantial legal principles underlying it. And in the second place, the Herald is one of the most influential and most ably edited papers in America, in whose columns nothing is advocated without mature consideration.

"The Third Party" is the title of the Herald article. A few years ago in this country the idea that there was, or could be, a third party to an industrial dispute would have been commonly regarded as far-fetched if not ridiculous. And there are still some very good people who are unable to see it. But this form of blindness is rapidly disappearing. The Herald article is one sign. The interest excited by the Public Defense Association's suit in all parts of the country is another sign. A score of great daily newspapers have openly adopted the same policy as the Herald on this subject. They see that it is the taxpayer who settles the bill for protection of property in labor warfare, and they see very plainly that while the employer is entitled to this protection in case his treatment of his employes is right and just, he has no right to expect it where he is a wrongful aggressor and not only refuses contemptuously all offers of arbitration but has the effrontery to tell the public that what he does is none of its business, even though the public is at that very minute going down into its pocket to pay the penalty of his industrial savagery or incompetence.

Morally, there is no question as to the right of the public to insist upon reasonable conduct where it is saddled with extra taxation by conduct that is unreasonable. Legally, there has been no plan to protect the public's interest save the plan of compulsory arbitration. Public opinion in favor of that mode has not advanced as fast in this country as in some others, even among labor organizations. Now the Public Defense Association comes into court with a claim that no additional legislation is needed if judges can be found with sufficient courage to use the powers that they already have under equity to enforce property rights.

Most judges can see the property rights of a man like Mr. Hoffstot of the Pressed Steel Car Company. But the property rights of the third party have been the subject of no judicial concern, merely because that third party is so unimportant a person as THE PUBLIC. If such articles as that which we quote from the Boston Herald continue to find circulation, we shall hope to see the courts some day as willing to safeguard the rights of the third party as those of the first—to-wit: Hoffstot.

We may add that the Louisville Herald terms the Public Defense Association's suit as sound common sense, while the New York American, catching the true drift, says: "Since the instructive experience of the great coal strike, most people with their eyes in the front of their heads have come to understand that in every controversy between capital and labor the public is the chief party in interest."

SWEDEN'S NATIONAL STRIKE.

After one or two hopeful days the national strike situation in Sweden has again become unfavorable. The strike has spread to the printers, closing up all the newspaper offices, and the king's endeavors to promote a settlement have failed. The strike, which may yet lead to revolution, originated in a dispute over wages between the cotton operatives and their employers which resulted early last month in a lockout of 13,000 workers in the mills. The workers in wool and the employes in industries allied with the cotton and wool trades made common cause with the locked out hands and by July 26 some 40,000 workers were out.

The leaders of the movement arranged to call out the iron workers on August 2, and a circular was issued addressed to all the trade unions of Sweden calling for a general strike on August 4 should the employers not have yielded by that time. Meanwhile the Socialist party took a hand, as usual, and its members are busy endeavoring to give a political and revolutionary turn to the lockouts.

The reply of the Employers' Federation to the threat as to the iron workers was to lock out 30,000 men, which brought the number of the locked out up to nearly 80,000. Next day the employes of the Stockholm municipality and the state telegraph linemen joined the outs, and the printers are the latest recruits. The strike is another effect of a great wave of social and industrial agitation which is passing over all countries and which we attribute largely to the world-wide rise in prices due to the enormous gold production.

THE TIN MILL STRIKE.

In its issue of a couple of weeks ago the Tribune expressed a belief that perhaps by the following week it would be possible to indicate the outcome of the strike of the Amalgamated Association in the tin plate mills. We are free to say that our expectation has not been fulfilled. The strike is still in progress with the Amalgamated Association not victorious, but with its leaders claiming ultimate victory with as great a show of confidence as on the first day.

In our news columns this week we print reports showing the progress of the strike at the different points and endeavor to let our readers have the truth insofar as it can be gleaned. We do not believe they want to be fed on false hopes. Nor, on the other hand, do we imagine that they are willing to accept all the claims that are being made on behalf of the company. The one thing that is apparently established beyond contradiction is that while the company is operating a considerable portion of several of its biggest plants there have not as yet been any notable desertions from the ranks of the strikers.

We call special attention to the letter from ex-President Theodore J. Shaffer in another column. Mr. Shaffer went to Granite City by special invitation last Saturday to attend a big rally for the benefit of the strikers. As one of the most eloquent speakers on the American platform today, and as a labor leader whose intellectual equipment fits him to cope with the most skillful antagonist, Mr. Shaffer is in great request on such occasions. The lodge of the Amalgamated Association at Granite City is a prosperous one, and its desire to hear ex-President Shaffer on the situation at its benefit for the strikers is an evidence of his popularity not only with organized labor generally, but with the membership of the Amalgamated Association. He writes the story of his visit exclusively for the National Labor Tribune, whose readers will appreciate it none the less because of the undoubted value of the service that Mr. Shaffer has rendered, and will still render, to the union cause.

Death of Miss Finch.

Miss Catherine M. Finch, one of Pittsburg's successful business women, died Sunday at her residence, 2001 Forbes street, after a year's illness. Miss Finch since 1892 had conducted a wholesale liquor house, at 12 Smithfield street, and now located at 513 Second avenue. She succeeded her brother, I. N. Finch, for years a wholesale liquor dealer in this city, and since taking hold of the business had conducted it under her own name. She is survived by a number of nephews and nieces. Miss Finch was well known among the lady Odd Fellows of this city, a lodge of the Rebekah's being named after her mother. She will be missed by the orphans at the Home at Ben Avon, where she was a regular visitor and a large contributor, and where a room is furnished and supported by her lodge. The Tribune loses a friend in the demise of this estimable lady.

Old Time Printers' Scale.

C. Q. Lafferty, secretary of Typographical Union No. 7, this city, has a copy of the scale of prices issued by "The Typographical Union of Pittsburgh" in January, 1836. That was prior to No. 7, the numbers being drawn by respective delegates upon the formation of the National Typographical Union in Cincinnati in 1852. In early days roller making, presswork and composition were all detailed in the scale of prices as by the piece, and "two balls" were so much per, cards by the hundred, sheet paper by the token (10½ quires), print composition 28 cents, manuscript 31 cents per thousand ems. The January circular has the imprint of E. Lloyd & Co., Market and Third streets, and was signed by Jesse Berlin, P. Lauderback, John Follant, Benjamin Wright, Arthur A. Anderson, William H. Sutton, George Marthens, William S. Haven, George Parkin, William Orr, George Leslie, John W. Cunningham, David Grant, John Barr, Jr., C. W. Elton, Porter Sawyer, John Knox, James E. Sheridan, James McCurdy, William Porter, John F. Jennings, James Moorhead, George R. Bellican, A. H. Marthens, Thomas Phillips, Joseph Grant, Joshua Wilson and William B. Stewart. Many of the signers of the 1836 scale were known by some Pittsburg members of today, who, as proofreaders, editors or political officeholders, are disinclined to admit it.

EX-PRESIDENT SHAFFER IN HARNESS AGAIN.

Addresses Great Meeting in Aid of Tin Plate Strikers at Granite City and Tells Tribune Readers About It.

Granite City, Aug. 10.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—Saturday, August 7, will be recorded in the history of Granite City, Ill., as being chief among those of interest to the members of organized labor bodies. Granite City Lodge No. 11 of the A. A. of I. S. & T. W., always in the van when help is needed, obtaining the co-operation of sister lodges and the locals of other unions, gave a fish-fry and picnic at Lakeside Park, Horse-Shoe Lake, for the benefit of the locked-out tin and sheet employes of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

Committees were appointed upon arrangements and to secure the assistance of the business men and citizens generally. The result was stupendous. When the time arrived for the picnic the weather was most favorable and work of the committee on arrangements had been done so splendidly that nothing was required but the crowd and it came. St. Louis, Madison, East St. Louis, Granite City and other cities were represented by hundreds of their active business, official and professional men, while members of labor organizations vied with one another to swell the crowd and a great many women lent their charming presence and aid in the universal desire to make the occasion memorable.

The use of the park, the fake, boats and every requisite was furnished without cost and the proceeds will be given to support the men who are locked out. J. C. Shannesy of the Barbers' Union, presided at the meeting, held in the afternoon. His earnest and forceable presentation of the cause for the gathering roused an interest which was deepened by Mrs. D. W. Knefler and another lady representing the Ladies' Union Label Society.

Besides these speakers, your correspondent had the delightful honor of addressing the gathering, and I wish to take this opportunity to show my thanks for the close attention and hearty sympathy I received throughout my remarks. I discussed the situation at length and afterward had the pleasure of having not scores, but hundreds of my old followers shake me by the hand and express their agreement with me.

After the meeting here I was invited to address the Central Labor union of St. Louis on Sunday afternoon and deliver a lecture in the Baptist church on Sunday night. I am told that one result of my visit will be the formation of a Ladies' Union Label League in Granite City.

If every independent union will do as well financially, for the strikers as the lodges here have done and will do, there will be sure victory for the men if money can win the fight. On the other hand, the issue will be placed in doubt if the independent workmen elsewhere should prove as generous as the tin workers of Granite City, as they will leave no strikers at home to do picket duty and conduct the strike. The men here have sent to other places for standing-turn men and to share the work. There are about 150 strikers here from Elwood, New Castle and other points, all of whom are to be utilized and assisted.

William Lynch, manager, was prominent in the carrying out of the plans of Granite City lodge.

He is one of the few managers who are so familiar with their work as to permit a free intercourse with the men, and at the same time, get the best results for the company. Both parties joined forces, Tuesday, August 3d, to help him celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his birth. Their kindness can make the relations between them no stronger but will convince him that his capable and amicable system of government will win every time.

All the mills, sheet and tin, are running. The St. Louis plant of the same company, is also in operation. East St. Louis of the Republic Iron and Steel, and the Hembacher mill of the American Car & Foundry Company, are doing the same but the Madison mill of the latter company has not resumed. The prospects, however, are indicative of an early starting of the works.

T. J. SHAFFER.

[For detailed news of Amalgamated strike see eighth page.]

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Amalgamated Association's Request for Congressional Investigation of Strike Goes Over to Next Session — West Crying for Laborers — President Gompers Defended.

Washington, August 10.—(Special.)—An investigation of labor conditions in the steel mills and the car shops of Western Pennsylvania is provided for in a resolution presented to the senate last Wednesday by Senator Penrose and referred to the committee on labor. This was done in response to a letter received by senators and representatives from the officials of the Amalgamated Association, calling attention to the strike in the tin plate mills and the car shops and urging that congress make an inquiry into the matter. Senator Penrose's resolution provides that a committee of five be appointed to make the investigation and report at the next session of congress. The committee is given power to summon witnesses and the expenses are to be paid out of the contingent fund of the senate.

Senator Culberson of Texas, who a few days ago placed in the Record the letter of the Amalgamatel officials, asked Senator Penrose if it would not be possible to pass the resolution at once in order that the investigation could be made during the recess of congress. Mr. Penrose replied that he would be very pleased if immediate action could be had, and he asked unanimous consent for this disposition of it. Senator Gallinger objected on the ground that the rules would not permit it and consequently the resolution was referred to the committee on education and labor and hence goes over.

Senator Penrose is ranking member of this committee, and he stated that he would see that the resolution was reported at the next session of congress if it should appear that there was a necessity for the investigation asked. He will go to Pittsburg some time this fall and talk with the representatives of the Amalgamated Association and the manufacturers, making a superficial investigation to guide him in his future action. If this investigation should show that there is ground for a searching congressional investigation he will see to it that the resolution he today presented is reported from the committee and will urge its passage.

Indisputable evidence that the country is rapidly recovering from the ef-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Pittsburg at present is in the throes of an epidemic of strikes.

The International Typographical union is now in session at St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Paul, Minn., gets the 1910 convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotime Engineers.

President Lynch of the I. T. U., will be the principal speaker on Labor day at Syracuse, N. Y.

The June pension assessment of T. U. No. 7, this city, to the old age fund was $245.91. New York's was $2,-683.23.

That we have had hotter weather than the past three days is undoubted; but it is equally indisputable that we don't hanker after more of it.

The newspaper mailers of Pittsburg and vicinity are about to revive their union. They will be affiliated with the I. T. U.

The straw hat workers have entered into the industrial field, and, like all progressive unions have adopted a union label to designate their product.

An application has been made by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to change its charter to allow the admission of automobile chauffeurs to membership.

The women who do work by the hour have organized a union at Malden, Mass. They want a minimum wage of 20 cents an hour, no less than 5 hours work and substantial meals while employed.

The International Typographical Union's receipts for July were $38,-081.06, and the expenditures $31,830.06. The balance on hand is $275,558.28, of which $179,482.17 is in the old age pension fund.

Reports that 100,000 men are wanted in the western wheat fields are branded as cruel "fakes" by men who have returned in distress following futile efforts to obtain work on western farms.

Andrew Sommer Braznell, aged 53, of Pittsburg, one of Pennsylvania's most widely known coal and coke operators, died Tuesday in the Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia. He was the son of Benjamin Braznell, a pioneer in the coal and coke industry in this section.

Our old friend, John A. Quinn of Youngstown, O., favored us with a visit this week. John was in the city on private business. He is looking in the best of health. While in the city he was around renewing old-time acquaintances.

James Gayley, former vice president of the United States Steel Corporation, has admitted that the separation of himself and wife, which occurred about a year ago, is likely to result in divorce proceedings, which will be brought in some other State, probably Nevada.

During the last three years the carpenters' union has had the greatest increase in membership, the typographical union the greatest reduction of working hours, and the machinists' union had the greatest number of strikes, and, it is claimed, won a larger percentage of their contests than any other craft.

The Tribune office was the meeting place of a number of old and tried union men this week, and many stories and old time doings were rehearsed. The "boys" here were Charles H. Kauffman, Samuel Edwards, T. J. Shaffer, William ("Conley") Griffiths Rees Griffiths and William Gray, formerly manager of the Pittsburg copper works.

The French government's project to pension servants of the state railways has been completed, and presented to a parliamentary commission. It provides for the retiring of engineers and firemen over 50 years of age who have been 25 years in the service on half-pay, and it gives pensions to disabled men who have had 15 years of service.

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's union, against which the open shop was declared by the Iron League and allied organizations of employers two and a half years ago, will make a general demand on September 1 for the closed shop for all housesmiths in Greater New York. On September 6 strikes will be called against employers who refuse to comply, it is announced.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Pittsburg District Situation as Outlined by Lewis.

The following official circular has just been issued from headquarters in Indianapolis:

To the Officers and Members of the Local Unions, District 5, United Mine Workers of America:

Brothers:—In a circular recently issued to you, I stated that if our members would accept my advice and remain at work your interests would be protected.

For your information I desire to say that I received from the District President a list of fourteen grievances, and along with Board Members Stephen Wetzel and Michael Barry we had a conference with the representatives of the Pittsburg Coal Company and the following is the result:

Pittsburg, Pa., July 30, 1909.

Memorandum of disposition of grievances presented by Francis Feehan, President District Organization, and discussed and adjusted at a meeting today between President Lewis and Board Members Whetzel and Barry, and Messrs. M. H. Taylor, Geo. Z. Hosack, Geo. W. Schleuderberg and J. M. Armstrong.

No. 1—Conditions at Ocean No. 1, Guffey and Shaner mines have not been changed in joint convention.

No. 2—Eastern rate at Yough Slope mine. Settled by company's withdrawal of the proposition.

No. 3—Drilling by power at West Newton. Was settled by being referred to the local people for adjustment.

No. 4—Wages of trip rider and greaser at Euclid mine. Trip riders will be paid $2.56 per day. Coupler at $2.00 per day; this to be looked into and see whether the position is filled by a man or a boy. Greaser $1.13 is satisfactory.

No. 5—Requiring pumpers at Eureka and Euclid to work 12-hour shifts. No complaint so far as Euclid mine is concerned. At Eureka to be investigated and adjusted locally.

No. 6—Loading our-dost separately. Settled by Mining Department withdrawing this regulation.

No. 7—Charge of five cents per day for the use of locked safety lamps. Agree to discontinue the charge during the life of the present agreement.

No. 8—Refusing to pay break-through price between rooms. To be investigated at the mines affected and adjusted according to contract.

Nos. 9 and 10—Safety explosives and using three shots. The use of new explosives being a question that involves all the companies in the Pittsburg District, and introduced by the Mining Department for the protection of life and property, it is suggested and agreed that a conference of the representatives of all operators and miners of the Pittsburg District, together with the International Officers of the United Mine Workers and the Mining Department of Pennsylvania, be held August 10 to formulate some plan of investigating the effect of the new explosives.

No. 11—Dumping coal into a basket at Forest Hill mine. Settled for the life of this contract because of its being an existing condition.

No. 12—Violation of the eight-hour workday. Claim at two of the mines not sustained. At the other two mines the eight-hour rule complied with in the mine. No new condition of outside men who will be paid for necessary overtime.

No. 13—Refusing to make deductions for the organization. This complaint is not sustained. In the future any person withdrawing from the checkoff must give notice to the company in writing.

No. 14—Not paying eleven cents extra for a double entry at Euclid mine. This complaint has not been brought to the attention of the company. Is a contract provision and will be complied with.

No. 15—Discharging miners at Eureka mine without cause. These men are all working.

Nos. 16 and 17—Discharge of driver at Forest Hill and miner at Mansfield. To be looked into and straightened out by the International representative. Both have since been reinstated.

No. 18—Discrimination for refusal to deal in store. Any complaint of this kind brought to the attention of the mine manager will be promptly examined into and corrected.

The adjustment of these disputes by the International Officers demonstrates that the same thing could have been accomplished without issuing any strike order to the employes of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

There may be grievances existing at various mines in the Pittsburg district as there are in other districts. This will always be the case as long as we have agreements and which are subject to more than one interpretation, or at least where men have different opinions.

I want to take this means of urging upon the mine workers of the Pittsburg district to unite their forces, eliminate friction and work for the building up of the organization.

Remember we have contracts to negotiate next Spring and the better prepared we are at that time the less trouble we will have in securing agreements. Yours truly and fraternally,

T. L. LEWIS,
President U. M. W. of A.

Labor Tribune

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The National Labor Tribune gives notice that it is in no sense responsible for any article which appears in its columns except unsigned articles on pages 1 and 2. All other pages are devoted to news and contributions, and may often describe or advocate matters utterly opposed to The Tribune and its policy. The publication of a signed or news article must not be considered as in any sense an endorsement of it.

HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance, of $1, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young or old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper every week and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up.

ISRAEL'S HOPE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Pastor Russell preached today in Brooklyn Tabernacle to a crowded house. He said: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished; that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins" (Isaiah 40: 1, 2.)

Explain it how we will, there is a persistency in the Hebrew race not found in any other. Many and great nations have risen and fallen since God's promise to Abraham, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The Hebrew race alone has continued. It is with us today—a power throughout the civilized world. In literature, medicine, science, and art, as well as in finance, the Jew occupies today a high position. No other nationality can make as good a general showing.

The Jew, willingly or unwillingly, is a witness for God and his Word—not that the Jewish traits are admirable, or Godlike, or worthy to be copied, or worthy to be considered examples for the remainder of mankind, but because the race connects us up with the great promise of God, which is the hope of the whole world—the Gold-Bound Covenant, made with Abraham, which is yet to be fulfilled.

Israel's Double Experiences.

The Jews know, and Christians know, that for centuries Israel was God's peculiar people, of whom he said, "You only have I known of all the families of the earth" (Amos iii. 2). Both know also that since the time of Jesus' death that favored nation has been cut off from the favors once enjoyed, but been a people without a country, held together indeed, but subjected to calamities and persecutions. But very few of either Jews or Christians have investigated and are aware that there is an exact parallel, or duplication, of some between the two experiences of Israel—that is to say, that the period of their favor ending at the Cross of Christ, and the period of their disfavor beginning at the Cross, are of exactly the same length, or duration, and comparatively few know that there are several distinct promises which foretold this parallelism, this division of Israel's history into two great, equal portions, one of favor and the other of disfavor, each 1845 years long.

One of these prophesies mark the beginning of Israel's disfavor in plagues, saying, "The days come, saith the Lord, when I will cast you off, and show you no favor" (Jeremiah xvi. 13), and repeated unto you double. Another of these Scriptures points to the exact date which constituted the turning point in their experience, saying, "Now will I declare that I will render unto you double"—literally, the other half of your experience (Zechariah ix. 12.). That turning day is distinctly noted by the Prophet as being the one on which our Lord rode to Jerusalem on the ass at the close of his ministry, when he wept over the city of Jerusalem and said, "Your house is left unto you desolate. Ye shall see me no more until that day when ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" (Matthew xxiii. 38, 39.)

Our text marks the closing of Israel's period of disfavor, announces the forgiveness of Israel's sins, and the return to that people of God's smile of favor, and states the reason for this in the words, "He hath rendered unto her double for all her sins." Not double punishment is meant, as though God were unjust to punish too severely, but a double, or parallel, of experiences under disfavor corresponding to a previous period of experience under Divine favor as God's peculiar people.

Speak Ye Comfortingly.

Every Christian who is rightly informed and of proper heart will have three reasons for pleasure in speaking comfortingly to the Jew, in harmony with the exhortation of our text, at the present time.

(1) He should have that general sympathy for the Jews as for all others of the human family, and should therefore be glad to rejoice with him that the end of his tribulation is near at hand, even though the Scriptures distinctly declare that his tribulations will close with a very sharp experience.

(2) When the Christian remembers that the hopes and promises which he cherished belonged once to the Jew, and were forfeited by that nation because of unpreparedness of heart to receive the Messiah, it must cause a fresh sympathy. While rejoicing in the riches of God's grace which, through the fall of the Jewish race, was extended to the Gentiles, we should also seek pity and sympathy for them in their loss of the divine favor, which has come to us and which we enjoy (Romans ix. 23-32.)

(3) The Christian may not rejoice with the Jew additionally because the Scriptures clearly indicate that with the end of Israel's disfavor will come the end of the present order of things and the inauguration of the Millennial Dispensation of Divine favor to Israel, and through Israel to the world. And this will mean the completion of the Church, her change in the "First Resurrection" from mortal to immortal, from earthly to heavenly conditions as the Bride of Christ and as Joint Heir with him in the throne of glory—which is first to bless Israel, and then through Israel to extend that blessing to all the families of the earth (Romans xi. 26.)

Abraham's Natural Seed.

Let us hastily review Israel's hope, noting the while that it is this hope which has energized that people for now nearly four thousand years. The peculiar "Hope of Israel," which has held that nation together as a peculiar people in the world, is built up on the Scriptural fact that God made a special Covenant with Abraham, saying, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." This promise God made oath to, and hence the Israelites felt it to be immensely secure. For century after century they held to it implicitly, believing themselves to be Abraham's promised seed, and looking forward with anticipation to the time when God would exalt them as a nation and make them the rulers of the world, to establish his laws of righteousness in all the earth, and thus to bless mankind.

In due time, when Israel realized that her hope for attaining this high position was a glamorous one because of her national unfitness, God undertook a still further feature of his plan, namely, that it would not be expected to be the nation of Israel alone, but that he would send them the Messiah, the Mighty Deliverer, whose dominion would be from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth, and that Israel would, however, constitute the chief nation, which he would use in connection with the blessing of the other nations. This is still the hope of Israel. Although it has become faded and dim by reason of the disappointments of the long centuries which have intervened since their rejection of Jesus. When Jesus came, every thing connected with his advent was so different from what they had pictured it, that they were ashamed of him, rejected him, and crucified him, thus fulfilling the prophecies they misread that which told of him as the Lamb of God—the passover Lamb. We are not to think hard of the Jews for this, nor to suppose that the majority of Gentiles under similar circumstances would have done differently. St. Peter's words on the subject on the day of Pentecost are quite to the point. He said to his hearers, "I know that in ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers."—Acts 3: 17.

They Received Him Not.

The Jewish rulers saw nothing in the Redeemer but fraud. They considered Jesus an impostor, brilliant in some respects, but a deceiver of the people. They feared his ultimately raising an insurrection, which would bring against their nation the strong power of the Roman Empire and take from them the few liberties and privileges still enjoyed as a people. The High Priest expressed the prevailing sentiment: "It is better that one man should die than that our whole nation should perish." (John xi. 49-51.) His words, however, were true in a sense which he did not understand; for, slain by the death of Jesus could salvation ever have come to the Jewish nation or to the world. The Lamb of God must die, "the just for the unjust," to make reconciliation for iniquity. The penalty Adam let on must be met, before its death sentence could be lifted.

As St. Paul points out, nothing happened in our Lord's experience not foreknown by the Father: neither the rejection of Messiah, and the consequent disfavor of Israel by him, but all foretold through the prophets. Let no one suppose that Israel's rejection was a fatality; for the Scriptures declare that Israel fell; but merely that Israel stumbled, and as St. Paul points out, the gifts and callings of God are things he will not repent of—will not declare, from (Romans xi. 29.) Israel was cast off mercly for a time, merely until divine favor would be gathered. When that great work shall have been accomplished, Divine favor will return to the people, and the forgiveness of their sins, the opening of their blinded eyes, their restoration to Divine favor as a people, and the fulfilment through them of the promised blessing of all nations.

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"The Hidden Mystery."

The thing which the Israelites did not understand, and which also comparatively few Christians comprehend, is distinctly pointed out by St. Paul as the Mystery hidden from past ages and generations, and now made known unto the saints (Colossians iii. 3-5.) The Mystery is this: That Messiah would not be to be an individual merely, but a composite Messiah of many members. Mostly will be spiritual, but partially and to some thus, heavenly promises would be also—an inheritable incorruptible, undefiled that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven—in the heavenly conditions. This will still leave the many gracious promises of God of an earthly kind for natural Israel. But the fulfilment of these earthly promises is deferred until first the Spiritual Seed, the Bride, is glorified with Christ Jesus, Spiritual Israel, shall have been developed, completed, and glorified. Then the blessing of God proceeding through Spiritual Israel, the Messiah, under the headship of Jesus glorified, will extend to natural Israel, and in turn pass through natural Israel, during the Millennial Age, to all the families of the earth.

No wonder the Jews, to whom only earth promises had ever been given, were surprised and perplexed by the teachings of Jesus respecting his Kingdom. They were expecting him who would be the glory of the world, and whose capital would be located at Jerusalem, but he declared, "My Kingdom is not of this world." And again, "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation (outward show), neither shall ye say, Lo, here (it is), or, lo, there (it is), for it shall be in the midst of you"—everywhere present, but invisible. Such teachings were too deep for the Jews, except for the few who were deeply spiritual and accepted our Lord's teachings on the strength of his merits. Even these did not understand his teachings until confirmed with Divine blessing and enlightenment at Pentecost. Then they remembered the Lord's words and appreciated them, as we may now an under the same blessed conditions.

Instead of Jesus, the Messiah, taking the place of Caesar as the Emperor of the world, and as King of the Jewish nation for the connecting of the world at his first advent, he ordered the cross for the world's redemption, and at the same time began the work of calling and sealing consecrated followers, "members of Christ," who, when members of the body, should be associated as "members in particular" of the Body of Christ. These members, gathered out-earth from the Jews and subsequently out of every nation, would, a hundred and twenty years ago, be required to form the whole company of their Lord, their Redeemer, their Teacher. "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." (Matthew xx. 28.) Only those who accept of him as their Redeemer, their Teacher, their Lord, and who are counted worthy of sharing with him in the sufferings of this present time, will be counted worthy to be glorified with him in his kingdom. (Romans viii. 17.) Only those who are counted worthy of a share in the sufferings of Christ, which have now lasted for nearly nineteen hundred years, and the glory that shall follow—the Millennial glory. (1 Peter i. 11.) Our Lord Jesus, the harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners (and yet through his mother a member of our race), by obedience to the Divine Law, became heir of all things—at which he left the glory and the honor of the Divine nature and had lost by his disobedience—earthly life under perfect or Paradisaical conditions, everlasting life, the rulership of earth, etc.

But instead of keeping these earthly blessings to himself, Messiah, in harmony with the Father's plan, sacrificed them, giving his life and all that pertained to human nature as a Ransom sacrifice for Adam and his race, and all their earthly rights. When our Lord had finished this sacrifice and ascended up on high, he applied the merit of it to the household of faith—to all who believed and obeyed him. What he gave to believers was the earthly rights which were lost by Adam but which he had purchased. But in order to become members of his Body, those believers were required to sacrifice the earthly interests and rights which they received by justification. This they have been doing for the nineteen centuries of this Gospel Age. Soon the last member of the predestined number, having acquired the Divine likeness, having consecrated all their earthly interests, and having been accepted of the Father, will have finished his share in the sacrifice of Christ—the "suffering of Christ" (1 Peter i. 11; Colossians i. 24.)

The New (Law) Covenant.

The Law Covenant which God made with Israel of which Moses was the mediator, St. Paul points out was an unsatisfactory one; not because the Law was bad, for it was perfect; not because the Divine proposition or Covenant connected with it was bad, for it offered eternal life to whoever would keep the Law. The difficulty lay in the fact that the Jews, like the remainder of the world, were imperfect, fallen, and unable to keep the Covenant, unable to fulfil the requirements of the Law. Hence, says St. Paul, "By the deeds of the Law shall no flesh be justified in God's sight" (Romans iii. 20.)

God, however, assisted Israel that some time in the future he would make with them a New (Law) Covenant, which would be more satisfactory, and yield the desired results (Jeremiah xxxi. 31); that he would take away their stony hearts and give them spiritual hearts, not make them new creatures, but give them hearts of flesh—by that at the time he would write the Law in their hearts. It is asked how the New (Law) Covenant would differ from the old one, and how it could bless them, when the old Law Covenant merely brought upon them a sentence of death? The answer is given by the Apostle that the Covenant will be practically the same—a Covenant to give them eternal life on condition of obedience to the law; but a difference will consist in the fact that the Mediator of the New (Law) Covenant will be more capable than was the mediator of the old Law Covenant. Not that Moses was unfaithful, nor that he did not do his best to assist the people, but because the new Mediator, Christ, having "died, the just for the unjust," has a residue of merit in his adopted sacrifice, which is good to justify for the unwilling debtors of Adam and all his race. In this way the New (Law) Covenant will be much more effective to Israel than the old one was.

Moses, the mediator of the Law Covenant, was a type of the Christ, Head and Body, the Mediator of the New (Law) Covenant. Our Lord Jesus is his own person, and the Church the world to mediate this covenant. As the prophet declares, he is the "Messenger of the Covenant" (Mal. iii. 1.) The merit of his sacrificed, symbolically styled "the blood," is the blood with which he has sealed the New (Law) Covenant. Nevertheless, he has not yet applied it in this present time, but applied it merely to the household of faith for the justification of those now invited to become members of his Body under the original Covenant made with Abraham four years before the Law Covenant. St. Paul says that the "Law Covenant which was 430 years after" the original Abrahamic Covenant could not disannul it (Gal. iii. 17.) The Church is being selected not under the old Law Covenant with Israel, nor under the New (Law) Covenant, which will be made with Israel at the opening of the Millennium, but under the original Abrahamic Covenant, which was thrown up to the time when our Lord became the Seed of Abraham, Christ, the Spiritual Seed of Abraham. It is that original Covenant, made with Abraham, that is applied to the priesthood on the spirit plane, now in process of being completed to Spiritual Israel. As St. Paul declares, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise" (Gal. iii. 29.)

By then the original Covenant provides for a Spiritual Seed of Abraham—Jesus the Redeemer, the Lord, the Head, and the Church of the Firstborn, spirit-begotten followers, members of his Body. To these Body members Jesus, Head and Body, offers the sacrifice, self-denial, suffering. These, "Little Flock," are partakers now of the sufferings of Christ, that they may be sharers in due time of his glory. These present their bodies as living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, and their reasonable service. (Rom. xii. 1.) And accepted of Christ, they are taken forth not their own, but members of him—members of the Mediator of the New (Law) Covenant between God and Israel.

Sealing the New (Law) Covenant.

As soon as the last member of the Spiritual Seed shall have passed into sufferings and testings, and been glorified, as soon as the Royal Priesthood is complete, then shall commence the blood of the New Law Covenant will be applied on behalf of Israel, Messiah's people, their sins covered out their sins, and forthwith the great Millennial Age will dawn upon the gun. All nations will be privileged to share in the blessings of that New (Law) Covenant, by those themselves to Israel, by becoming children or members by faith in Messiah. Thus shall all the families of the earth be blessed with the glorious opportunity of return to favor with God and everlasting life. The willful intentional rejection of those favors will mean to them the Second Death—Acts 3: 23.

The Connecting Links.

Notice now the connecting links of Israel's hope in which the Christian church is apportioned to Spiritual Israel and to natural Israel. God preached the Gospel to Abraham in advance, saying, "In thee one time he had not yet come to his introduce any feature of the Gospel—would not come for nearly 2,000 years. In the meantime the Law Covenant was introduced and apparently was made a part of the Covenant of Grace and Faith. It occupied the time and taught certain lessons and type in preparation for the Spiritual Israel by Abraham.

Although our Lord was born under the Law, and kept the Law, St. Paul points out that he was not justified by the operates with all those who accept of Christ by faith, justifying them, as Abraham was justified by faith before the Law Covenant. The Christ, justified before God, the Head and Body, but the members of his Body preciously justified through faith in his blood) constitute the Seed of Abraham—the only ones in the whole world to whom God sends the New (Law) Covenant. Soon the last member of the predestined number, having acquired the Divine likeness, having consecrated all their earthly interests, and having been accepted of the Father, will have finished his share in the sacrifice of Christ—the "suffering of Christ" (1 Peter i. 11; Colossians i. 24.)

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By then the original Covenant provides for a Spiritual Seed of Abraham—Jesus the Redeemer, the Lord, the Head, and the Church of the Firstborn, spirit-begotten followers, members of his Body. To these Body members Jesus, Head and Body, offers the sacrifice, self-denial, suffering. These, "Little Flock," are partakers now of the sufferings of Christ, that they may be sharers in due time of his glory. These present their bodies as living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, and their reasonable service. (Rom. xii. 1.) And accepted of Christ, they are taken forth not their own, but members of him—members of the Mediator of the New (Law) Covenant between God and Israel.

Sealing the New (Law) Covenant.

As soon as the last member of the Spiritual Seed shall have passed into sufferings and testings, and been glorified, as soon as the Royal Priesthood is complete, then shall commence the blood of the New Law Covenant will be applied on behalf of Israel, Messiah's people, their sins covered out their sins, and forthwith the great Millennial Age will dawn upon the gun. All nations will be privileged to share in the blessings of that New (Law) Covenant, by those themselves to Israel, by becoming children or members by faith in Messiah. Thus shall all the families of the earth be blessed with the glorious opportunity of return to favor with God and everlasting life. The willful intentional rejection of those favors will mean to them the Second Death—Acts 3: 23.

The Connecting Links.

Notice now the connecting links of Israel's hope in which the Christian church is apportioned to Spiritual Israel and to natural Israel. God preached the Gospel to Abraham in advance, saying, "In thee one time he had not yet come to his introduce any feature of the Gospel—would not come for nearly 2,000 years. In the meantime the Law Covenant was introduced and apparently was made a part of the Covenant of Grace and Faith. It occupied the time and taught certain lessons and type in preparation for the Spiritual Israel by Abraham.

Although our Lord was born under the Law, and kept the Law, St. Paul points out that he was not justified by the operates with all those who accept of Christ by faith, justifying them, as Abraham was justified by faith before the Law Covenant. The Christ, justified before God, (the Head and Body) but the members of his Body precisely

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HOFFSTOT'S LESSON TO OTHER EMPLOYERS—COSTLINESS OF A REPUTATION FOR UNFAIRNESS TO LABOR.

The eyes of the whole country are still on the strike of the pressed steel car workers at McKees Rocks, but there is one thing that perhaps some eyes have not seen there and it is a very important thing which the National Labor Tribune desires everybody to notice, especially employers.

The reader will notice that the Pressed Steel Car Company has been making efforts during the past week to start the works and has been importing strike-breakers. For several weeks not a carload of strike-breakers arrived at the big plant. But the company has finally, after scouring the whole country, and after employing the most strenuous powers of persuasion, succeeded in coaxing perhaps five hundred laborers to come here, and even of these only about one-half remained in the plant after surveying it and becoming acquainted with the grievances of the strikers.

Does anybody suppose that if the Pressed Steel Car Company had enjoyed the reputation of treating its labor fairly it would have had so little success in hiring men to take the places of the ones on strike? There are still hundreds of thousands of men out of employment. It is not hard for anybody requiring labor to find it, especially if the inducement of extra wages is offered, and the Pressed Steel Car Company has no doubt been authorizing the strike-breaking agencies to promise a wage premium to men for going into the plant at the present time. Still only a few stragglers from the great army of unemployed are willing to volunteer to serve Hoffstot.

And here is the thing that we ask all employers of labor to notice. The sole reason for Mr. Hoffstot's inability to get workmen is the wide advertising he has received as an unfair employer. Every paper of any consequence in the United States has told the story of the barbarous treatment the employes of the Pressed Steel Car Works received, with this inevitable result—that even professional strike-breakers shun Schoenville and McKees Rocks.

How much this reputation as a labor oppressor is costing the Pressed Steel Car Company we do not profess to know, but it is certainly a very large sum. Every day that the plant is idle—with the railroads placing heavy orders—gives the company a permanent setback. Indeed, it is a wonder that some stockholder of the concern, resenting the loss of profits, does not apply to the courts for a temporary receivership on the ground that Mr. Hoffstot's treatment of the present labor difficulty is wanton mismanagement. The first thing a temporary receiver would probably do would be to agree to the strikers' request for an arbitration. That would permit an immediate resumption of the big plant, which indisputably would be to every stockholder's interest, to say nothing of the interest of the public.

We are willing to grant for the sake of the argument that now and then the employes of a great manufacturing concern may make a demand that is untimely or unreasonable. The employes of Mr. Hoffstot's company have not done that (it is well to remember that they belonged to no union), but let us suppose for a moment that they had been union men, and had made an unreasonable demand, and had been refused reluctantly by Mr. Hoffstot, who we will try to suppose was a fair employer.

Under such circumstances, we have little doubt that he would have had just about one-tenth as hard a fight as he is now having. He has been given all the police and military protection anybody could have desired, and still the wheels do not turn. We put the question to all employers, whether it is not money in their pockets to cultivate at all times and by every possible means a reputation for treating employes fairly, and whether Mr. Hoffstot's example is not, on the whole, a fine one not to imitate.

IS A GIGANTIC CABAL ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT.

It is not impossible that the secretaryship of the interior will loom up as the biggest place in the cabinet, if rumors now extant in Washington are verified. The fight of the Roosevelt element headed by Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot against Secretary Ballinger is the thing that is expected to waken the public to a full consciousness of the overshadowing importance of Ballinger's job.

The public lands, including water power and mineral rights of fabulous value, are under the direct control of the interior department. The rights of entry to these lands can either be preserved for the public welfare or they can be awarded for the little compensation to favored corporations and private speculators. The Pinchot men charge plainly that this latter thing is now being done, and it is even intimated that it was a clique of big capitalists which secured Ballinger's appointment, hoping through him to get control of the immensely rich copper and coal lands in Alaska.

President Taft will do well to take these charges into serious consideration without further delay. President Grant was a man of solid wisdom, unparalleled popularity and influence and unquestioned integrity. Yet the untrustworthiness of subordinates brought much scandal upon his administration. Mr. Taft cannot afford to impute any indictment of a cabinet officer to mere personal vindictiveness or sensationalism. Ballinger has no record which affords in itself any adequate guarantee that his office is not being prostituted to land frauds on an enormous scale.

That the people of the United States are being almost constantly robbed in a flagrant manner of their western land reserves is indicated by the large amount of litigation on the subject. A Washington dispatch published only a day or two ago conveys the information that there is no less than $20,000,000 involved in pending suits to recover land to the government. This information is taken directly from the annual report of the general land office on the field work for the last fiscal year. There were 765,341 acres of unlawfully fenced lands restored to the government, which netted $430,096 in cash for coal and timber land trespasses and fines in criminal proceedings regarding lands. On July 1 there remained 35,000 cases awaiting field investigations by the special agents.

There were canceled for fraud and illegality 3,184 unpatented entries, having about 494,000 acres, and fifty-six Alaska coal entries were allowed to lapse in the face of the special agents' investigations. One hundred patents were vacated and 25,729 acres additional restored to the public domain by proceedings in court or in settlement thereof. Compared with the honest and vigilant administration of the interior department the other responsibilities in Mr. Taft's cabinet seem at this time fairly commonplace. The country will await the President's action with a liveliness of curiosity verging on impatience.

INCOME TAX SITUATION TO DATE.

Although there has not been enough action in the state legislatures on the income tax amendment to warrant sweeping claims on either side, there has been enough to raise doubts whether the amendment is going to have the smooth sailing some of its more ardent friends anticipated. The Alabama legislature alone has ratified it to date.

The Georgia and Connecticut legislatures have referred action to later sessions. The governor of Indiana refused to adopt Mr. Bryan's suggestion and call the legislature in extra session to act on the amendment. Governor Deneen of Illinois proposes to make a campaign for the amendment as a preliminary to the special session of the legislature of that state to be held in the autumn for the transaction of other business, but there are already strong protests against his purpose.

The vote in Georgia is perhaps the most significant thing that has yet happened. Only two members voted in favor of considering the measure at this time, although Georgia is a Democratic state and the new-styled Democracy, inspired by Bryan, is supposed to be madly enthusiastic for all such distinctive taxes on wealth. It is true that two state political conventions have passed favorable resolutions, but it was the convention of the Republicans in Nebraska and of the Democrats in Pennsylvania—neither convention, therefore, representing the majority opinion of its state.

Barring special sessions, not a third of the states will have an opportunity to pass upon the amendment before 1911. But by the middle of next winter or the early spring enough of the states representing every section except the middle and far west to make such predictions of considerable value will in all probability have considered the subject. Following Alabama and Georgia the regular session of about a dozen legislatures will be held in the coming winter. But the only really important states among them are New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. Action in the other large states will be deferred until 1911. If during that time, the federal treasury's revenues should once more overtake expenditures and the surplus begin to re-accumulate, the hostility to all new forms of taxation would inevitably increase.

On the whole, the refusal of the Democratic senate of Georgia and of the Democratic governor of Indiana to help the amendment along lends force to the conclusion of an eastern contemporary which declares "the weight of public opinion throughout the country is against snap-judgment on this issue. Opportunity should be afforded for public discussion and for an expression of public opinion through political conventions or otherwise for the instruction of legislatures, before action is taken."

MR. SHAFFER AT NEWPORT.

Another interesting letter from The Tribune's staff correspondent, Theodore J. Shaffer, the popular ex-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers appears in this issue. This letter is dated at Newport, Ky., where Mr. Shaffer had a pleasant visit, meeting a number of old friends whose names are familiar to all members of the Amalgamated Association.

Our friends in the association will be glad to have tidings from these old-time leaders, and we believe they will appreciate, too, the discussion Mr. Shaffer gives us this week of the proper relations between union men and their employers, on the one hand, and the same union men and their own union officials, on the other.

Ex-President Shaffer speaks from an abundant experience in the labor union movement, and his conclusions appear to us to be very fairly stated and to breathe the spirit of practical wisdom. We are sure Mr. Shaffer's article will receive the careful reading that it merits.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' union 72 is contemplating plans for the annual convention of the craft, to be held in Boston, Mass., in October.

EX-PRESIDENT SHAFFER AT NEWPORT, KY.

Finds Some Old A. A. Horses There, and Sets Forth the Policy that Best Promotes Unionism.

[BX T. J. SHAFFER.]

Newport, Aug 17.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—Mill workers who aspire to correct conditions and ideal environments can find them on the way to completion by visiting the Newport Rolling mill, Newport, Ky., and it will require but a cursory examination to learn that they are resultant from amicable relations between the company and its employes. The late Colonel Andrews and his associates adopted and practiced a managerial policy which endeared them to the men and secured an efficient workmanship as well as a remunerating operation of the plant.

The present manager, "Bert" Andrews, as he is familiarly termed by the men, need employ no coercive measures to secure the faithful observance of his rules while the workmen are under no necessity to hesitate in the expression of their desires for such aids and improvements as are required for the pleasant and correct performance of their duties. If animadversion can be made at all it might be with reference to the insistence, for exact compliance with union regulations, demanded by the men. One detriment to the successful conduct of labor organizations, results from adherence to the very letter of the law. All thoughtful labor unionists have observed and agreed to this. Strict union men are often disposed to regard, and resent, innovations as encroachments upon their privileges or attempts to reduce them from their organizations. The best and most progressive unionists are those who are ever ready and willing to assist the employer in running the plant to the best possible advantage.

In such a mill as the one here there is a perfectly safe course to pursue. When changes are proposed, or introduced, let there be no action taken until constitutional laws and official rulings have been examined carefully and the matters in dispute are submitted to the officials elected to interpret and enforce them. While we are enabled by our experience, to assert and prove that many careful and painstaking workmen have been driven to revolt and strike by the unjust exactions of stupid and ignorant managers, there are also, alas, truthful allegations to be made against the employed because of ignorance and nonobservance of union rules and disobedience to the decisions and ruling of union officials.

Let it be understood clearly right now that these reflections and admonitions are not made because of known inconsistency or violations by the Newport A. A. men, but, as the firm is a good one to work for and is friendly to the association, great care should be exercised to give Kentucky the right to claim that, to her justly-vaunted possession of beautiful women, fine horses and choice spiritus frumenti, she has added the most conservative loyal and efficient trade unionists.

As my visit to the city and mill were necessarily brief, it was not possible to meet many of the A. A. members employed here. Fred Sloan, of Granite City, is working on one of the black plate mills and has found favor among the true blues. He has filled one term as president of the local lodge and was its representative at the last convention and on the conference committee. "Fred" is a thoughtful man and a safe counsellor. W. S. Collier, who as vice president of the first district made an enviable and unprecedented record, is in the same line of work. He is the old, unassuming, self-sacrificing "Will," who did thorough work regardless of condemnation or appreciation having in view but one idea and ambition, namely, to help those in need and advance the cause of an enlightened and progressive organization. John Ridd, one-time vice president, national trustee, and all along the line official, seems to feel, and certainly acts, as young as he looks in spite of the years covering the period of his service in mill work.

These three men represented variant, and yet unifying interests and epochs in A. A. history. Ridd's experience goes back to the days of greatest success and strength, Collier's activities were given to upbuilding after the demolition attending Homestead. Sloan has assisted in directing the complicated affairs which ensued from aggregated capital and a unique industrial development and today, they stand on labor's protecting ramparts, searching the future with thoughtful gaze, ready to aid their fellows in meeting and combatting whatever foes may emerge from the dark and turbulent night.

Newport lodge increases in membership regularly with the additions made to the mills working force. A laudable spirit of unionism and watchfulness upon the part of its officers will account for this. The elements and instrumentalities of advanced unionism exist and are employed here so advantageously that Newport Lodge No. 5 may be likened unto a city set upon a high hill and is a refuge for the distressed, a defense for the weak.

The mill is in full operation with a most promising outlook.

T. J. SHAFFER.

[For detailed news of Amalgamated strike see eighth page.]

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Taft Cabinet Official Under Fire--Water Power Charges Threaten Great Scandal---New Labor Headquarters for Capital.

Washington, August 17.—(Special.)—The water power rights issue is now in an acute stage. It is being waged between Givord Pinchot, chief of the forest service, as champion of the conservation movement, and Secretary Ballinger of the interior department, who holds that former President Roosevelt's heavy withdrawals of public lands for conservation purposes was without warrant of law. It is understood that President Taft upholds Secretary Ballinger, while Pinchot has the backing of Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department. Thus two cabinet officers are at loggerheads and the President stands to be caught in the crush.

The reason for former President Roosevelt's heavy withdrawals of lands was well understood at the time. He had information that great combinations of capital had been effected to take over all available water power sites. There were to be held until the country had developed sufficiently to justify improvements and the sale of electric power to be generated at those sites. The control of these sites would interfere with the flow of water needed for domestic and irrigation purposes in the far western states. A monopoly of the rights was feared by settlers, and the appeal was made to President Roosevelt.

On other lands fertilizer rock was located. An international fertilizer trust was in course of formation in

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Poor" Harry Thaw must stay in Matteawan.

Flour has gone up again 25 cents a barrel. If this thing keeps on bread will become a luxury.

Minneapolis, Minn., has captured the convention of the International Typographical union for 1910.

Now that the "Pain" tariff bill is settled, let us all get down to business.

Timothy Healy, the well known resident of the stationary engineers' international union, is a candidate for congress in New York city.

The national convention of the Women's Trade Union League will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning Monday, September 27.

As we go to press the Alabama Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union is in session at Birmingham.

Wisconsin's state labor body will ask the legislature to adopt at its coming session an act to prohibit private detective agencies from taking part in labor disputes.

The baseball clubs of the Union Printers' league are now fighting for the championship in Chicago. Here's hoping and praying that Pittsburg will make them all bite the dust.

Pittsburg Central Trades Council is going to revise its constitution. A committee of five has been appointed for that purpose. It should have been done long ago.

A number of friends of Robert Hinton, familiarly known as "Policy Bob," of McKees Rocks, informs the Tribune that he has not worked in the Lockharts mill since July 1st.

Henry W. Legleitner was unanimously elected financial secretary of the Pittsburg Central Trades Council at its last meeting. This was a good and wise selection, and we know that "Hen" will fill the bill.

Two printers, delegates to the I. T. U. convention at St. Joseph, Mo., were overcome by the heat. Probably due to the change in drinks. Blame it on the water, boys.

C. N. Wilson, a special organizer of the telegraphers' union, spent a few days in Pittsburg last week, visiting friends. He is now traveling through the west on an organizing campaign.

The A. A. of I., S. and T. W. have appealed for financial aid in their present strike. Unions should respond nobly, as the A. A. has never turned a deaf ear to like appeals of sister unions in time of trouble.

Typographical Union No. 6 ("Big 6") New York, is planning to erect a building of their own to be used as a headquarters and for meeting purposes. A committee has been appointed to raise $75,000 through the sale of bonds.

J. T. Butler of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the executive board members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union, spent a few days in Pittsburg on business. He was in conference with Henry W. Legleitner of this city, also member of the executive board. He paid the Tribune a pleasant call.

Here is a funny thing that we have noticed for some time: Men will audit books, serve on committees, and do what they are appointed to do for their secret societies for nothing, but when the same is to be done for the union bills are presented and warrants drawn. Why this difference?

John Heydler, who was recently elected president of the National League of Baseball clubs, is an old time union printer, and is still an honorary member. He belonged last to the chapel of the Washington, D. C., Evening Star. You can bet safely that the union label will appear on all the printing of the National league.

The Central Labor Unions of Washington, D. C., have appointed a committee and they have organized to give a public reception to President Gompers on his return from Europe. There will be a parade, speech-making and a glorious good time. The parade will be on October 15. All the officials of unions comprising the A. F. of L. will be invited.

STEEL CAR STRIKE.

Strike-Breakers Brought to McKees Rocks Desert—One Striker Shot and Killed.

The unsuccessful efforts of the company to resume operations have been the feature of the strike during the past week at the Pressed Steel Car Company's big plant at McKees Rocks.

Desertions of strike breakers from the Pressed Steel Car plant, in Schoenville, continued Monday, but rumors of more strike breakers coming to aid the 400 sent into the plant kept pickets alert. No collisions with deputy sheriffs or state police occurred. About 150 strike breakers left the plant Monday.

Steam was raised in some parts of the plant and the impression of persons noticing the works from the other side of the river would be that they were working almost in full. Strikers, however, say no work is being done in the plant and many strike breakers are deserting to their side.

Twelve deserting strike breakers, who scaled the fences and joined the strikers, said they were not told a strike was on at the plant. Others followed them later in the day and the deserters asserted that others wanted to quit, but could not get out of the plant.

Wages of the strike breakers are said to be from $1.75 to $2 a day. Tobacco is furnished free and the men will be fed at a hotel near the plant, protected by state troopers.

Evictions under direction of Sheriff Addison C. Gumbert continue and he forced the company to supply him with 40 men to move the furniture of occupants of the company houses.

Impressive funeral services were held for Steve Marvath, the striker killed Wednesday morning by a bullet said to have been fired by Major Smith, a negro. Five thousand strikers escorted the body to the Allegheny cemetery.

Services were held at the St. Nicholas Croatian church, in East Ohio street, North Side, and strikers marched from Schoenville to there in a body. After attending services in the church they followed the body to the cemetery gate.

Two hundred negroes and foreigners were in the first trainload of strike breakers which was delivered at Bellevue station at 6:20 o'clock. They marched to the river bank and were shipped across the river into the plant in boats. Bellevue police were on guard at the station, but no pickets saw the men crossing until it was too late to stop them.

Two hundred more strike breakers arrived on a train at 8 o'clock, accompanied by chefs and waiters. About 50 of the last shipment were negroes. Strikers' pickets patrolling the river in a skiff saw the men being sent into the plant and rowed to shore to notify their leaders. Before a big crowd of strikers could be gathered the men were inside the plant. A few shots were fired.

Major Smith, the negro who was arrested following the shooting of Horvath, was released on $2,500 bail furnished by C. W. Friend of the Pennsylvania Malleable works.

Powder Causes Strike.

Because the operators decided to use a new explosive in mining coal, 300 employes of the Monongah mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company, near Charleroi, Pa., left their work Tuesday morning and refused to go back unless permitted to use black powder as formerly. Francis Feehan, district president of the United Mine Workers, was notified and called a meeting of the miners tonight at Monongah.

Mine officials say the new powder is practically flameless and diminishes the danger of explosions, but the dissatisfied men at Charleroi argue that it so crumbles the coal that their earnings are decreased.

An important conference will be held in New York between representatives of the stone industry of this country, with the purpose in view of bringing about a closer affiliation and better working conditions. The conference will probably result in the formation of the stone trades into a department of the A. F. of L., similar to the metal trades department.

The glass bottle blowers' convention, in session at Milwaukee, Wis., decided to publish an official trade journal. The organization has a system of keeping the members conversant with all the inner workings of the organization, and the publication of a journal would tend to give these facts to persons who are not members.

One of the most important steps taken by the recent convention of the boot and shoe workers at Toronto, Canada, was the rejection of the referendum vote for the election of general officers.

The legislative committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor has decided to make the convict labor bill and the bill for eight hours for all public work preferred measures before the legislature.

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Our readers who order goods advertised in our columns, or ask for information concerning them, will oblige both the advertiser and ourselves by stating that they saw the announcement in the National Labor Tribune. While we do not undertake to vouch for any person advertising with us, we shall continue to exercise every precaution to exclude the dishonest or unworthy from these columns, and shall be glad to have the assistance of our readers in so doing. We shall esteem it a favor to be informed of the failure of advertisers to make good the offers contained in their advertisements.

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HANDSOME PREMIUM OFFER.

The National Labor Tribune has decided to make a highly attractive offer to new subscribers, as well as to old ones renewing their subscriptions. Beginning with the present date, every subscription, accompanied by a cash remittance of $2, directly to the National Labor Tribune office, will secure not only the Tribune for the ensuing twelve months, but a copy of the famous Homestead book giving a complete and detailed history of the great strike of 1892. This book created a great deal of discussion when first published, and its value as a record grows, rather than diminishes, as time goes on. It retails at $1 per copy, but to every new subscriber, or old one renewing, it will be sent by the National Labor Tribune as a present.

J. James Tissot.

Within the last few years, Americans have become familiar with the art work of J. James Tissot, whose remarkable series of paintings of the Holy Land and its people have won him world-wide fame and placed him in the very front rank of the painters of Oriental life. It is the purpose of the Tribune to make its readers better acquainted with the art of this great master, who stands today without a rival as a pictorial interpreter of the people and events of Old or New Testament times.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the date on the pink sticker on this paper, and if it calls for renewal of subscription, we would be pleased to hear from them with same.

Pastor Russell's sermons will appear in this paper every week and just as delivered, not a word changed or cut out.

Please renew your subscription promptly when the date on your tab says time is up

SIN'S SMALL BEGINNINGS.

SUGGESTION —CRAVING —DESIRE —YIELDING—ABSORPTION —DESTRUCTION.

Sandusky, O., August 15.—"Man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own desire and enticed. Then, when desire has conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."—Jas. 1: 14, 15.

In proportion to our intelligence we all know that sin abounds in the world; and more than this, that there are tendencies towards sin in our own flesh. The Scriptural declaration is, "I was born in sin and shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me." (Psa. 51: 5.) The explanation of these conditions is found only in the Bible, which tells us that the beginning of sin was in Eden, and that its painful influence has descended from parent to child until now, and that there was but one complete remedy for it, which is beyond our power, but provided for us by our Creator through his glorious Son who redeemed us.

Doctrines of Devils.

The Bible is God's message to all those who are desirous of learning the Divine standard and choosing and fighting a good fight against the wrong, against sin wherever found; but especially against sin and weakness towards sin in ourselves. The more truly we discern the true philosophies for sin and the Divine remedy, the better we are prepared to resist it—forewarned we are forearmed.

However it may be explained, the fact remains that the world of mankind, heathen and civilized, realizing sin, feels conscience-stricken and anticipate punishment of some kind for violation of recognized laws and principles of our being. Ignorance, superstition, mental unbalance and theory, supported by priestcraft, have led mankind, heathen and civilized, into a fear of an eternity of torture as a punishment for sin. This, the Apostle calls, "Doctrines of demons." (1 Tim. 4: 1.) And no doubt the demons were responsible in some measure for the deduction of this doctrine of eternal torment; because fear is one of the most powerful influences they can bring to bear upon fallen humanity as they seek to captivate them to sin. Those who have had much to do with spiritism (thinking that they were communicating with their dead friends, but really fellowshiping with fallen angels, called demons in the Scriptures), tell us that at the beginning these "lying spirits" gained control of their wills by telling them that they should pray much, even while presenting to them alluring, sinful suggestions. (1 Tim. 4: 1.) As a later step they tell them that everything is glorious and everybody happy "in the spirit land," and that sins of the present life are unimportant matters. Still later on they prick their consciences and work upon their fears and tell them that their case is hopeless and that they will soon have them fully in their power and torment them forever. With despair comes utter abandonment and a willingness to treat with the "evil spirits." This is sometimes followed by obsession and not infrequently reason is entirely dethroned and the victim becomes an inmate of an asylum.

The safeguard against all of these delusions and misrepresentations is found in a correct understanding of God's Word—the Bible. In proportion as its teachings are understood and followed the mind is relieved of those "doctrines of demons" and given a rational understanding of what sin is and of what its real penalty consists. Obedience to its instructions brings proportionate measures of harmony with God and righteousness and results in love, joy, peace and a holy spirit or disposition.

"The Wage of Sin Is Death."

Many experience great difficulty in ridding their minds of the "doctrines of demons"—that the wages of sin is eternal torment. They find it difficult to believe the Truth on the subject, which the Scriptures present, namely that "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom. 6: 23.) God's proposition is that all sinners against his just laws, after full opportunity, shall be "utterly destroyed." (2 Thess. 1: 9; Acts 3: 23.) The power of eternal life resides in God, and he assures us that he will not give it to any except those who come into harmony with him. Eternal life has not been thrust upon our race. It is entirely contrary to the Scriptures to assert that man must live somewhere to all eternity, either in joy or anguish. The Scriptures assure us to the contrary of this—"All the wicked will he destroy."

Our Lord declares that God is able to destroy both soul and body in Gehenna. He alone who has the power of eternal life has made no provision whereby sinners can obtain it and thus injure themselves and discredit the Divine government to all eternity. The gift of God is eternal life, and that gift will be destroyed only upon those who demonstrate a heart desire in harmony with God and acceptance of his provisions for their recovery from sin and death through his Appointed Way—Jesus Christ the Righteous. Thus we read, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son, shall not see life, but

The Wrath of God Abideth on Him."

John 3: 36.

This expression, "the wrath of God," calls for an explanation. If we hear that a good man is angry we may expect that his goodness will regulate and qualify his just anger. If we hear that a bad, wicked man is angry, we would not know to what lengths his anger might lead, whether to viciousness or not. So also if we heard of the wrath of Satan, we might not know to what awful lengths and depths or horrible injustice, torment and agony this might lead, if he had the power. When we read that God is angry with the wicked every day, and that this anger or wrath came upon our whole race because of Adam's transgression, reason, as well as the Bible, bids us expect that a good God, perfect in justice, wisdom, love and power, would exercise his wrath, his anger, along reasonable, just and merciful lines and not devilishly.

In proportion as this rational thought permeates our minds it prepares us to read our Bibles in a sane manner, contrary to our former custom. When we read, "The wages of sin is death," reason assures us that this would be a proper penalty for a just and loving God to pronounce against his creatures after they had become wilfully disobedient and disloyal to him and his righteous arrangements on their behalf. From this standpoint the penalty prescribed against our first parents is seen to be reasonable, "In the day that thou eatest thereof, dying, thou shalt die;" "Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."—Gen. 3.

Who cannot see that these statements represent the highest possible manifestation of righteous wrath? Our first parents were at once cut off from their special fellowship with their Creator, when they wilfully and knowingly violated his laws. Their death sentence was immediately pronounced; they were legally dead from that moment, and there their dying sentence began, which, in Adam's case, ended in nine hundred and thirty years. He died within the day, for, as St. Peter declares, "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."—2 Pet. 3: 8.

Our Text Illustrated.

The experience of our first parents well illustrates the lesson of our text. Mother Eve's desire for knowledge should have confined itself to the Divine limitations; but she permitted it to wander disloyally. Evidently she turned over in her mind how wonderful must be the wisdom of God, and how she would like to possess as much as the serpent suggested she might have, if she would but disobey God and eat the forbidden fruit. We can imagine that she had qualms of conscience—that she hesitated to disobey. But to even stop to consider the pleasures, the advantages, the desirability of transgression was to leave her mind open to a fresh assault. The serpent's next move was to suggest to her a reason why her Creator had forbidden the eating of the fruit, namely, that God knew that this would make them wise as himself, and that he did not wish for equals in knowledge, but desired to keep them in a condition of mental slavery through ignorance. Such a suggestion should have been spurned by Eve, and was, no doubt, rejected at first. No doubt she brought forth arguments to prove the merciful kindnesses and generosity of the Creator and that such an evil, selfish and ignoble as the serpent suggested could not possibly belong to her Creator. But the wrong was in giving the least countenance to these suggestions of disobedience. They should have been promptly set aside. Stopping to expostulate or reason is merely opening the door for further beguilement. In the language of our text, she was "drawn away by her own desire and was enticed;" then, when desire had conceived, the sinful act of eating the forbidden fruit resulted.

How does desire conceive? We answer, The mind entertains the desire, warms it, vitalizes it, reflects upon what advantages or pleasures would result; enters into and enjoys those forbidden pleasures mentally. Thus mother Eve reflected that no doubt the forbidden fruit was specially delicious to the palate, luscious; more than this, that the enlightenment of mind would bring to her vistas of thought far beyond anything she and Adam had ever previously imagined. Thus her desire for knowledge conceived and gradually, perhaps in moments, perhaps in hours, perhaps in days, developed more and more the thought of the joys and pleasures to result from the act of disobedience—until practically the whole of life was absorbed in this one desire, and everything else of her glorious and proper blessings on every hand was practically forgotten and ignored. Finally the irresistible moment came. She took the fruit. She ate it; sin was born, and the wage of death would follow in due course.

The main thing to be noticed is that the admission of evil desire into our hearts, into our wills, is the beginning of sin—the conception of sin. After the conception it is only a matter of time until it shall be born, unless in some manner that sinful desire be quenched, be killed. Even then it will be with serious consequences that the wrongly conceived sin will be gotten rid of. The lesson is, as the Apostle suggests in the text, the keeping of our hearts, our minds, so the desires shall not chance to conceive therein. This means a loyalty to God and to the Truth and to righteousness, about which the world in general knows little. It means that many kinds of desires and ambitions may be begotten in the heart and lead on to one kind or another kind of sinful development. Let us then hearken to the Lord, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."—Acts 4: 23.

Eternal life or eternal death are the issues, not eternal happiness or eternal misery. True, under God's provision, all who get eternal life will thereby get eternal happiness; but all who fail to get the eternal life or happiness in God's provision will get eternal death, the Second Death, utter extinction. As St. Peter declares, they shall be "as brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed." (2 Pet. 2: 12.) And St. Paul says, "They shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord"—not with everlasting torment. (2 Thess. 1: 9.) For these hopelessly incorrigible ones, after they shall have had a full trial and full opportunity and have been found worthy of the Second Death, there will be no hope of further resurrection.

Divine Forgiveness of Sin.

We have seen how sin entered, and that its wage or penalty of Divine decree is death—extinction. And we have seen that mental, moral and physical imperfections are merely elements of our dying process. If this were all that the Bible had to tell us, it would be valueless to us, for why philosophize over a fact if it could not in any sense or degree be avoided. If there were no hope, as the Apostle suggests, we might as well eat, drink and be merry and make no attempt specially to strive against sin, and thus to bring ourselves into conflict with the weaknesses of our natures and our evil environment. But, as the Scriptures declare, "There is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared." (Psa. 130: 4.) The very fact that God has provided the forgiveness and made possible an escape from the original death sentence and return to his favor—eternal life—makes life worth living and puts a new ambition, a new hope, a new energy into all those who come to an understanding of it.

If we were dealing with fallen men like ourselves instead of with God, we might say that some men would change their word and others would not. But when we think of the unchangeable God we feel convinced that the sentence he once pronounced must stand. The great Supreme Judge of the Universe in the findings of his own court, will not retract his just sentence, "Dying, thou shalt die." Hence we would not be inclined to expect eternal life from him who declares against us as a race that "the wages of sin is death." We might hope that if we could live perfect, sinless lives, the Lord might excuse us from the general penalty, but our every endeavor to attain perfect standards of life has demonstrated to us the impossibility of this attainment. Hence we were inclined to disbelieve the message of God's love and forgiveness sent to us through the Gospel. And nothing ever fully satisfied our minds and hearts until we learned the philosophy of how "God could be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus."—Rom. 3: 26.

That philosophy once seen is convincing to the last degree. Briefly stated, it is that "By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned;" because all except the first man were sinners by heredity. (Rom. 5: 12.) In other words, the sentence of death was only pronounced against father Adam. Everybody else who dies merely shares in his sentence under the natural laws of heredity. Then God condescendingly explains to us the philosophy of how that one man's sins being met, the merit can be made applicable to all of his posterity, so that the death of one righteous man could satisfy the claims of justice against the race as a whole. We are astonished at the wisdom thus displayed; the Divine wisdom had thus prepared from the beginning for the redemption of our race at the smallest possible cost.

But we inquire, Where could the one man be found who would be willing to surrender his own life for that of Adam and his race? And if such a generous man could be found how could he, as a member of the condemned race, be acceptable to justice as man's ransom price? The Scriptures again explain that no such man could be found amongst Adam's race and that therefore God so loved the world that he gave his Son to be our Redeemer. Then the query comes, Would it be just for God to give his Son? And the answer is Scripturally given, that He set before his Son a great joy, a high reward, and that the Son, fully in accord with his Father, delighted to do his will—"For the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame." (Heb. 12: 2.) We are assured that the reward for this great transaction is a great one. The Apostle, after describing how our Lord, our Redeemer, first left the glory of the heavenly estate and humbled himself to take the human nature and was then found obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, then adds, "Wherefore, God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."—Phil. 2: 9-11.

The Wonderful Story.

No wonder we term this "The wonderful story of God's love!" It is so different from the doctrines of devils handed down to us from the dark ages that we are astounded, bewildered. And yet, as we reflect, this message is in full accord with the teachings of Jesus, the apostles and the prophets—in full accord with the real character of a true God—of wisdom, justice, love and power.

As we noted the downward course of evil desire to disobedient thought, to disobedient action and to the wages of sin, death, let us note now the same principle at work in the opposite direction—obedient thought, harmony with the Divine will, begotten again, developing and ultimately bringing forth life eternal. This in the Scriptures is known as the law of regeneration. Our Lord expresses this in so many words, saying,

"YE MUST BE BORN AGAIN."

As we were all born in sin as the children of Adam, all must be born again if they would become the children of God. Many have failed to notice the Scriptural teaching that out of our race God intends to produce two families of sons on different planes of being. The one class begotten and born of the spirit will be resurrected, be born spirit beings, like unto the angels. The other class begotten again to human conditions will experience resurrection (Acts 3: 19-21) favors, by which they will be recovered from sin and death conditions and ultimately aim to human perfection and righteousness. These will not be like unto the angels, but be like unto Adam in his sinless condition before the condemnation. The curse will be removed not only from these, but also from their earthly home, which will then become as Eden, the garden of the Lord—Paradise restored. Our Lord pointed out the time of the world's regeneration, in full harmony with St. Peter's words above cited, saying to his disciples, "In the regeneration ye that have followed me shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." (Matt. 19: 28.) The regeneration time, or resurrection time, has not yet come; hence the apostles are not upon the thrones of Israel; but instead, the twelve tribes are still under the Gentile domination. And Gentile domination, in Scriptural language, means the times in which Satan is the Prince of this world—"Who now worketh in the hearts of the children of disobedience."

The apostles are not to sit upon the twelve thrones of Israel until the Second Coming of our Lord and the binding of Satan and establishing of the Kingdom; hence the times of Restitution, or times of regeneration, for mankind are yet future. When that happy day shall have fully dawned it will mean a sweet release of the world from the power of sin and death, to which all but the saintly few are now in slavery. In the Jewish order of reckoning time, night came first and day afterward. Thus the world has already been passing through a night time of darkness, ignorance, superstition and sorrow, the results of sin and death. But the redeeming merits of Jesus have provided the Millennial Day, which will soon be ushered in and chase away forever the shadows of sin and death. No wonder the poet sang.

"O, hail happy day
That speaks all sorrows ending!"

The Psalmist prophet refers to the same glorious day, saying, "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

At a more convenient time we will take up the thread of this discourse and show that love and justice, wisdom and power Divine, have graciously arranged the terms whereby the many of our race may be regenerated during the Millennium, and a few comparatively, the "little flock," may be regenerated to the spirit plane. True and righteous are God's ways! Who shall not come and worship before him when all his righteous dealings shall be made manifest! Ultimately every knee must bow, and every tongue confess to the glory of God, because all who will not thus do of a hearty good will shall be utterly destroyed from amongst the people in the Second Death.

The lesson of the hour is that sin is a transgression of the Divine law of righteousness; that ever, always, its tendency is deathward; that original sin has been met by Divine Love and Justice, and that consequently there is hope of eternal life for all who will forsake sin and seek the Divine aid in striving against it. The further lesson of the hour is in accord with our text, that sin is insidious, and that every sympathy with it, every entertainment of it in our hearts, every rolling of it as a sweet morsel under our tongue, is giving desire the opportunity to conceive. This is really sin begun in the heart, in the mind, before the outward, overt act. Hence the lesson to us each and all who have accepted God's mercy and favor in Christ is that, having turned our back upon sin, and having by faith accepted eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord, we are now on trial, not as respects original sin, from which we were redeemed by the Lord's grace, but on trial to determine to what extent we have any love for sin and would entertain it; to determine whether or not we hate sin and love righteousness. The test is expressed in our text: If our hearts are drawn away from loyalty to the Lord and are enticed by the momentary pleasures of sin, and if these sinful desires are entertained by us, conceived, harbored, nourished, developed, then to that extent we are disloyal to God and his righteousness and the end will be Second Death. In other words, to obtain the Gift of God in full measure in the resurrection we must show our complete loyalty to him and his righteousness!

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In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past. A sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

We want and need more readers of Pastor Russell's sermons, dear friends, and won't you be one of those to send us in one or more subscribers?

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THE STRIKE RIOT AND WHAT IT TEACHES BOTH LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The National Labor Tribune looks upon itself as owing peculiar responsibilities to labor. For nearly forty years it has spoken for the American labor movement, and has shared with it in periods both of rise and fall. Today we believe the voice of labor is more powerful than ever before, and the increased power adds to, rather than takes away from, the responsibility. It is with a feeling of this sort that we view the strike rioting at McKees Rocks, and if we speak in a manner somewhat different from the manner of a portion of the daily press, it is because the swelling of the day's cash account is all that daily newspapers of a certain type have in view, while we have in view the permanent well-being of labor and the lasting triumph of its cause. And no wrongful act can bring a triumph of more than a temporary character.

Little as The National Labor Tribune respects an employer of the unusual stripe of Mr. Hoffstot, so much as it sympathizes with his employes in the hardships and injustice that business men and workingmen alike believe they have suffered, the rioting leaves this paper with a sense of the profoundest regret. In the first place, it mars the excellent record that the strikers had established for self-restraint under great provocation and for obedience to law. In the second place, it assures the increase of the military guard at the plant and brings over to Mr. Hoffstot a moral support which, before the bloodshed, he utterly lacked.

The change in public attitude which strike riots invariably produce cannot be too well understood by our friends at McKees Rocks. That the sympathy of practically all classes was with the locked-out workmen a couple of weeks ago will nowhere be denied. Evidence was strong that they had been bled by unscrupulous agents of the company and that their envelopes did not contain all the money which was honestly due them on the face of the working time sheets. Besides, the men showed their belief in the justice of their cause by offering to abide by the recommendations of the courts or the decision of an arbitration board appointed by the courts to investigate and settle all the matters at issue. Mr. Hoffstot's refusal either to arbitrate or redress grievances on his own account forfeited him the sympathy of not only workingmen but of the majority of his fellow-employers.

But the moment the strikers, or persons in sympathy with them, begin to destroy life and property, the sympathy for them receives a fatal chill. The only question the public then is concerned in is the maintenance of law and order, and the Pressed Steel Car Company, which only a little while before stood in the public mind as a symbol of barbaric and misguided disregard for the public welfare, fighting a battle in which there is neither moral reason nor business profit, becomes suddenly transformed into a symbol of the majesty of law, fighting for principles that are essential to the preservation of all organized government.

This is the fatal effect of strike violence. It all at once shifts the burden of guilt, and allows the real culprit to seem a public benefactor. We believe it to be a matter of record that no strike in which rioting and bloodshed were resorted to was ever won by the strikers. If we are wrong we will willingly publish a correction.

Our earnest advice to the strike leaders at McKees Rocks is to rely on court proceedings against Mr. Hoffstot (who has already been charged with peonage) and to use every endeavor to prevent further slaughter. We are assured the more responsible leaders recognize the disastrous effects of violence on the strike. The difficulty is to check the hotheads, men who have suffered real injury and who are faced by starvation because they dared to ask that their wrongs be righted. Are not easily held in bounds. There is much that tends to drive them to desperation, nevertheless they must be given to understand by their best and most trusted advisers that resistance to the lawful authorities is bound to be fatal. They and not Mr. Hoffstot will suffer most from it in the end.

While we are discussing this most fateful subject, we cannot refrain from a brief reference to some other phases of the matter. We give considerable space in this issue to reprinting the full text of the Pennsylvania "compulsory" arbitration act of 1895, and to a report of the argument last Friday before Judge Macfarlane who has been asked by the attorneys for the strikers at McKees Rocks to force the Pressed Steel Car Company to settle the strike under its provisions. The company's lawyers argued that the act is unconstitutional, and that is the opinion of the majority of lawyers The National Labor Tribune has consulted about it.

Organized labor in this country has never showed much enthusiasm for compulsory arbitration, which is a sword that cuts both ways, as the workingmen of Canada have found out in a number of cases. Canada has a compulsory arbitration act which really compels. But Canadian lawmakers are not hampered by the constitutional limitations imposed upon the American congress and all our state legislatures. And these constitutional limitations are apparently an effective bar to compulsory arbitration acts which can successfully run the gauntlet of the courts. It is voluntary arbitration that will have to be depended on to secure industrial peace, in the absence of constitutional amendments, and it is to the credit of the Pressed Steel Car plant owners that they have been willing to accept the decision of arbitrators ever since the dispute with the company began.

Our own opinion is that the Pennsylvania arbitration act is without any real power whatever to compel, and that there would be no process known to law by which to enforce a decision either upon the company or upon the men in case hearings were proceeded with under the test case entered in the court and heard by Judge Macfarlane.

That makes voluntary arbitration all the more essential in every great industrial conflict such as the one now distracting this community.

If Mr. Hoffstot has any friends who have the wisdom to see the folly of his using his privileges under existing laws to shield him in a course of obstinate disregard of his social obligations, they should try to persuade him to try arbitration instead of force even yet. It is not too late. In the meantime The National Labor Tribune proposes to make the promotion of arbitration (voluntary) in all parts of the land an important part of its work.

We have but one more suggestion before we close. That is that strike violence is more likely to occur where the strikers are alien born and strange to the public opinion and usages and traditions of our country than when they are American born. The employer who sets up a preference for foreign labor is taking this chance, and it is no light one.

Some employers have favored foreign labor because it is cheaper and not so prone to join labor organizations. But the strikes conducted by well officered and well managed trades unions are marked by a far lower percentage of violence than those which break out as this one did in the Pressed Steel Car plant, where there was no labor organization whatever. Labor organizations of the conservative type are as beneficial to employers as they are to labor, as we shall from time to time endeavor to demonstrate.

STANDARD'S SURPLUS A NATIONAL PERIL.

On the second page of this week's issue we reprint from the Cincinnati Enquirer a most interesting exhibit of the financial growth of the Standard Oil Company and of the enormous surplus it has accumulated after the disbursement of even more enormous dividends to a comparatively small group of stockholders of whom it may be said that they toil not, neither do they spin, yet their annual share in the fruits of industry is making them the envy of monarchs.

It has become quite the fashion in certain quarters to greet every unfavorable comment on any development of an economic, commercial or political character as an expression of "socialism," by "socialism" thus used being understood anything which threatens to deprive some captain of industry of an unlawful or unwholesome privilege. So Chancellor Day might regard as fostering Socialism when we say that the Standard Oil Company's present surplus is an unwholesome thing for the country. Nevertheless, one may safely affirm this and depend on the endorsement of nine-tenths of the public.

It seems very reliable authority that the surplus of the company amounts to about $140,000,000. This is without doubt the largest cash balance accumulated by any private company in the history of the world. It would be an astonishing surplus for even the richest nation on the globe, and as a matter of fact when the surplus of the United States was barely one-half of this enormous sum there was widespread criticism of it, on the ground not only that it meant unnecessary taxation and hence confiscation, but was a temptation to government excess and prodigal extravagance.

If governments—especially a government of the people like that of the United States—cannot be trusted with the power conferred by so large an accumulation of money, how imprudent it is to permit it in the hands of a few overgreedy private individuals, recognizing no public responsibilities but on the contrary proclaiming, in a rather offensive fashion, their freedom from such responsibilities and their right to do with their wealth what they choose!

We are not of those who give way to unremitting pessimism and think social conditions are constantly becoming worse. But faults there are, and it besirs the best thought how to get rid of them. The Standard Oil Company's $140,000,000 cash surplus is the outgrowth of corporate abuse, and further abuse may grow out of it. It is a power which many men who are far from being Socialists think no private corporation ought to be in possession of. President Taft is reported to be planning a determined campaign to subject the great corporation to governmental supervision and regulation.

Such supervision and regulation is one of our chief national necessities. If we had taken such a measure of self-defense a decade or two ago, the Standard Oil Company would not have a surplus today of one-fourth of $140,000,000, nor would it have distributed, over and above that huge surplus, dividends whose total amount in the last twenty-five years has exceeded a billion dollars.

Unless President Taft really accomplishes something in the direction of bringing the trusts under the influence of that searching publicity which will render it impossible for them to make in the future the immense unlawful gains that they have made in the past, posterity will proclaim his administration a failure. Thanks to past wrongs against the people and past neglect of government to enforce law, John D. Rockefeller is said to be worth today nearly if not quite a billion dollars. He is the first billionaire in history. It is to be hoped he will be the last.

To own a billion dollars is not an evidence of financial genius or of thrift and industry, but proves only crime. Our possessing private fortunes of so excessive magnitude argues not so much that we are a big and rich nation as that we are a careless and somewhat deluded one. To prevent a continuance or a recurrence of the conditions which have enabled America to give to the world that economic monstrosity, a billionaire, is the task in statesmanship that should engage President Taft's best effort.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our old friend John Pragen, of New Kensington, Pa., on his return from a pleasure trip through the East said The Tribune a pleasant visit Saturday.

Charles Dabney, stock foreman of the Valley works, Republic Iron and Steel Company, has been appointed night superintendent of the works to succeed Clifford Brewer, resigned.

Arthur E. Holder, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and prominent in the affairs of the International Association of Machinists, has been in Pittsburg recently. He has been doing effective work in the organization line in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Tribune wishes for Brother John Savage, lately of Girard, O., the best luck in his new position as chief steward at the club house of the Loyal Order of Moose at Connellsville, Pa. "Jack" stopped in to see us on his way through to take hold of his new job.

"Jimmy" Richards, night superintendent of the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Clarksburg, W. Va., was in to see us Monday. "Jimmy" was called to Pittsburg by the illness of his father, whom he found much better when he arrived. We hope for Mr. Richards' ultimate restoration to complete health.

Joseph Bishop, the well-known first president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and a veteran in the labor world, was in Pittsburg last week. Mr. Bishop is now secretary of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration at Columbus, Ohio. He is hale and hearty and as popular as ever with A. A. men.

J. W. Slayton, organizer of the local Socialist party, tendered his resignation at a meeting of that organization Sunday, held at 24 West Lacock street, Northside. William Adams, of Wilmerding, will succeed him for the time being. Mr. Slayton will look after the work of the party in the Southern Ohio district.

The roll and iron foundry and machine shop at Wellsville, O., has been purchased by the National Roll & Foundry Company, and is to be put in operation. J. B. Baird, formerly with the Canadian Roll Machine Company, is president, and R. A. McKinney, formerly purchasing agent of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, is secretary of the National Roll & Foundry Company. Wm. H. Melaney, formerly superintendent of the Hong Iron and Steel Company, this city, is the general sales agent.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

President Taft Cuts the Army Down by 8,000 Men and Gives Orders for Economy--Labor Files Charges Against Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(Special.)—President Taft has ordered a reduction of 8,000 enlisted men in the United States standing army. The present enlisted force consits of about 88,000 men. The President's instructions are that by July 1, 1910, the total strength of the army shall not be more than 80,000 men. Congress regulates the number of officers, but the President has absolute authority over the authorized enlisted force.

There will be no dismissals to carry into effect the President's order. Recruiting for the army will be abandoned at once. During the next few months there will be sufficient men leaving the service to reduce the enlisted force by the number arbitrarily fixed by the President. When the level has been reached recruiting will be resumed to keep the force to the numerical strength believed by the President sufficient for all purposes.

Economy in the administration of the affairs of the National Government and lack of sympathy with the views of the general staff of the army that a large standing army is necessary for the country are believed to be the reasons for the issuance of the order by the President.

The President has pledged his Administration to economy. Senator Aldrich and Chairman Payne, father of the new tariff law, said the new measures would produce sufficient revenue for the Government if extravagant expenditures were discontinued. President Taft indorsed the new tariff law.

The President directed his Cabinet members to make reductions in their estimates of expenditures for their departments. Secretary Meyer of the Navy made a cut of $20,000,000, and the President has asked for further reductions.

Secretary Dickinson of the War Department had his estimates returned because the cut had not been sufficient. By decreasing the enlisted force 8,000 men, the President has effected a saving in War Department expenditures of $5,000,000 a year.

It is said the President has pointed the way for other reductions in expenditures by the military arm of the Government.

The officials of the Arlington experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture, are violating the civil service law by employing men to do mechanical work who are in the classified service, and others to do like work who are on the unskilled laborrolls, according to the charge made last Thursday night before the Central Labor Union by Thomas G. Iglehart, secretary of Local No. 132, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The announcement that members of organized labor were being discriminated against in favor of unskilled labor, and men who have not been classified by the Civil Service Commission, roused the delegates to the central body to indignation. The president of the union directed the executive committee of the central body to take the matter up before the Civil Service Commission, and that if redress could not be had there, to take the matter to the President.

It was said that C. C. Doyle, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, had been notified of the violations, and that he admitted that men had been doing mechanical work who were on the rolls of the department as unskilled labor, and that at one time there was some work done by men who were not on the rolls at all.

Mr. Iglehart said that the department was violating the civil service laws by employing mechanical and skilled labor from the outside, men who were not even on the rolls of the civil service. The unions will push the charges vigorously.

Candid Appeal To A. A. Members.

Ex-Vice President Collier Discusses the Reasons for Existing Conditions.

[Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.]

Newport, Ky., Aug. 24.

I wonder how long it will take us workingmen who believe in unionism to learn that our interests are best served by making it plain at all times how we stand on the question.

If the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company knew that their employes really were union men, there is not the least doubt that our men employed by them would not be engaged in the struggle of today. But no. By their long narrowness, by vilification of their officials, by open denunciation of their organization, both local and national, and—yes, by actual agreements with their foreman that they would work irrespective of their organization, we naturally led the officials of the corporation to believe that we were not union men in spirit and in truth. There is no doubt all this is done unthinkingly and without counting the cost. Our men are entitled to great praise in that, as soon as they realized the position in which they had placed themselves they turned right about face and showed clearly and plainly that they are union men and believe in the aims for which our organization was instituted. How long will it take the employer to understand that behind all the fault finding and apparent disaffection towards their organization, the men are sound and sane as regards their attitude towards their various organizations to uphold their interests.

If the United States Steel Corporation had been able to carry out its plans it today would be the strongest and closest union of business interests possible.

How do they explain why it is they want to deny the same right to their employes which they claim for themselves. To be consistent they should insist that all employes in all their mills should be union men.

Newport mill is working in full except No. 2 mill, which is off on account of a broken housing. As far as we can tell prospects are good. Yours fraternally,

W. S. COLLIER.

Notices have been received in Pittsburg steel circles that the Cambria Steel Company has advanced the price of bars to $1.65. Pittsburg an advance of $1 a ton over the ruling price of the market since the open market has governed sales. This is a following of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and several other independent companies last week, and practically makes all of the independent manufacturers a unit on the higher price. The Steel Corporation is asking $1.35, but those placing orders there have to take their turn, as all our manufacturers are behind on deliveries and the demand continues unusually heavy.

With the advance on bars to $25, this finished line has assumed the same position that it held prior to the sudden drop of business in the fall of 1907. The manufacturers say that the general steel market today is stronger than for many weeks and that the business in the main is in a rush of small orders from all portions of the country.

MACHINISTS WANTED.

Abundant Work for Them in Pittsburg.

With the return of normal business conditions to Pittsburg industries, the various manufacturers are now stirring themselves seeking for skilled men in all lines of trade, especially machinists. Business Agent William H. Shaw of District No. 6, International Association of Machinists, stated Monday that skilled machinists are in demand at good wages.

He said: "When the depression in business came a number of our best men left the city to obtain work elsewhere. Now that there is a boom on and men are wanted, the manufacturers are very anxious to get back the same men they used to employ. A number of so-called machinists who were brought here to take the places of the men on strike have proved useless to their employers, and they are out. The Glenwood shop trouble is still on and we are hopeful of winning out there. The piece work system which caused the strike, is something that our men will not stand for. We feel, however, that the strike is at the shops and if the pressed steel car works is bound to have a good effect for us. The men will see that their only salvation and protection is the union."

Walter Ames, fifth vice president of the International Association of Machinists, who had charge of the B. & O. strike at Baltimore, is in Pittsburg. He stated that, although the strike had been somewhat drawn out in length, not a man had given in so far to the persuasions of the company to return to work, and that they have assurances from all of those on strike along the line of the system—1,057 strong—that they will continue to remain on strike until their demands are granted by the company. He also stated that he was in receipt of a number of letters showing the condition of the men at the various places to be even stronger than they had anticipated.

TO AID WORKERS ABROAD.

Unusual Action Taken by New York Federated Unions.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—At Saturday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, at Bohemian National Hall, in East Seventy-third street, it was decided to send two delegates to the conference of labor unions and other progressive organizations which is being organized by the Socialist party of New York to assist the working people of Spain, Sweden and other countries, in their struggle against economic and political tyranny. The two appointed were Delegates McMahon of the Pressmen and Hatch of the Upholsterers.

This action was taken after the central body had listened to addresses by Herman Schlodin and Victor Buhr of the Painters, Socialist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, who appeared as a committee from the Socialist party. Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. was present and heard the speeches.

"The struggle in Sweden and in Spain is a labor struggle," said Schlodin, "and we appeal to your sense of the general solidarity of labor in all countries. Moreover, by assisting laborers in European countries to better their condition at home, you prevent the still greater overcrowding of the labor market in this country through excessive immigration, by those who want to get away from the bad conditions in their own countries.

"Also you are often told that your wages cannot be raised because your employers have to compete with goods manufactured by cheaper labor in Europe. Assist your European fellow-workers in these struggles to better their condition and this argument can no longer be used as a defense against your demands."

Victor Buhr pointed out that the capitalists are organized not only nationally but internationally, as instanced by the wholesale importation of scabs from Europe in recent strikes. "This international organization of capital must be met by the international solidarity of labor," he said.

"If the reactionary forces Spain succeed in crushing out the revolt of the workers, there will be thousands of Spaniards coming to our shores and clamoring for work," said Buhr.

Schlodin and Buhr were given credentials to present their matter to unions affiliated with the C. F. U. and the first meeting of the conference will be held on September 10.

John T. Thomas, the noted baritone singer of New Castle and a prominent Amalgamated man, has been asked to be a candidate for sheriff of Lawrence county on a labor ticket.

A special convention of all the local lodges of Machinists' Union in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and parts of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine will be held in Boston, Mass., October 10.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

PARADISE REGAINED.

THE TREE OF LIFE IN THE PARADISE OF GOD.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 22.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today to large and attentive audiences. One of the discources was from the text, "Verily I say unto thee today, thou shalt be with me in Paradise."—Luke 23: 43.

Paradise is another name for the Garden of Eden, the abode of bliss. It was lost through the sin of our first parents, but the gracious promise of our great Creator is that this condition of earthly bliss shall be re-established—not merely in a little corner of the earth, but that the whole earth shall become the Paradise of God. Heaven is God's throne and the earth is his footstool, and he assures us, "I will make the place of my feet glorious"—"in due time." How this will be accomplished is the Gospel message.

The Divine promise to Father Abraham that all the families of the earth should yet be blessed through his Seed, included the thought of man's full restoration to Divine favor—as before he had sinned and before he fell; before Paradise was lost; before man came under the curse of sentence of death. The Jews hoped that Messiah would come and constitute their nation the earthly Kingdom of God and re-establish Paradise with Palestine as its center. They expected that under his wise ministration, using their nation as his instruments, the Divine Law would extend to all and, by bringing all people into harmony with God, would gradually bring back all to the Paradise state.

It was in full harmony with this expectation that the dying thief asked the Lord to remember him when he would come into his Kingdom—the Kingdom whose dominion would establish righteousness in the earth and thus convert the world, under Divine favor, into the Paradise of God. Our Lord's answer was that verily, truly, his request would be granted—the thief would yet be with him in Paradise. Paradise has not yet been established, because God's Kingdom has not yet come to earth and it delays until a certain work for the Church shall be accomplished.

It is not the Divine intention to make of the nation of Israel God's Kingdom in the highest sense of that word, though it will be actively identified with the heavenly Kingdom as its earthly representative. During this Gospel Age God is selecting a new nation, Spiritual Israel, from every nation, people, kindred and tongue. At our Lord's first Advent and subsequently, he gathered from Israel such as were saintly and ready for the Kingdom; and since then he has been taking out from other nations enough to complete the foreordained number of the "elect" Church. These will constitute the Kingdom per se, and it cannot be set up or established in power until this election or selection shall have been completed and the "elect" "changed" or glorified on the spiritual plane by the power of the First Resurrection.

Paradise or the Garden of the Lord not only represents that earthly condition which will be restored for the benefit and blessing of the natural man, as the reward of his obedience to the rules of Emmanuel's Kingdom during the Millennial Age, but it also applies in a figurative sense to the glorious and heavenly position which God has in reservation for the Church. Thus we read in the Book of Revelation that the Lord has promised to the overcomers of the Church that "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God."—Rev. 2: 7.

This is a grandly beautiful and symbolic message and promise assuring us of the happiness and heavenly bliss in eternal life conditions of all who are faithful followers of Christ in the present age—walking in Jesus' footsteps in the narrow way. The Book of Revelation pictures the history of this Gospel Age down into the Millennial Age and shows us Paradise re-established with the heavenly City, the glorified Church, as its center or capital. The River of Life is pictured as flowing from under the Throne. On either bank of its crystal waters of Truth and grace grow the trees of Life, after the manner of Eden of old. The future state will all be Paradise. The completeness of blessedness will first be manifested in the Church on the spiritual plane, and, secondly, it will be manifested in the Ancient Worthies on the earthly plane—perfected Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the holy prophets, the earthly representatives of the heavenly Kingdom. Gradually the paradisaical condition shall fill the whole earth. The wilderness shall blossom as the rose and the solitary places shall be glad and streams shall break forth in the deserts, as we read in Isaiah 35. The morally lame shall learn to walk in the paths of righteousness. Yea, they shall cry for joy, as they come to a knowledge of the grace and goodness of God. The world's eye of understanding shall be opened and their deaf ears shall be unstopped, that they may hear and see the goodness and mercy, the justice and the love of our God. The willing and obedient shall eat the good of the land, but the evil doers shall be cut off in the Second Death. Gradually the boundaries shall be spread abroad until, in the end of the Millennium they shall include the whole earth. Gradually the numbers enjoying Paradise shall increase until, in the end of the Millennium, the entire race of Adam shall experience this blessed privilege of God's love and mercy through Christ.

St. Paul, like John the Revelator, was caught also to Paradise in vision and saw the glorious things of the future age, which he was not permitted to explain to us, because the due time had not yet come. Neither was John the Revelator permitted to reveal fully the particulars of the Paradise condition. He could merely give us a few symbolical hints or suggestions respecting the glories of Paradise restored.

We have already noticed that Paradise was lost by sin through disobedience of the heavenly command. Life and Eden bliss and Divine favor and fellowship were all lost to Adam and to us, his children, under the death sentence. There was no hope for any of us any more than for the brute beast, for while the latter was born to die, man, created with possibilities of life eternal, was sentenced to the loss of all. Indeed, under the demoralizing influences of sin and death we find many of the human family really more degraded than the brute creation and apparently less worthy of Divine favor. But God, rich in mercy, in the great love wherewith he loves us, provided for mankind a recovery from the sentence of sin and death, while he has made no provision for future life for the brute creation.

God's provision for man's recovery from the sentence of death is the story of the "Cross of Christ." Because a man had sinned the redeemer must be a man. Because the penalty was human death, the perfect man must die for the sinner's release from death sentence—to lift the willing out of sin and death conditions up, up, up to fellowship with God and eternal life. Because the race of Adam inherited naturally his mental, moral and physical defects, therefore none of his posterity was worthy of eternal life. But, in the Divine arrangement, as Adam had involved all of his children and their Paradise home in the wreck of sin and death, so a redemption has been effected through Christ. The great work of Messiah will therefore be the restoration of the world to all that was lost in Eden and redeemed at Calvary. The work of restoration, St. Peter tells us, has been spoken of by the "mouth of all God's holy prophets since the world began" and will be accomplished by Messiah at his Second Coming. (Acts 3: 21.) But the Divine Plan changes not. Sin is still objectionable to God; will always be so. And the Divine sentence is that no sinner may have eternal life, hence the offer of Divine Grace is merely that all who will may have Divine assistance, resurrection, restoration, uplifting out of sin and death conditions to perfect conditions. But these things will be accomplished only in those who are willing and obedient. Only such shall eat the good of the land—the fruits of Paradise.—Acts 3: 23.

Furthermore it is the Divine arrangement, and a just one, that any good and noble deed of the present life works a measure of character development which will be assistful in the future life, enabling the faithful to mount up the sooner to the full perfection of earthly life. Correspondingly, every wilful sin, every violation of conscience and principle, works a defilement and impairment of manhood, which, likewise, will have its effect in the future life in the difficulty of rising out of degradation to the heights of Divine perfection and approval and everlasting life. If all mankind could appreciate these facts, what an influence it would have in restraining, governing and developing self-control and true manhood!

Does some one inquire as to why he who redeemed Adam, his Eden home, and all his race, and who purposes a restoration of all—why he has not begun this restitution work during the eighteen hundred years since the sacrifice of himself? The Scriptures answer that another feature of the Divine program is being carried out. The Lord is gathering the "elect" Church from Israel and all the nations, to be Messiah's assistants in his Kingdom and the gracious work of uplift—resurrection—restitution. This "elect" Church class first selected is in the Scriptures called, "A first fruits of God unto his creatures." (James 1: 18.) The world of restored humanity will be the after fruits. The Scriptures exhort such as in the present time are blessed with the hearing ear to give heed to the special invitation of the elect. They exhort such as have the eye of faith to aspire to the crown of glory and joint-heirship that is now being tendered to a very select class. He that hath an ear let him hear. He that hath an eye let him see. So many of us, as have been blessed of the Lord with the ear of faith, the eye of faith, let us rejoice therein with the blessed opportunity. Let us seek indeed to make our calling and election sure to this heavenly estate of glory, honor and immortality and joint-heirship with our Lord, the King of kings and Lord of Lords!

Both the thieves crucified with our Lord lost their right to the original Eden or Paradise of God through Father Adam's disobedience, as did we all. Both of those thieves were "born in sin and shapen in iniquity, in sin did their mother conceive them," as with us all. Both of those thieves were redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, as were we all; for "Christ Jesus, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man;" "He is the propitiation for our sins (the Church's sins) and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." Thus, as we have seen, the Redeemer has made provision for both of those thieves, as well as for all of us—all of Adam's race—to be recovered from the sin and death conditions of the fall and to be restored to Paradise. The Church now called during this Gospel Age may reach the spiritual Paradise or highest condition of holiness and happiness. The two thieves and the remainder of mankind will have their opportunity during the Millennium. That opportunity will be for a return to earthly life and perfection and happiness and an earthly Eden—world wide. How much grander a work will thus result from our Lord's death than we had previously supposed!

Let none suppose, however, that those two thieves will enter Paradise on the same footing. While both were guilty of robbery, they evidently were dissimilar in the condition of their hearts. The one was hardened, as evidenced by the fact that he could speak thus rudely to the Redeemer, whose face bespoke gentleness, purity and innocense of crime. Such cruelty implied a deep degradation of mind—implied that he was sin-hardened. And yet we must remember that others of the multitude standing by used similarly cruel language. And we must remember that there are many thieves who are not caught and many, perhaps, as morally wrong, as evilly intentioned, who, for fear of the consequences, never committed the wrongs. We can even suppose that some of the scribes and Pharisees and Doctors of Divinity of those days were in God's sight much worse than the impenitent thief—murderers at heart and in deed. Yet of the latter St. Peter declares, "I wot, brethren, that in ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers," when you crucified the Lord of Glory.

Ignorance and superstition and inherited depravity all bore down upon the impenitent thief to a degree which we are not capable of properly estimating. The Lord will judge him—both thieves—all mankind. The penitent thief will unquestionably have a two-fold blessing. First, he will be blessed because of his penitent attitude of mind; secondly, because of his faithfulness in expressing that penitence and mercy to our Lord in his distress. Our Lord declared that even a cup of cold water given to the least of his disciples will have its reward. Surely it will be in harmony then that the penitent thief will have a reward for his defense of the Master. That reward will consist, first of all, in the blessing to his own heart through the action therein of the merciful sentiment. A reward will come to him in proportion to the exegencies of the occasion and the greatness of the One whom he loved. If the one who favors a righteous man will receive a righteous man's reward and the one who favors a prophet will receive a prophet's reward, surely the one who favored the Redeemer would receive a special reward, such as the Redeemer might be expected to grant.

The penient thief manifested not only sympathy, but honesty; and it is entirely in keeping with the general teachings of our Lord's Word that the honest-hearted and the merciful have special blessings. Those blessings cannot reach them in the grave and it is not always that such reach them in the present life. Virtue is not always its own reward. Our Lord declares the Truth on the subject, assuring us that such shall be "recompensed in the resurrection of the just." That is to say, when the just, the justified, the Church, shall be raised in the First Resurrection and when then the heavenly Kingdom shall be established amongst men and the general awakening of the world from the sleep of death shall gradually follow—then every good and every evil word, every good and every evil act, will be recompensed—in Paradise. Let us be glad and rejoice that the Divine arrangement is an earthly Paradise, possible to every member of the race, and a heavenly Paradise, possible to every member of the spirit-begotten Church, and that the alternative of Paradise is not eternal torment, but everlasting destruction—the Second Death.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New Haven, Conn., August 8.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

The print in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons is so comfortable to the eyes, that although I am taking four other papers that publish them I wait until the Tribune comes, to read them.

Please send me ten extra copies of last week's issue, containing "Israel's Hope," one of the grandest possible themes, treated in the grandest possible manner. I wish it could reach every Jew and every Christian in the world.

In the Master's service,
A. L. DARLINGTON.

Canton, Ohio, August 20.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am herewith sending my subscription for a one year renewal to your paper for a Mrs. E. T. Webb of Bangor, Maine. She being a Tower subscriber.

I appreciate your paper very much. The clean type in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons is of special interest to all who like to read interesting religious matter.

I am keeping my eyes open and am in hopes to send you a new subscription now and then.

Yours very truly,
R. E. OSBORN (Colporter.)

Watervliet, N. Y., Aug. 21.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed P. O. order for another year's subscription for your valuable and appreciated paper. May the Lord's blessings be with you for the grand work you are doing in publishing Pastor Russell's wonderful sermons. We thank you very much for continuing the paper since our time was out in July.

Yours in his service.
H. J. NIGHTINGALE.
MISS GERTRUDE GROONER.
MISS JENNIE FRIEND.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 20.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have read with much interest the sermons of Pastor Russell, published in your weekly paper. The clear and convincing way in which the Scriptures are set forth must influence one who is hungering and thirsting for knowledge. In accordance with your suggestion, and in order to show how much your paper is appreciated in our home, I have succeeded in obtaining the three subscriptions for you, for which money is enclosed. Kindly send me six copies of the August 12th edition, containing the sermon entitled "Israel's Hope." I must send these to my friends. Accept the sincere thanks of one who appreciates your good work. I am

Sincerely yours,
DAVID I. COHEN.

Athens, W. Va., August 16.
Editors National Labor Tribune.

I am enclosing to your address my check in payment for the National Labor Tribune until March, 1911. When I first learned that you were publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, as delivered, in your paper, I immediately became a subscriber; and it is on this account, and with the further assurance on your part that you will continue to publish his sermons unabridged, that I am now renewing my subscription till 1911.' Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours sincerely,
D. H. Thornton, M. D.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Mrs. C. B. Derby, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. T. Webb, Bangor.
Miss Ella Erickson, Worcester.
Mrs. Hannah McLaughlin, Allegheny.
W. B. Spill, Allegheny.
D. Thornton, M. D., Athens.
Frank A. Shook, Woodhaven.
Mrs. John Keedwell, New York.
Mrs. Emma Wotters, Brooklyn.
J. M. Andrews, Jonesboro.
W. H. Bergherm, Fargo.
A. B. Blake, Nipomo.
Thos. Ericksen, Chicago.
W. F. Eustace, Watervliet.
A. G. Laughlin, Whitewater.
Mrs. F. L. Spencer, Binghamton.
A. M. Zimmerman, Lancaster.
H. J. Nightingale, Watervliet.
Miss Gertrude Grooner, Watervliet.
Mrs. Jennie Friend, Watervliet.

OUR BLESSINGS.

To be living now in this "day of the Lord" foretold by his prophets of old,
Is a blessedness greater than having vast hoards of diamonds and rubies and gold.

To know the dear Lord in his character bright, of justice, love, wisdom and power;
Is a gift to his Saints from the Lord of all light, a rich and all glorious dower.

To know that the Prince of the heavenly court, Christ Jesus the Lamb of God;
Is present now to comfort and bless, all those with his gospel shod;
Is a knowledge that brings to his followers true, a joy that must ever unfold,

Until that glad time when this earth-life is past, and his arms his dear Bride shall unfold.
"Dear Co-laborers" all "in the Harvest Work," may the power of God's Spirit uphold
And keep you true to your vows made to God; that his face you in peace may behold.

C. P. Powley.
Miller, Mo., Aug. 20.

NOTICE.

Any of our readers desiring back numbers of The Tribune can have the same for two (2) cents per copy.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

THE MOTHER.

Above every other detail, the mother who cares to have her little woman truly beautiful, that she may hold her own in the days to come among well-bred women, will be very careful of her manners at table, says a writer in the Woman Beautiful. I have never seen grace and ease in children who have been neglected in this particular. From the time your baby can hold a spoon, she should be taught to handle it gracefully; and it is a great mistake to permit a child to associate at the table with rude and untrained servants.

The next time baby screams with colic instead of dosing it with soothing syrups or old nurse remedies, such as catnip tea and other decoctions to which our grandmothers pinned their faith, try what hot water sipped from a spoon or taken through a bottle will do to relieve the pain, says a writer on the care of young children. The water should be fresh and boiled, but not boiling. Care must be taken that it is not hot enough to burn the delicate tongue and gums. This will usually give relief and can be repeated frequently with no danger to the child.

Prominent ears are often caused by hat strings being allowed to press babies' ears forward. This is a thing that should be carefully guarded against, and you should also be careful that babies and young children do not sleep with the ears crumpled forward.

The nursing mother should have a simple but generous diet, with plenty of fluids; three regular meals a day, with gruel, milk or cocoa at bedtime, and sometimes between meals.

Youthful Definitions.

Once upon a time a child who was asked upon an examination paper to define a mountain range, replied: "A large-sized cook stove." The same method of reasoning seems to go with older growth. A recent examination paper at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale contained the question: "What is the office of the gastic juice?" And the answer on one paper said: "The stomach."—Cleveland Leader.

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Clam Soup with Milk—50 small clams, chopped fine, two quarts milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonsful flour, one teaspoonful chopped parsley, salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Rub butter and flour well together, add one cup of milk. Heat remaining milk to boiling point and stir in the paste briskly. Let boil several minutes, then add the clams and let all boil five minutes. Lastly, add parsley and serve at once.

Dear Miss Grey—Is there any way of restoring chiffon? If so, can you tell me the method? MRS. K.

A.—Fold the length and soak in soap lather. Pat between the hands until clean. Rinse in clean water and press between the hands. Fold flatly, between cloths, pass through wringer and iron immediately.

If our friends will renew their subscription promptly on expiration, either direct to this office or through the Watch Tower, they will confer a great favor. If those who do not intend to renew for another year will drop us a card to that effect promptly at the expiration of their subscription, it will save both time and money.

In response to a number of inquiries from Allegheny county readers the National Labor Tribune desires to state that Pastor Russell's sermons are to continue a regular feature of this paper. The Tribune's policy of printing the sermons in a large clear type and printing them in full and without the slightest condensation or alteration, has proved a popular one. The expressions of appreciation which we print from time to time are only samples of hundreds of such letters received, and friends and adherents of Pastor Russell who have been invited to subscribe for the Tribune in order to receive the full text of his discourses may do so in entire confidence that the Tribune will print them every week unabridged in the future as in the past. A sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

We want and need more readers of Pastor Russell's sermons, dear friends, and won't you be one of those to send us in one or more subscribers?

SEP 4 1909

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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LABOR DAY 1909.

Labor Day, 1908, finds American workingmen in a much happier state than a year ago. One or two strikes of rather serious magnitude are in progress, but while the hard feeling and the loss of employment are greatly to be deplored they are not the calamity that it would be if as many men were vainly seeking work as at this time last year.

The distress among wage earners during the entire year of 1908 was extreme. Not only were the majority of them working on merely one-half time, but there was no such fall in prices as there was in wages. Consequently a very large portion of the people throughout the country had the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet. It is very nearly two years since the storm of financial panic broke and the atmosphere has been very slow in clearing. All authorities agree, however, that very rapid progress has been made in the last three months and especially since the new tariff bill became law. Notwithstanding schedules of duties which, while very materially reduced, still leave a safe margin of protection to American industry.

Unless the best judges are very much at fault the coming winter will be one of great business activity and of profitable employment for workmen in every trade. Under such circumstances there is naturally a cheerful tone in the Labor Day utterances.

It is of course to be expected that those who appear on Labor Day shall point out wrongs which they think should be remedied. In this connection The National Labor Tribune invites earnest attention to the large number of articles in this issue by labor leaders whose reputation for high intelligence and never-failing conservatism entitles whatever they say to earnest consideration. Among the articles which will be read with particular interest are those of John Mitchell, who discusses the injunction and contempt question, and Theodore Shaffer, who shows the disastrous costliness of labor warfare and makes a strong plea for a thing that The National Labor Tribune at all times most ardently advocates—namely, industrial arbitration. In our issue of next week we hope to report a pleasant and highly successful celebration of next Monday's holiday at all points.

HOW A STRIKE WAS STOPPED.

An incident that deserves far more publicity than it has received is brought to our attention by one of our correspondents in New York. It concerns a threatened strike of garment workers at Woodbine, N. J.

A committee from Local Union 207 appeared at the national office of the Garment Workers' Union and made a demand for an organizer to return with them at once to lead a strike which the local unions had decided upon to enforce shorter working hours, higher wages, recognition of the union, and regular weekly wage payments. Upon arriving in Woodbine the National Board representative found the local executive board determined to strike immediately. The argument for immediate stoppage of work was that the firm had 3,000 garments to finish before the end of the season and could not afford to risk a strike under any circumstances. The national board representative made a note of all the local board's grievances, and then suggested that before anything rash be done the firm be asked for a conference. The local board reluctantly agreed to this course, and the conference had not long been in progress when the national board representative was shown a written agreement signed by the men in the month of March, in which they contracted to finish the season without any further demands and stipulated that under no consideration would they engage in a strike.

The national board representative straightway instructed the men to honor their agreement, and had no difficulty in securing a promise from the firm that it would take up the question of the wage scale with the national organization at the proper time and sign articles pledging itself to arbitrate all differences with its employes. And thus tact, discipline, and good sense and judgment prevented what would have been an unwarranted and unquestionably unprofitable strike.

EMPLOYERS CRITICISE HOFFSTOT

In my discussion of the unspeakable condition of affairs at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company it is only fair to employers of labor to say that outside of the bull-pen in Idaho this country has probably never witnessed anything to equal Schoenville. One would have good reason to fear for the future of the country if Frank N. Hoffstot were in any respect a fair type of the American employer.

The Federal Government has been making an investigation of the peonage charges in connection with the strike during the past week and the only word which describes the revelations is astounding. Witness after witness has told the government agent who is conducting the investigation that the strike breakers were not only brought here to Pittsburg under gross misrepresentations, but were given abominable food to eat, were paid less than the sum promised to them by the strike-breaking agents, and, finally, when intolerable abuse made them wish to leave the plant they were threatened with shooting by the corps of private police and were kept literally prisoners.

If none of the strike-breakers had been able to get outside of the plant and tell us his story it is possible that the Pressed Steel Car Company would have succeeded by lawless and barbarous intimidation in keeping enough men inside to start operations. With the exposure, however, and with the ensuing release of the imprisoned working men has disappeared Mr. Hoffstott's last hope of operating his works without making some concession to his employes. Some unexpected turn in affairs may enable him to win his fight along present lines, but there is no sign of it at present. He has not the sympathy either of unorganized labor, or of organized labor, or of the majority of the employers of labor.

Furthermore, the incredible abuse to which all working men entering the plant are liable has now become notorious from one point of the United States to another. Mr. Hoffstott might secure working men from some foreign country, but the immigration laws shut him off in this direction and it is difficult wher he can recruit his exhausted labor supply under the circumstances. John Morris, the strike-breaker from New York, told the government agent last Saturday that he had been kept working fifteen hours a day literally at the point of a revolver. Another strike-breaker by the name of Patton said he had been intimidated in the same manner and he had not been able to get a penny of wages in the bargain, and a third strike-breaker, John Norris, fainted from hunger when on the witness stand. He was taken to the hospital where the doctors diagnosed his illness as stomaine poisoning due to the vileness of the food which the strike-breakers had been furnished.

Strikes are costly affairs which labor should never resort to except upon unquestionable provocation. The Pressed Steel Car Company's employes were not members of any labor organization, were entirely unprepared for a strike, and only went out after suffering wrongs which were nothing short of a disgrace to civilization. There is a Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington which ought to make the strike in all of its phases the subject of a very thorough inquiry. Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, has addressed a letter to Secretary Nagel of the above department, suggesting that the inquiry should be started forthwith. The public without respect to classes will heartily endorse Mr. Morrison's suggestion. If we cannot have compulsory arbitration in labor disputes in the United States (and under our existing Constitution it seems absolutely idle to expect it), we ought at least to see to it that laborers should not be enticed from one place to another by means of false pretences of one sort or another. Not only the army of former workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company, but hundreds of dissatisfied strike-breakers as well now threaten to become a public charge upon the community. Moreover, the disturbance at Schoenville has the effect to a certain extent of unsettling labor relations throughout the entire Pittsburg district and elsewhere.

It is not easy to apply any existing law to an unfortunate conflict of this kind, but the public welfare and the stability of industry demand that where law which is applicable can be found it should be applied without fear or favor. Strike-breaking agencies should be compelled to keep good faith and make honest representations just as much as any other enterprise. And as for peonage, it is a crime against the entire spirits of American institutions of so revolting a character that every person convicted of it ought to be punished in an exemplary manner.

In the meantime it is a curious fact that with daily revelations of shocking conditions in the company's plant not a word has been heard from the State Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania. We cannot better close this article than (1) by pointing to that official's inaction and (2) by stating that The National Labor Tribune has received letters from a number of large employers of labor criticising Mr. Hoffstott very bitterly on the ground that his utterly unreasonable course is liable to incite the popular prejudice against all corporations and result in legislation by which they will be needlessly hampered.

We had a very friendly call a few days ago from Ben F. Jones, vice president of the Amalgamated Association, the only national vice president in that organization. "Benny" is very sanguine as to the outcome of the fight of the A. A. and he is a very busy man, as his friends throughout the country are legion and his services are in great demand.

CONVENTION ON POWDER QUESTION.

President Francis Feehan of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg District, has called a district convention of the miners to meet next Tuesday, September 7, to consider the much mooted powder question. The controversy over powder has had the effect of closing down several mines at a time when there is sufficient demand for coal to keep probably every mine in the district going. A conference between the representatives of the miners (including Mr. Feehan, and National President Lewis), and the officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company was held at the company's office on Monday and Tuesday afternoons. The claims of both sides were well ventilated but no definite conclusion was arrived at for the reason that President Feehan would not consent to any settlement without first submitting the whole matter to the miners.

It is hoped and believed that the trouble will be adjusted as a result of the miners' convention for if it is not settled at that time there does not appear to be any way of avoiding an extension of the dispute to many other mines. A few months ago the trouble was aggravated by the persistent desire of some of the miners to use black powder in spite of its undoubtedly dangerous character. The National Labor Tribune understands now that the miners no longer insist upon using black powder, as it has been made plain to them that the state mine inspectors have given stringent orders against its use under any circumstances. The matter has thus passed beyond the control of the mine operators. The dispute with the latter at the present time hinges on the choice of powders which the state authorities list as permissable. Officials of the miners' district organization object very strongly to the use of one particular powder, and claim for the miners the right to use other explosives in the permissable list, arguing that the latter will bring down as much coal without breaking it up so badly as to decrease the miners' earnings.

Just how the differences between the miners and the operators on this one point are to be eventually adjusted we have no means of knowing, but if an agreement cannot be reached at once it would seem to be in order to leave it for the wage conference next winter to consider. A settlement by strike would cost both miners and operators much more than a settlement after full discussion in the wage conference, where there will be opportunities for give and take on both sides. With this one question out of the way there would be an unexcelled prospect for a winter of prosperous activity in the Western Pennsylvania coal district.

J. A. Flett, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was a Tribune caller last week, and we spent a pleasant half hour with one of the most versatile men with whom we have come in contact in years. Mr. Flett is a resident of Hamilton, Ont., and speaks highly of organized labor in the country across the river. He was detailed to assist the A. A. in their present strike. Call again, Brother Flett.

James Mooney, one of the international organizers of the United Mine Workers of America, is speechmaking throughout the district. Last Sunday afternoon he was near Monongahela City. Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Donovan was there, too.

Frank J. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, has announced his candidacy for international vice president of the United Mine Workers of America. He may be heard in District No. 5 soon.

EX-PRESIDENT SHAFFER ON CAR STRIKE.

The Philosophy of Industrial Disputes Points to But One Remedy, and That is Arbitration.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

The Ohio valley seems destined to aid in producing the forces which shall decide the contest between capital and labor. Almost a score of years has passed since they contended at Homestead, and today the verdure has not yet marked the graves of those who fell in the engagement between the same contestants, which stamps, but has not closed, the fight at Schoenville.

Encamped, in that hitherto unknown village, is an army, considerable in number and animated by passion, swelling to frenzy, which may display to the world such a struggle as shall end at once the tyranny of wealth and the transgression of law. In many details Homestead and Schoenville are similar. In one great particular they are totally unlike. Their field of action has been the iron and steel industry, in that they agree. The point of disagreement, is to be found in the fact, pronounced and impressive, that Homestead's battle was fought by capital and organized labor, while that of Schoenville, was between capital and unorganized labor. And it is worthy of comment, that the ranks of the latter were composed chiefly of those who had fought for capital in Homestead, namely the strike-breakers and the imported worker.

If capital can learn no other lesson (it might find profit in a balance sheet between the cost of competent and contented labor and the outlay consequent upon the employment of unskilled and uncontrolled workmanship and the maintenance of its necessary protecting (yet non-producing), police force.

Homestead was a mistake. Schoenville a blunder and each a calamity.

The conflict of mere material bodies, the effusion of blood, the destruction of property, the maiming of person and loss of life, may satisfy brutal passion and permit indulgence of revengful instinct but cannot establish correct and desirable business relations, cannot develop plans and agreements for the just distribution of labor and its products. But, at the same time, denunciation of these harsh methods and violent outbreaks, should be made with the reservation that perhaps they are the plunging fire, the excoriating instruments made necessary by social and industrial disease which mild palliatives can not reach or remove.

It should be left in mind that self-protection is dependent upon the individual's greatest defensive equipment and possessions. It is notorious that wealth depends upon its acquisitions, its accumulations of purchasing media for holding and increasing. It is labor's claim that the conservation of its privileges and recompense are best secured by the organization of its members and their concerted action in strike. Admitting or rejecting the claim that force can be potential for good, and yielding the idea of its desirability, there is left, for consideration, the question of necessity. Are the lockout, the open shop and their attendants and accessories, necessary to protect capitalistic interests? Are unions, strikers, boycotts, with all that accompany them the only and best means which labor can employ to secure and retain its rights. Unhesitatingly, unequivocally the response should be negative. In any dispute both parties can not be wholly right. One must be wrong, it only in part; and he may be wrong through lack of knowledge, and this lack may plead for innocence of results, but, if he be wrong to any extent, he is rendered incompetent to reach just conclusions and decide fairly. He and his opponent can never adjust their troubles by recourse to violence. It must be referred to a third person with agreement and understanding that his decision will be accepted by both.

This is arbitration. Its decision will not please both but will be satisfactory to the majority, namely the party rendering favorable award and the party rendering it. All laws are supposed to be made with this end in view. Arbitration is based upon mediation and they are primordial, elemental in man. They have been scrutinized by the ages and pronounced good. Nations have been founded upon them and flourished during

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

JOHN MITCHELL'S LABOR DAY THOUGHT.

The Imprisonment of Men in Contempt Cases Without Jury Trial An Issue the American People Must Settle.

BY JOHN MITCHELL,

Second Vice-President A. F. of L.

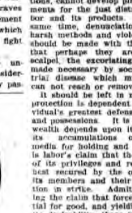
The advent of another Labor Day suggests to one's mind the many aspects of the ever-recurring and never-ending struggle of the toilers for better conditions of life and labor. While in a brief article it is impossible to review, even superficially the history of labor's progress or to note the epochs which, like milestones, mark the advance of the toilers during the past century, it may not be inappropriate at this time to speak of one phase of the labor problem that will, no doubt, receive from the toiling masses serious consideration and provoke extended discussion in the Labor Day demonstrations of this year.

Each generation has had and each will have its own peculiar problem to solve, and while the abuse of the writ of injunction did not originate within the last decade, yet it is safe to say that the wrongful use of what was primarily a beneficent and necessary legal process, has become acute within the past 10 years; and perhaps no action has aroused so much interest or caused such universal protest as the injunction issued by Justice Gould and the decision rendered by Justice Wright.

The question of whether or not the defendants in this case shall be required to serve terms of imprisonment sinks into insignificance when compared with the principle of constitutional government and human freedom which are involved. It was to guard, so far as possible, against the abuse of power on the part of the courts prevailing in monarchical countries, that it was written in the constitution of the United States that freedom of speech and freedom of the press should not be abridged, even by an act of Congress; and that every citizen should be entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers before he might be convicted of crime. And it is no reflection upon the judiciary of our country to say that the workingmen will not cease their agitation or abate their demands until trial by jury for every offense which involves imprisonment shall have been established and recognized as the only true principle of free government and the real guarantee of the impartial administration of justice.

Public trials and impartial juries are essential alike to the protection of the court and the accused, because the influence and weight of judicial decisions must depend, in a large measure, upon the willing acquiescence of all groups in society. To maintain the integrity and the righteousness of the judiciary, it is important that the judges shall have the assistance of a jury in determining the guilt and the measure of punishment of each citizen who is brought to the bar of justice for trial. The liberty of a citizen is peculiarly safe in the keeping of twelve fellow-citizens; it should not be entrusted to any one man, it matters not whether he be monarch, judge, or layman. The power to convict and imprison citizens of the United States should neither be vested upon the judges of our courts nor arrogated by them. Especially in this true when the process of enforcing the law is secure and unfailing in the hands of a jury.

The reasons assigned by those who oppose trial by jury in contempt



JOHN MITCHELL.

cases will fail to convince the workingmen—who are the greatest sufferers from imprisonment in such cases—that trial by jury is not essential to the proper administration of justice, when the accused is charged with guilty of the most atrocious crimes known in criminal jurisprudence subjoying the constitutional guarantees of trial by jury. Surely the workingmen make no unreasonable demand when they ask that when they are charged with violating an injunction they be secured the right to the same consideration that is given a person who violates the criminal law.

The proper solution of this issue must rest, in large measure, upon the intelligence of the working people. It should be considered and discussed rationally and dispassionately and the voice of labor, true to its history and its tradition, should go forth with unswerving force and emphasis, requesting and demanding a progressive improvement in the conditions under which the toilers live and work, together with such reforms in the law and in the administration of the law as will secure to them and to their posterity the fullest measure of justice and opportunity. To this they are entitled. They should be satisfied with nothing less.

LABOR DAY AT CONNEAUT.

Large Number of Pittsburg Unionists to Go There.

The general committee in charge of the annual outing of the Iron City Central Trades Council has made final arrangements for the big excursion next Monday, Labor Day, to Conneaut Lake.

The first train will leave the Baltimore and Ohio depot, North Side, at 7:30 a. m., and the next one at 8 a. m., from the Baltimore and Ohio depot, Water and Smithfield streets. W. J. Kelly, president of the council, stated last evening that the outing would be a mammoth one and that invitations had been extended to a number of labor organizations close to the park, who will join with the council in making the day a memorable one.

Mr. Kelly said: "This year's outing will be a unique one. There will be no tiresome parades and marchings and a lot of speeches that tire one to listen to. All that is to be cut out. It will be a day carefree and delightful for all who participate."

An active campaign is being carried on by the Women's Trade Union league in New York City in the matter of organizing the white goods makers, the corset makers, finishers and textile workers and the dress makers. In addition the league is carrying on an agitation in conjunction with the Bakers' union for the bakers' label.

REV. C. T. RUSSELL'S SERMON.

SPIRITUAL ISRAEL THEN NATURAL ISRAEL.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Pastor Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached twice here today. We report one of his discourses from the text "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs."—Galatians 3: 29. He said:

The issues of life, death and a hereafter are all in the hand or power of the Lord. He took counsel of none of us, but holds Himself fully responsible, declaring that all of His purposes shall be accomplished, and that his word that has gone forth shall not return to him void, but shall accomplish that which he pleases.—Isa. 55: 10-11.

He owes us nothing in the beginning, and will be under no obligation to us in the end. We are his debtors, for all that is profitable or enjoyable. He is a rich King and Father and is able and willing to do exceedingly abundantly for us, his creatures—more than we could have asked or thought.

But he has his own way for doing this, which in the end, will be seen to be the best way. "His ways are in clouds and darkness," writes the prophet; and the poet answers, yes,

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

The Gift of God.

Eternal life is "the gift of God" for all of his creatures who will take it on his terms; and for all others he declares, "The wages of sin is death"—the blotting out of life. And who cannot see that this arrangement to destroy all who will not use life in accord with the Divine will, is really a mercy? To perpetuate life opposed to his will and law of righteousness would be a disgrace to God and an injury to the holy as well as to the unholy. God gave our race life in Adam, but, as he had foreseen, they lost it by disobedience and came under the penalty—death. As he had purposed before the foundation of the world, he in due time sent his son to be "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." As such Jesus died, —"the just for the unjust," "tasting death for every man." (Heb. 2: 2.) This glorious purpose God set forth to Father Abraham in his Oath-Bound Covenant, of which the apostle writes:

God, willing more abundantly to show unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his counsel, confirms it with an oath, that * * * * we might have strong consolation who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us, * * * which hope we have as an anchor to our souls, both sure and steadfast."—Heb. vi: 13-20.

Only those who have strong, living faith in the Almighty God, and in his Son Jesus, could have much interest in the words of our text. To the Evolutionist these words have little meaning, as he is looking to a natural development rather than to any supervising power of God to bring the blessing which the world so greatly needs.

To the higher critic the apostle's reference to God's dealings with Abraham are nonsensical, believing as he does that the statements of Genesis are without authority, and were written many hundreds of years after the death of Moses.

However, some of God's true children whose eyes of understanding have not yet been opened to a clear apprehension of the Divine Plan of the Ages may be inclined to question what interest we could possibly have in God's oath to Abraham, given more than 3,000 years ago. Such are inclined to say to themselves: "That event was helpful to Abraham, but has nothing whatever to do with us or our day." It is our hope that an examination of this Covenant, which God attested with his oath, as stated in Heb. 6: 13-20, may be helpful to many of the Lord's people present, enabling them to see that God had a plan in Abraham's day; that he is still working according to that plan, and that its completion will be glorious—a blessing to his creatures and an honor to himself.

The context shows distinctly that the Apostles and the early Church drew comfort from the Oath-Bound Covenant, and clearly implies that this same comfort belongs to every true Christian down to the end of this age—to every member of the Body of Christ. The Apostle's words simply imply that God's promise and oath were intended more for us than for Abraham—more for our comfort than for his.

Note the Apostle's words: "That by two immutable things (two unalterable things) in which it was impossible for God to lie, we (the Gospel Church) might have a strong consolation, (we) who have fled for refuge (to Christ), to lay hold upon the hope set before us."

Assurance of the Almighty's Oath.

Doubtless Abraham and all of his family, Israel after the flesh, drew a certain amount of blessing and encouragement from this Covenant or promise, and the oath of the Almighty, which doubly sealed it,—which gave double assurance of its certainty of accomplishment; but the Apostle intimates in the words quoted, that God's special design in giving that Covenant and in binding it solemnly with an oath, was to encourage Spiritual Israel—to give us a firm foundation for faith.

God well knew that, although 3,000 years from his own standpoint would be but a brief space, "as a watch in the night"; nevertheless to us the time would appear long, and the strain upon faith would be severe; hence the positive statement and the still more deliberate oath that bound it. We cannot but wonder at such condescension upon the part of the great Creator—that he should stoop to his fallen creatures and, above all, that he should condescend to give his oath on the subject.

An upright man feels that his word should be sufficient in any matter, and, therefore would hesitate, except under special conditions, to confirm his word with an oath. How much more might the Heavenly Father have regarded the matter! But our text explains the reason for such condescension. He was willing more abundantly to show the unchangeableness of his plan to the "heirs of the promise",—not to the world.

Our Lord Jesus was the great heir of the Abrahamic promise, and the faithful of his consecrated people of this Gospel Age are declared to be his joint-heirs in that promise, which is not yet fulfilled. For its fulfillment, not only the Church is waiting, as the Bride or fellow-members of the Body of Christ, to be participants with the Lord in the glories implied in the promise, but additionally, the whole creation (the entire human family), is groaning and travailing in pain together, waiting for the great fulfillment of that Oath-Bound promise or Covenant.—Rom. viii: 19-23.

Those who follow the Apostle's argument and realize that we as Christians are still waiting for the fulfillment of this promise, will be anxious to know what are the terms of this Covenant, which is the hope of the world, the hope of the Church, and the object of so much solicitude and care on the part of God, in that he would promise and then back his word with an oath. We answer that every Christian should know what this promise is, since it lies at the very foundation of every Christian hope.

How can this be an anchor to our souls in all the storms and trials and difficulties of life, in all the opposition of the world, the flesh and the Adversary, if we do not know what the hope is, if we have not even recognized the promise upon which this hope is based?

God Foresaw the Present.

This is a pitiable condition of many of God's true children; for they are merely babes in Christ, using the milk of the Word. They have need of the strong meat of God's promises, as the Apostle speaks of it, that they may be "strong in the Lord and the power of his might"; that they might have on the whole armour of God—helmet, breastplate, sandals, sword and shield—and be able to quench the fiery darts of the Wicked One—able also to help the weaker ones in this day when the Adversary is assaulting the Word of God, the citadel of the truth, with various infidel arguments in the hands and mouths of those who profess to be ministers of the Word.

Need I quote the promise, the one so repeatedly referred to in the Apostolic writings, the one which is the basis of anchorage for our souls? It was made to Abraham, and reads thus: "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." It was a promise for the future and not for Abraham's own time. The world was not blessed in Abraham's day, nor did he even have a child at the time this promise was given. Isaac did not fulfil the promise; he was merely a type of the greater Seed of Abraham who in due time would fulfil it. Jacob and his twelve tribes, fleshly Israel, did not fulfil the promise, but still looked for a greater Messiah to fulfil it—to bless them, and through them, all the families of the earth.

The Apostle Paul referred to this very promise, declaring that the Seed of Abraham mentioned therein is Christ. All Christians agree to this, although they have not distinctively and properly associated it with the declarations of the promise.

But the Apostle makes clear to us that in saying that Christ is the Seed of Abraham, he had in mind not only the Lord Jesus as the Head of the Body, the Head of Christ, but also the overcoming saints of this Gospel Age as the Body of Christ. This he distinctly states in many places, for instance, Galatians iii: 16-29. Here he declares the matter expressly, saying: "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise."

The Seed of Abraham is the Gospel Church, with her Head, the Lord Jesus; as the Apostle states again, saying, "We brethren, as Isaac was (typified by Isaac), are the children of promise." (Galatians iv: 28.) It follows that the Seed of Abraham, mentioned in the promise is not complete and will not be until the full close of this Gospel Age, the harvest time of which we believe we are now in.

But what a wonderful thought is involved in this plan of interpretation of the Divine Word! It is big with hope for Spiritual Israel, the Spiritual Seed; and no less, it means a blessing for the natural seed, fleshly Israel, and ultimately the Millennial blessings to all the families of the earth. Let us examine these three hopes. The hopes for these three classes center in this great Oath-Bound Covenant. Let us thus obtain what the Apostle tells us was the Lord's intention for us; namely, strong consolation—strong encouragement.

All through the prophecies the Lord foretold the sufferings of Christ and the glories that should follow; nevertheless the glories to follow have been granted much more space in the Divine Revelation than have the sufferings of the present time. The implication conveyed by the apostle is, that when the glories of the future shall be realized, the trials and sufferings and difficulties of the present time will be found not worthy to be compared; but those glories and blessings have been veiled from our mental vision, and instead a great pall hangs over the future in the minds of many of the Lord's people. With some it is merely a mist of doubt and of uncertainty; with others it is the smoke of confusion, blackness and despair, as they think of their own friends in connection with an eternity of torture, and a probability that a large majority of those they love will spend an eternity of horror in torment. We know, however, that these clouds and dark forebodings come to us from the dark ages and through theological twistings handed down from time to time.

Distort Simple Language.

Many of us have learned to distort the simple language of God's Word in such a manner as to cause us anguish and distress. For instance, "destroy," "perish," "die," "second death," "everlasting destruction," etc., terms used by the Lord to represent the ultimate, complete annihilation of those who will not come into harmony with him after a full opportunity is granted them, are interpreted to mean the reverse of what they say—life, preservation in torture, etc.

It is high time, dear friends, that we should learn that God's Book is not the foundation of these terrible nightmares which have afflicted us, and which in the past hindered many of us from a proper love and reverence of our Creator. It is high time that we should take the explanation which the Apostle gives us of this matter and of all the errors which assail poor humanity respecting the future. He says: "The god of this world has blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the glorious light of the goodness of God as it shines in the face of Jesus Christ our Lord should shine into their hearts" (2 Cor. iv: 4).

We cannot here and now discuss this subject, but we have provided in the hands of the ushers, some free pamphlets on "What Say the Scriptures About Hell?" Should the supply prove insufficient, drop me a postal card and I will cheerfully send from Brooklyn what will satisfy your head and your heart.

Now what hope and interest has the Church of Christ in this promise made to Abraham? To us belongs the very cream of the promise, "the riches of God's grace." The promise implies the greatness of the Seed of Abraham, which Seed is Christ and the overcoming Church. This greatness is so wonderful as to be almost beyond comprehension. The overcomers of this Gospel Age who "make their calling and election sure" in Christ, are to be joint-heirs with him in the glorious Millennial Kingdom which is God's agency or channel for bringing about the promised blessings—the blessings of all the families of the earth.

The great blessing of forgiveness of sins which are past, and even the blessing of being awakened from the sleep of death, would profit mankind but little, if the arrangements of that future time—the Millennial Age—were not on such a scale as to permit a thorough recovery from present mental, moral and physical weaknesses. Hence we are rejoiced to learn that in that time Satan will be bound, every evil influence and every unfavorable condition will be brought under restraint, and the favor of God through the knowledge of God will be turned upon among the people. "The knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep." Blessing, aye, favor upon favor, blessing upon blessing is the Lord's arrangement and provision! All shall know him, from the least unto the greatest, and none shall need to say to his neighbor or his brother, "Know thou the Lord?"—Isa. xi: 9; Jer. xxxi: 34.

The prophets spoke repeatedly of these blessings due to the world in the future. Mark how Joel tells that, as during this Gospel Age, the Lord pours out his spirit upon his servants and handmaidens, so after these days, in the Millennial Age, he will pour out his spirit upon all flesh. There will be world-wide blessing through the knowledge of the truth. Mark how Moses, the prophet, spoke of these coming blessings, and told how God would raise up a greater Lawgiver than himself, a greater Teacher, a better Mediator, and under the better Covenant of the Lord, would bring blessings world-wide. Mark again how he represents the atonement for the sins of the whole world in the Atonement Day sacrificial arrangements! Mark how again he typically foretold the blessings of the Millennial Age, representing it in Israel's "Year of Jubilee," in which every man went free and every possession was returned to its original ownership, thus representing the blessings of the future, man's release from servitude of sin and Satan, and the return to him of all that was lost through Adam. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Micah, have spoken of these coming times, so that the Apostle Peter, pointing to the future, could truthfully declare that the coming times of restitution of all things have been spoken by the mouth of all the holy phophets since the world began.—Acts iii: 19-21.

Hope for Jews and Others.

The second class to be blessed under this Abrahamic Covenant is fleshly Israel. We are not forgetting that the Jews were a stiff-necked and rebellious people; that they slew the prophets and stoned the Lord's ministers and caused the crucifixion of our Redeemer. Nevertheless, the Scripture clearly holds forth that after they have had a period of chastisement, which they have been undergoing as a nation since our Lord's crucifixion, and after spiritual Israel shall have been glorified in the Kingdom, then a blessing from the Lord will come upon natural Israel, that they shall be saved or recovered from their blindness, and, as the Prophet declares, they shall look upon him whom they have pierced and shall mourn for him—because the eyes of their understanding shall be opened. We rejoice, too, that the promise is clear and distinct that the Lord will pour upon them the "spirit of prayer and of supplication."—Zech. xii: 10. See also Romans xi: 25-33.

But if God is to have mercy upon the natural Israelites, whom he declares to have been stiff-necked, hard-hearted and rebellious, would it surprise us that the Divine, benevolent intention should be to bless others than the Jews—others who had not in the past the favors and privileges of this favored nation, and whose course, therefore, was less in opposition to the light? It should not surprise us. And so we find in this great Oath-Bound Covenant a blessing for all nations—all peoples.

Let us look at the promise again, remembering that the Heavenly Father made it deliberately and subsequently bound himself to its provisions by an oath, so that we might not only be sure that he could not break his word, but doubly sure that he could not break his oath, and that therefore, without peradventure, this promise shall be fulfilled. It reads: "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." What is the blessing so greatly needed by all mankind? We answer, it is the very blessing that Jesus declared he came to give, saying: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Ah, yes, Life! Life! It is life that the whole world needs, and our Lord Jesus declares himself to be the great Life-Giver. Indeed, in the Syriac language, in which our Lord probably discoursed, the word life-giver is equivalent to our word savior. Jesus came to save man from sin and from the penalty of sin—namely, death. It is a human invention of the dark ages to attach eternal torment as the penalty of sin; it is the Divine arrangement to attach to sin a reasonable and just, but awful penalty—death. It is because we are sinners that we are all dying creatures; and for the Lord to give life, implies that he will take away the sin and all necessity for its penalty.

Poor, Imperfect Creatures.

"We make God's love too narrow
By false standards of our own."

It is time for us to wake up to the fact that we are not better than our God, but that we are poor, imperfect creatures of the dust, fallen by nature, and that it is time for us to stop misconstruing the Divine character and plan against his creatures, and to harken to the Lord's own words when he declares, "Their fear toward me is (not of me, but is) taught by the precepts of men." It is time for us to be praying for ourselves and for each other, as the Apostle prayed for some, saying, "I pray God for you, that the eyes of your understanding may be opened, that ye may be able to comprehend with all saints the lengths and breadths and heighths and depths, and to know the love of God which passeth all understanding."—Eph. i: 18; iii: 18, 19.

Do not misapprehend us. We are not teaching that heathen and imbeciles and the unregenerate in general shall be taken to heaven, where they would be utterly out of harmony with their surroundings and require to be converted and to be taught. Such an inconsistent view we leave to those who are now claiming that the heathen will be saved in their ignorance. We stand by the Word of God that there is no present salvation without faith in Christ Jesus, and that the heathen and the imbeciles have neither part nor lot in the salvation of the present time. We stand by the Scriptures which say that salvation at the present time is only for the "little flock," who, "through much tribulation, shall enter the Kingdom." We stand by the Scriptures which say that this Kingdom class now being developed is the Seed of Abraham under the Lord, their Head, their Elder Brother, the Bridegroom. We stand by the Scriptures which say that through this Christ, when complete, a blessing shall extend to every member of Adam's race—the blessing of opportunity to know the Lord, to understand the advantages of righteousness, the opportunity of choosing obedience, and by obedience obtaining everlasting life.

The blessings of the future will be of such a kind that every individual who does not have his full opportunity in this present life will have it then—not an opportunity to become members of the Seed of Abraham, not an opportunity to have a part in the great "change" from human nature to Divine nature, not an opportunity to sit with the Lord in his throne; but an opportunity to obtain that which was lost—human perfection, everlasting life under human, earthly, paradisaical conditions; an opportunity to come again into the Divine likeness, almost obliterated in the human family through the 6,000 years of the fall.

The period in which this opportunity will be granted to man is in the Scriptures termed the Day of Judgement—a thousand year day—the Millennial Day. It will be a day of trial, a day of testing, a day of proving the world to see whether, with a full knowledge of God and of righteousness which he requires, they will choose righteousness in preference to sin, choose life in preference to the second death.

Thank God for that wonderful judgment, the trial day for the world, secured for all through the precious blood of Christ. When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."—Isaiah xxvi: 9.

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A SONG OF TODAY.

This evil world where we all exist, is ruled by the prince of devils;
The rich who live in their sin gilded halls, have heartaches like those in their hovels.

The dear little children, their sisters and brothers; the sweethearts, the fathers and mothers;
Are bearing their burdens of want and woe, that sullies and God's image covers.

Truth's candle shines now in a sin cursed world fomenting with satan's leaven;
Soon the day shall come when this earth made new shall ring with the songs of heaven.

—C. P. Powley.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Edward O. Lee, Seattle.
Emil K. Berglund, Worcester.
Fred. Greenough, Portsmouth.
Arthur Hawley, Leavenworth.
J. P. Merrill, San Jose.
W. T. White, Utopia.
Mrs. John Judd, Oswego.
Mrs. Nannie Foster, Oswego.

King Edward has instituted two grades of medals to be given to miners and quarrymen for gallant conduct in endeavoring to save life.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 41. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Labor Tribune

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MINERS WILL WORK DURING INVESTIGATION.

There will be nothing but approval for the decision of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district to go back to work pending an investigation of the powder dispute. We have explained several times what that dispute is. The introduction of new methods is usually attended by inconvenience of one sort or another, and the use of the new powder in mines is no exception to the rule.

The miners have become accustomed to the old black powder and it is perhaps not to be wondered at that they do not take very kindly to the new instantaneous explosives, which cost more and which are of such a character that they require some skill and experience in handling. But the black powder is beyond any question responsible for a considerable proportion of the terrible loss of life that has been suffered in mine explosions. In every State of the Union there has been a popular demand for laws which will give the miners more protection, and in our own State of Pennsylvania the mine inspection department has given positive orders that the black powder with its long slow flame shall no longer be used.

The order and the law are bound to go into general effect sooner or later. The old powder is much more liable than the new kind to ignite the coal dust and mine gases. The law is therefore sound. It may be, however, that to insist on its absolute enforcement everywhere and under all circumstances will reduce the miner's earnings. If the investigation which has now been decided on should show that the new explosives break up the coal more than the old kind did, we have no doubt the most influential operators will agree to make an allowance for the difference in the miner's wages. Whether any wage adjustment of this sort is at all possible before the annual wage conference we cannot undertake to say. It may be necessary to postpone this matter until the first of next year. At that time it should, and we have no doubt will, receive due consideration.

For the present the proper course is to have an impartial and thorough investigation which will enable the wage problem to be settled justly and intelligently when the time comes. A mine strike just as industry is beginning to revive and the miner sees a prospect of steady work would be nothing short of a calamity.

It is with regret we hear of the serious illness of E. A. Maginn, business agent of the Steam Fitters and Helpers of this city. He took sick suddenly Thursday at the residence of his sister, on Kelley street.

Fred W. Friday has secured the business of the late Miss C. M. Finch and is now ready to receive customers at 513 Second avenue. Fred is well known by the former customers of this old-established business, having been with Miss Finch for years, but he is desirous of making new friends.

FINANCIAL ORGANS CONDEMN HOFFSTOT.

If there are any readers who doubted the statement in last week's National Labor Tribune that the majority of employers condemn the methods of Frank N. Hoffstot, they will find corroboration of our statement in a number of editorial articles in pages which represent capital pure and simple. We quote two of the most notable of these articles on another page of this issue. One is from the Iron Trade Review, a recognized organ of the iron and steel manufacturers. The other is from the Wall Street Journal, a very conservative daily organ whose utterances are held in the greatest respect by the biggest financial interests. The Wall Street Journal's article is particularly significant, for it displays a bitter contempt for Mr. Hoffstot's attitude.

We give a good deal of space to the reproduction of these articles for the reason that in our opinion they illustrate a very radical change which has come over the country in the last ten years. There undoubtedly was a time when business men were disposed to deny that their manner of conducting their private business could be any of the public's concern. With the development of industry upon a gigantic scale, which makes one man or one corporation the employer of anywhere from five thousand to a hundred thousand other men, this old doctrine of the private sanctity of business and industry has gone out of fashion. All intelligent men nowadays realize that the man or the concern employing such a vast army of working men is under serious social obligations for the proper discharge of which there must be a definite responsibility to the governing power.

We have not yet enacted laws by which the responsibility is enforced in the manner that a great many conservative students of industrial problems advocate, but in the meantime the best class of employers freely acknowledge that for the protection which they receive from society they are in duty bound to render an equivalent in an endeavor to so conduct their private affairs and enterprises as to cause the least possible social disturbance.

If a trades union paper were to talk to Mr. Hoffstot as the organs of capital are talking to him at present there might be no special meaning in it, but such articles as we have referred to above are a clear proof that among the captains of industry themselves and among the great bankers who supply the funds a man of Mr. Hoffstot's type has come to be regarded as an executive incompetent. It hardly need be said that this is one of the most wholesome and encouraging signs of the times.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Since the above was written Pittsburg is full of reports that the strike has been settled, the Pressed Steel Car Company having agreed to redress grievances and take back all of the strikers except the six men who acted as the strike executive committee. Our readers will learn elsewhere in this issue whether the settlement rumors are true. True or not, they do not affect in any way the pertinence of what has been written above, inasmuch as there is every indication that the Pressed Steel Car Company, if it has settled at all, has settled simply through necessity.

ARBITRATION VINDICATED.

If arbitration can be made to work in the anthracite mine industry, it can be made to work under any imaginable condition anywhere. The anthracite mines of Pennsylvania are filled with labor of which a large proportion has been only a comparatively short time in the country and, owing to its unsettled habits of life, is an easy prey to all kinds of exciting influences. The anthracite miners are much more difficult to control under the strain of a great strike than are the miners in the soft coal region. They are, above all men, the most likely to be guided by their emotions rather than their reason, and yet they have shown that under a fair agreement with their employers to submit all matters of dispute to arbitration they are among the most peaceably disposed workmen in the world. Nobody could ask for a more convincing proof of the healthiness of the arbitration method of insuring industrial peace as well as preserving just relations between employer and employe.

The whole subject is brought to mind by the second report of the Anthracite Conciliation Board, a permanent tribunal, which has done wonders in the maintenance of stable conditions in the anthracite industry. The present report of the Conciliation Board covers the three years from April, 1906, to April, 1909. It records fewer grievances submitted for arbitration than in the preceding three years, but an increased number of troubles settled out of court through the conciliatory offices of the board. While local unions of the miners have criticised some of the decisions of the board its work as a whole seems to meet with hearty approval and under the agreement reached the board continues in operation three years longer. We have frequently expressed the opinion that under the constitutional limitations which exist in this country adjustment of strikers' grievances by compulsion of law cannot be had. But the establishment of arbitration tribunals for the voluntary submission of matters in dispute between workmen and employers is entirely practical. No further demonstration of this fact is needed than that the Anthracite Conciliation Board has maintained peace throughout the anthracite region for a period of nine years.

EUROPEAN VS. AMERICAN UNIONISM.

The differences between American trades unionism and the trades unions of Europe (by which we mean continental Europe and not Great Britain) have received a striking illustration in the International Labor Congress at Paris. An account of the rather embarrassing reception given in that body to Samuel Gompers will be found on another page of this issue. Mr. Gompers was not strictly an accredited delegate, but as the recognized head of the trades unionism of the United States he was invited to be present and made some remarks which excited quite a controversy in the assembly. In fact, the International Congress refused to entertain any motions or propositions which Mr. Gompers might submit, the refusal being based on the failure of the American Federation of Labor to enter into regular affiliation with the International Federation.

Some of the European delegates bluntly informed Mr. Gompers that the floor of the International Congress was not open to him because he represented a variety of trades unionism that the European trades unions did not like. It is to Mr. Gompers' credit that he made it very plain that American trades unionists do not care whether their policy appeals to their European brethren or not. The one idea of European trades unionism is that the interests of the workingman are more or less violently opposed to the interests of all other classes of society. American workingmen have no such idea. In this country we are all more or less directly members of the working class. The employe of yesterday is the employer of today and as long as there is as much equality of opportunity as we have in America at the present time it is safe to say that American trades unionism will continue to turn the cold shoulder toward Socialism, while, of course, Anarchy (an entirely different thing) has obtained no foothold whatever in the labor unions of this country.

One writer says very happily that the trades unions of Europe are "class conscious." The reason why we have no class consciousness worth mentioning among American wage-earners will appear from what we have already said. It may all be very incomprehensible to Europeans who have never been in this country, but all Americans who feel the spirit that fills the very air in the great republic will know what we mean. The Europeans who cannot conceive why American trades unions do not go more actively into politics as trades unions will doubtless be mystified until they make a visit among us and learn something of our institutions.

We were favored with a visit this week from Bro. J. H. Owen, an old time and experienced miner. Bro. Owen is now at Wilkinsburg, Pa., and expects to stay there. We had a pleasant chat about old timers. Bro. Owen knew all of them. May Bro. Owen's life be spared for many years is the wish of The Tribune staff.

THE CAUSE OF THE TIN MILL STRIKE.

Ex-President Shaffer Shows That It Is Virtually Based On a Charge of Contract Violation Which the Amalgamated Association Denies—An Appeal to Judge Gary as a Civic Federation Man to Arbitrate.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

Strikes are produced by multifarious causes, but most of them can be traced to one of three sources. The formation of a new labor organization is followed very often by these lamentable industrial disturbances, and they result almost naturally from this cause for the reason that the craft forming a new union does so in order to alleviate conditions which make their toil extremely difficult or prevent reception of the compensation the craftsmen think should be given them. Very often, too, the employer is opposed to labor unions and by discharging those of his men who have been active in the work of organization, compels them to resist by striking from work.

Another and somewhat prolific cause for striking ensues from financial and business depression. When times are hard and money scarce, the investor casts about for an opportunity to retrench, and, we think, too often, determines upon reducing wages. The men are always ready to resist attempts at reduction of their earnings, and they have been doing so, instinctively, perhaps, but with reasons so satisfactory to themselves that their leaders are advising against relinquishment of any advantage or emolument acquired by concerted effort. The Socialist laughs derisively at the suggestion that labor and capital are partners and chiefly because capital insists upon partnership in distress, but forgets it in prosperity. If the cost of living could be lowered immediately upon the commencement of business depression there would be less trouble experienced in persuading the workmen to share the losses entailed during such periods, but unfortunately, the cost of individual and family maintenance is first to rise in prosperity and last to decrease in adversity.

The third cause is an attendant of returning business activity. Frequently labor bodies accept wage reductions with the understanding and agreement that there shall be restoration when times improve, and sometimes they have acceded to diminution of earnings with no arrangement for the future, but in any event, so long as the working people believe that they are underpaid or are deprived of their share in the dividends of a mutual investment and business enterprise, so long will demands be made upon the golden harvests which enrich the country after a period of financial drought, and if these demands are denied, there will be cessation from work, suspension of operation and consequent loss to sower and reaper.

These deductions, and we regard them as well founded and logical, are prelusive to an examination of the strife between the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and the employes of the sheet and tin plate crafts. This strike does not flow from any of the causes we have enumerated. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is not of recent origin. It is approaching the thirty-fifth year of its existence. Its component bodies contain no radicalness of youth. Its organic form and its enunciation of principles have been under the surveillance of the shrewdest manufacturers of iron and steel products our country has possessed for nearly half a century. Indeed, its polity and many of its governmental provisions have resulted from the advice and requests of the employers; many of whom aided in the spreading of our railway systems, the development of our coal and ore deposits, the improvement of our navy, the expansion of our commerce and the enlargement of our national renown.

The present trouble cannot be attributed to the second cause, namely, financial and business depression. We are emerging from such conditions. The business interests are beginning to recover from a protracted season of industrial stagnation. In the iron and steel markets there is unusual activity. Money is being invested, plants are being extended, additional machinery is being added and new plants are being erected. In some departments there is idleness, but it is caused by a lack of workmen. The fact is that many of the strikers have found employment in these places, but still there are furnaces out of commission through an insufficiency of skilled workers. From this it would seem that the third general cause of strikes might be regarded as the producer of hostilities between the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and the iron and steel workers, but the return of business activity is not responsible, as the men are not asking for any increase of wages, in view of better times, although they accepted a reduction of considerable amount in the depressed season.

As we are prevented from ascribing this strike to any of the three causes examined, it becomes necessary to seek them in the charges and complaints of the parties in the contention. From the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company there comes the subjoined statement of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, of which the former named company is a subsidiary organization. The quotation is from the Associated Press and contains the reasons in full as expressed by an official representative:

"Most of the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company have for some years been operated as open shops. The others were run as union mills, and with these the wage scale has been signed on July 1 of each year. The management of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has discovered that it has been discriminated against and in other ways unfairly treated by the Amalgamated Association; the management also discovered beyond question that a very decided majority of the men preferred to have all the mills operated as open shops. Under these conditions it has become clear that it is for the best interests of the company and the operators to conform to the wishes of the majority. As a result the company posted notices accordingly, and also posted the wage scale effective on and after July 1, which in all essential respects is unchanged. There is no dispute regarding wages. It is clear that the employes have appreciated the attitude of the company in its maintenance of the high level of wages during the period of great business depression."

The reply of the officials of the Amalgamated Association has been an emphatic and complete denial of Judge Gary's asseverations; and the men in the union mills have endorsed their officers by coming out on strike, while some of the men in open shops have attempted to unite with the association and joined in the strike. We are inhibited from criticism and judgment, at this time at least, by a subnascent conviction and regard for a non-partizan attitude, but at the same time are desirous of indicating some salient features of the contest and a possible way to industrial amity.

The accusation made by the U. S. Steel Company is direct and unmistakable. It is that of discrimination and unfair treatment. The judge should have termed it "violation of contract." That is what he means as the Amalgamated Association cannot "discriminate against and treat unfairly" any concern doing business with it without breaking its agreement. All signed scales are based upon the Memoranda of Agreement which sets forth succintly and lucidly that "wherever deviations occur and evidence is produced to prove it, every effort shall be made to correct the deviations, and if they, the deviations, should continue, all other mills shall receive the same," and "all manufacturers and workmen governed by this scale hereby agree not to make any deviations from this scale."

It follows, therefore, that a charge of "discrimination and unfair treatment" carries with it an imputation of violated contract; in fact, this is the gravamen of the case, but in all contracts there are stipulations which must be considered and employed for exact determination of any allegations against any of the contracting parties.

The stipulations in the Memoranda of Agreement are that "evidence must be produced to prove it (the deviation) and the Amalgamated Association and the manufacturers agree to make every effort to correct it. Consequently it is not sufficient to charge variation from the scale by the management and men of any mill. Proof must be furnished, and even then joint efforts must be made to correct whatever abuses may be discovered. It is then and then only that a breach of contract can be made. Whether this course has been followed or not we know not, but inasmuch as the Amalgamated Association enters a plea of "not guilty," the justness of the indictment remains in doubt.

One peculiarity of this strike is its want of attrahent such as usually forces industrial wars upon public attention. The commodities produced are not of an indispensible kind, neither is the conflict attended by such public losses and statutory infractions as invite general interest and provoke intervention by the people and officers of the law, but there are thousands of workmen unemployed and their families inadequately provided for; there is interruption of the progress which the sheet and tin business should make at this time, there is interference with the prosperity long looked for and there are two organized bodies composed of intelligent men arrayed against each other in a conflict whose only issue can be loss, suffering, municipal disturbance, broken families, debauchery.

(Continued on fourth page.)

JOHN MITCHELL ON POWDER QUESTION.

Does Not Believe Any Company But Pittsburg Coal Co. Will Be Affected Even if Strike Did Occur in Pittsburg District.

BY JOHN MITCHELL.

(Ex-President U. M. W. of A.)

Although I have closed my direct connection with mining affairs I have watched the situation in the Pittsburg district through the local press. From that source and my knowledge of former troubles among the miners, I should say that the present difficulty arises over the belief of the miners of the Pittsburg Coal Company that the use of the new explosive ordered by the company officials will mean a reduction in wages. Coal miners always exhibit a feeling against using a new method of blasting the coal from the beds, especially after a certain form of explosive has been in use for several years. In the present instance they evidently believe the powder prescribed is not as efficient as the one they have been using.

There are some 25,000 men employed by the Pittsburg Coal Company in the Pittsburg district proper and 15,000 in the pay of the other soft coal companies. I do not believe that any but the Pittsburg Coal Company would be effected by the present trouble, although there is a possibility of the matter being taken up by the subsidiary companies in Ohio. There is no reason to believe that the other soft coal miners in the employ of other companies will declare a sympathetic strike. Certain it is that the anthracite people will have no need to fear any trouble in their mines which are far removed from the scene of the present trouble. As far as the trouble between National President Lewis and local leader Feehan is concerned, I think that this may be greatly exaggerated, although I cannot speak authoritatively on this matter.

It seems to me that there should be little cause for worry here in New York in the event of a strike in Pittsburg. Rather I should believe that the manufacturing interests and larger industries in the south would feel a strike much more forcibly. In that section they are large handlers of the product of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Settlement of the big strike in the Pressed Steel Car Company plant at Schoenville is believed to be in sight.

The strikers were holding an election yesterday afternoon as this paper went to press to determine whether they will go back to work. A poll of random strikers disclosed that about 70 per cent favor accepting the counter proposition made by company officials.

The company has practically acceded to all the demands of the strikers, the only real question at issue remaining being that of formally signing an agreement, which the company refuses to do, as this would mean unionizing its plant.

The employes were unorganized before the strike, and the officials maintain that they must come back unorganized, if at all.

If yesterday's election results in an amicable settlement of the labor disputes it will be wholly due to tremendous pressure brought to bear upon President Hoffsttot to deal with his men after his stubborn and continuel refusel to consider arbitration. The details of how he was led to change his mind will make interesting reading.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has assured the strikers of an immediate 5 per cent increase of wages, to be followed by another 5 per cent increase at the expiration of 60 days after the settlement.

TEXTILE WORKERS MAY MARCH OUT.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 6.—A general strike of the 20,000 cotton mill operatives in this city is threatened as a result of the refusal of the manufacturers to restore a 10 per cent cut in wages made in March, 1908. At a meeting of the textile council Saturday night the formal refusal of the mill owners was received.

The delegates to the council discussed the wage question at great length and finally it was decided to propose to the Manufacturers' Association that the issue be submitted to arbitration before special meetings of the individual unions were called to take action on the refusal to increase wages. There is much unrest in local textile circles and it is the general opinion that the majority of the unions will declare for a strike unless concessions are made.

Many of the union and non-union weavers are said to be strongly in favor of either a wage advance or a strike, and interesting developments are expected within the next ten days.

POWDER QUESTION IN CONVENTION.

A special convention of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, opened in Moorehead hall, Tuesday, with Francis Feehan, president of the district, presiding. There were 155 delegates in attendance. President Thomas L. Lewis and other international officers were present.

The convention was called mainly to settle the explosive question. President Feehan made his report in the morning and President Lewis spoke in the afternoon. He occupied the floor for more than two hours, during which time he took exceptions to many of the statements in President Feehan's report, said some were not correct and denied others.

Mr. Lewis said the explosive question was one that would soon involve the coal industry throughout the United States. He anticipates the matter before the national convention in January and said he had little doubt that the present controversy in this district would be threshed out then. He denied that he had any agreement with officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company, and said he had offered to resign if the president of the coal company would say so in the presence of a committee.

It is understood the convention, which is still in session, is in favor of instructing miners to work pending investigation and a decision in January.

T. L. Lewis, President U. M. W. of A., and United States Commissioner Neil, were speakers at the Labor Day celebration in Canton, O. The affair was participated in by unions from Salem, Alliance, Massillon, Akron and other contiguous cities and was remarkably successful.

Frank Herman, East Youngstown, O., is reported to be a candidate for councilmanic honors. If devotion to, and sacrifice for, the cause of organized labor, should gain the gratitude and assistance of the working people, then Brother Herman is a sure winner.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

THE VALUE OF TOIL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Bible Students' Convention, which for several days has been in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., decided to spend its closing days in Brooklyn, that it might be addressed there by Pastor C. T. Russell. The Brooklyn Tabernacle proved insufficient in capacity for this large body of Bible students; hence the Brooklyn Academy of Music was secured for the services of the day. Pastor Russell addressed the Bible Students twice. One of his discourses, "In the Sweat of Thy Face Shalt Thou Eat Bread" (Genesis iii, 19.)

The Great Teacher said of the lilies of the plain, "They toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these" (Matthew vi, 28, 29.) Similarly we believe that in heaven the angels are free from toil. Divine power exercised in their interest makes toil unnecessary. He who created the angels and made the lilies is the same God by whose omnipotent power we human beings came into existence, and are surrounded by conditions which call for labor, toil and sweat of face, as indicated in our text. Why are these things so? Why is man less favored by his Creator than the angels and the lilies? The answer to this query is found in God's great book, the Bible. As Bible students the majority of us know, of course, the answer to this query. And yet it may prove beneficial to us to examine the question afresh.

I remind you that the words of our text are God's comment upon the conditions which now obtain and which were made necessary by man's disobedience and the terms of his sentence. As originally created the conditions of sweat of face and battling with thorns and insects too numerous to mention were not necessary and were not imposed upon mankind. On the contrary, Adam was placed in Paradise, in the Garden of Eden, whose every prospect was beautiful. Its trees were fruitful, yielding a variety and an abundance of life-giving fruit for the maintenance of the king or earth and his queen, Mother Eve. The responsibilities of the situation were merely to dress, or keep, the garden —to pluck its fruits and to prune the waste foliage to Adam's pleasement. Every necessity was provided for, as is by in the case of the angels and the lilies. The great change which thrust our first parents from Paradise is the result of "original sin"—disobedience to God.

The basis of the fall may be said to have been the temptation of the serpent, but otherwise, too, we may say that it was the loss of faith in God on the part of Mother Eve. Had she properly continued in faith and trust, the Tempter's suggestions of disobedience would have been promptly rejected. His suggestion that the great Creator had been prompted by selfish motives in forbidding the fruit of one particular kind of tree would have been promptly recognized as slander. And the further suggestion that the God of all grace and truth lied to them and distorted the facts when He warned that disobedience would result in death—this misrepresentation should have been indignantly resented. But, alas! Mother Eve had not yet reached that degree of character development; she succumbed to the temptation, crude as it was. Her desire for knowledge ensnared her. A lesson to us in this connection is that any knowledge which may come to us as Bible students, or come to others along any lines out of accord with the Divine testimony, would be costly knowledge indeed.

"The Wage of Sin Is Death."

The result of the disobedience might have been the smiting of our first parents by a thunderbolt, but with gracious purposes, God permitted them to have what they undoubtedly preferred—death by a dying process of centuries. This gave Adam and his posterity contact with sin and its penalty. The Divine object in so doing is forthwith declared to be that all mankind might learn of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," its undesirability and the sureness of its penalty—death. Had it not been for God's intention by and by to send the Redeemer and to pay man's death penalty, and thus to make possible his reclamation from death conditions by resurrection processes, our race might better have been instantly smitten to oblivion in our first parents; and the twenty thousand millions of Adam's children might better have remained unborn. However, the Bible clearly reveals that "as by man (Adam) came death, even so by a man also (Jesus) comes the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive, every man in his own order" (1 Corinthians xv. 21-23.)

The purpose of the Lord, clearly expressed, is that mankind in general shall have the blessed opportunity of sharing in the blessings of the Millennial Kingdom—the uplifting blessings, the restitution blessings, the resurrection blessings. St. Peter speaks of those Millennial years of blessings as "times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began" (Acts iii, 21.) Very clearly we discern God's wise purpose to be that as mankind through Adam are being made acquainted with sin, calamities, death, so in due time all shall be made acquainted with righteousness, with love and the boon of life eternal in harmony with their Creator. In that "restitution time," by the contrast of the rewards of the righteousness with the rewards of sin, the whole world shall be brought to a knowledge of the Truth and shall discern, not only the Justice of God, but also His Wisdom, Love and Power.

The Tree of Knowledge.

Thus, sure enough, the forbidden fruit was of the tree of knowledge. The eating of that fruit did indeed bring with it to Mother Eve and to all her children knowledge. It has required Six Thousand years of experience under the reign of Sin and Death to learn one side, and it will require another One Thousand Years of the Millennium of Christ's reign, to teach Mother Eve and her family the other part of the great lesson, namely, the knowledge of Good. By the conclusion of the Millennium the entire race of Adam will know both Good and Evil experimentally and, we trust, the majority of them will have learned the lesson so thoroughly that they will be fully out of accord with sin in its every phase. But while acknowledging that the eating of that fruit has become the channel of these lessons in evil, as in good, we can see that these same lessons might have been much more readily imparted otherwise, had our first parents rejected the temptation and proven loyal to their Creator.

The lesson to all of us in connection with this matter is that there are two methods by which the lesson of life—may be learned—one by present experience, by stumbling and rising again and the other by induction and instruction. Our Creator stood ready to use the last method. But the necessities of the case, the self-will, independence and disobedience of our first parents necessitated the method which was Divinely adopted. Happy will it be for us as God's children if we learned to have such confidence in our Father's Word that nothing can turn us from strictest obedience thereto—that neither self-love, nor ambition may find place in our hearts, but that, on the contrary, nothing will grieve us more than the very thought or alienation or separation between the Heavenly Father and ourselves, as the poet beautifully expressed it.

"Sun of my soul, my Father dear,
I know no night when thou art near,
O may no earth-born cloud arise
To hide thee from the servant's eyes."

"Cursed is the Ground."

Many misunderstood these words, "Cursed is the earth," to signify that our Creator put a special blight upon the fruitful and beautiful earth. On the contrary, while he could have brought the entire earth to full perfection before man's creation, he did not do so, but left the greater part of it in a condition accursed or unfit for human use and habitation even while man was in harmony with God, merely "Prepared the Garden Eastward in Eden" for the trial, the testing, the proving of our first parents. Perhaps He knew what would be the result of that trial. He knew the end from the beginning. Divine fore knowledge is the basis of the statement, "Known unto God are all His works;" it is thus unfit for you, in your own interest, because I foreknew your transgression and what conditions would be most favorable for you, that your death sentence might bring you the largest degree of knowledge and the largest degree of experience in the most helpful manner.

Is it asked how the unfitness of the earth could inure to man's advantage as a sinner and why the Lord placed the cherub with flaming sword to keep the way to the Tree of Life? We reply that all the experiences of the wisest of mankind corroborate the Divine decision that it was wisest and for the best interests of Adam and his children that the curse, the sentence, should affect him in all of his relationships and particularly in respect to his earthly home. "Cursed is the earth for thy sake. Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee." "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken, for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."—Gen. 3: 19.

To whatever extent humanity has succeeded in evading this Divine decree the result has generally been disastrous. Where riches have accumulated, whether by fair means or foul, the influence generally has been unfavorable to the accumulator and his children, because it relieved him of the necessity of labor, of toil, of sweat of face. And the consequences have generally been injurious. The children of the rich are rarely saints. They are frequently profligate. The fact that it is unnecessary for them to toil gives them use of their tongue for other purposes. And the fallen condition of man, mentally, morally and physically, inclines away from God and away from righteousness.

True, some of the rich are noble and use their time in benevolent enterprises, etc., and their means for public benefactions. Such, however, rise above their surroundings and above the natural tendencies of their nature. But it will be found that such are not idle, and, whether the sweat of face be the result of labor in the mill, in the mine, or in the office, the principle avails, or in the busy, piling coupons, it is labor all the same and has its beneficial qualities.

Greed—Selfishness—Meanness.

The battle for bread which started when our first parents were thrust out of the Garden of Eden and collapsed to labor for their sustenance is a battle which has kept up ever since. It has had the effect of developing more and more in the human mind that evil quality called greed and selfishness. It has had the effect of making our race ignoble. Father Adam, as the breadwinner of the family, surely had noble and generous qualities of heart and a great love for Mother Eve; yet, one could imagine that, as age advanced upon him and he became six or seven hundred years old, the toil connected with his battle with the thorns and thistles was the more severe and that this would, of necessity, make him the more careful, the more frugal, even, perhaps, to the extent of parsimony and meanness. Similar experiences cultivated the same quality in all of his children, and the habit so grows upon us that not merely are those who have the barest of necessities impelled to be stingy and close, but even those who come into possession of fabulous wealth have this parsimony in their very being so that their only pleasure in life appears to be in noting the increase of their millions. We are not specially blaming them, nor anybody, for this condition of things. We are noting the fact here that thus selfishness entered the world and that meanness has become the ruling, the predominant quality of the human mind.

We may, indeed, see a blessing in the divine provision of this condition of things. Were it not for selfish ambition and pride what would become of the race, under the reign of "the Prince of the world"? If every man, that is, the controlling element, were to sit down and be satisfied, where would be the world's progress? How could it carry on the great projects of life—the public utilities, the public charities? Some motive is necessary to keep in operation the great human machine we call civilization. Our Socialist friends may tell us that Love and Benevolence will actuate the human mind to all these things for the public benefit. We are ready to admit that such would be a very ideal condition so far as the rich are concerned. But why should we expect more of the rich than of the poor, as respects love and willingness to lay down our lives and sojourns and wealth and comfort for their fellow-men? Our Lord puts the matter the other way, saying, He that is faithful in that which is least would be faithful also in the greater things. The poor man or woman who is found to be very generous and very helpful to his friends and neighbors is thus attesting that if he were wealthy he would probably use his wealth for the public benefit. But, alas! we find comparatively little of unselfish love either in the poor or the rich. And this being true, love could not be the motive power of the world under present conditions. Hence the selfishness which now turns the wheels of human progress is the only present power or its accomplishment.

Paradise to Be Restored.

We have already seen that it is necessary, in viewing the Divine dealings with humanity, to keep in memory the future outcome of God's Plan. Otherwise the permission of Six Thousand Years of the reign of Sin and Death would be entirely unreasonable to us inconsistent with Divine Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power. But keeping in memory the fact that it is the Divine purpose to reclaim man from his fallen condition of imperfection of mind and physique, and that it is the Divine intention to make the entire earth a Garden of Eden—Paradise—from this standpoint the permission of evil may be clearly understood and appreciated as a masterstroke of Divine Wisdom.

As one illustration of this, suppose that Sin had not entered into the world had the birth of humanity had been so slow as in the case of Adam? Immediate children (whose birthrate was probably about one a century, how long would it have required to people the earth? But in the fallen condition and state, as a part of the result of the fall, the sorrows and conceptions of motherhood were greatly multiplied (Genesis iii. 16), so that during the period of Seven Thousand Years a sufficiency of the human family will have been born to properly fill it. Moreover, the majority of the earth has under Divine forearrangement been accomplished by conflict labor; for, are not all mankind receiving, serving, quit a death sentence? And is not our Creator permitting man, for his own good, to battle strenuously with the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the earth? And does not this battling serve to quicken man in his mental qualities, even though this quickening be chiefly along selfish lines?

Furthermore, as we have heretofore seen, the reign of Sin and Death amongst mankind made it possible for God, on the one hand, to show the severity of His Justice to mankind, as to its thus, as a "groaning creation travailing in pain," and it made possible the exhibition of His Love in the providing of the Redeemer who bought us with his precious blood. Further he it remembered it served as the occasion for the testing of Lucifer, the proving of his disloyalty, when he became Satan, the Adversary of God. Additionally, it furnished the opportune test of the loyalty or disloyalty of all the saints of heaven as recorded in Genesis vi, Jude vi and II Peter ii: 4, as we have previously seen.

"The Mystery of God."

And now we come, dear friends, to that feature of the great Divine Plan which is so particularly interesting to us—to us who are Bible students; to us who are Disciples of Jesus; to us who have given our all to him; to us who are trusting that he has accepted us as "members of the Body of Christ, as members of the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, and His Joint-Heir in the Kingdom. Without the permission of sin there would have been no such opportunity as we now enjoy of experiencing a "change" of nature from earthly to heavenly—human to divine. As our Lord could not have had the heavenly glory to become a man and to suffer and to die, the Just for the unjust, unless there had been sin in the world; unless sinners had needed redemption; so likewise we would have had no opportunity or privilege of joining with our Lord in His sacrifice of Himself. We would have had no opportunity of joint-heirship with Him in His kingdom.

Indeed, had there been no sin to conquer, to down, to overthrow, there would have been no need for Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom — for Christ's reign of righteousness. Had there been no fallen condition of humanity in sin, in degradation, there would have been no work for the Royal Priesthood to accomplish during the "times of restitution," during the existence of the Millennial Kingdom. So, then, while appreciating the terrible devastation of sin in the world, its terrible consequences upon the human family, we see behind the glorious Advent of our Lord in Kingdom power a full recovery of the race from All that was Lost in Adam and Redemption on Calvary. From this standpoint we have a glimpse of the length and breadth and height and depth of the Love and Justice, the Wisdom and the Power of our God. From this standpoint we worship and adore our Almighty Creator and our precious Redeemer! From this standpoint we may have full confidence in the outcome that ultimately all shall have the fullest opportunity of eternal life and that all willful evil-doers shall be ultimately destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption, no resurrection.

From this standpoint the child of God, the faithful student of his Word, has every reason to rejoice. It is written, "He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied." (Isa. 53: 11.) And so, dear friends, we also, who are seeking to walk in the footsteps of Jesus, and to be like him, and to be filled with the eye of faith, namely, that our Heavenly Father's character is vindicated in every particular by his entire course of dealing with humanity, when fully seen, and all of our labors will be fully compensated in the glorious outcome.

From this standpoint we may rejoice to suffer with Christ, remembering that we may be glorified with him in His Kingdom and participate with him in its glorious work of uplifting the poor, fallen race to paradise. eYea, we may rejoice even in the Second Death of the unwilling and disobedient, realizing that true and righteous is the divine edict under which they will perish (II Peter ii: 12).

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

As we have not received the last two copies of your paper we wish to inform you of same, as we cannot be without it for one week even.

We take the paper because you print Pastor Russell's sermons in such large clear type that it makes it an added pleasure to read it.

We realize the good you are doing in giving the world such grand truths through your columns and know your reward will be accordingly given.

Wishing you all future success, Remax Respectfully,

MRS. S. HARTSINLCER.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune.

I am writing this to express my appreciation to you for printing Brother Russell's sermons as you do every week and in such clear and readable type. I might add that that is the main reason that I subscribe for your paper, though I have no fault to find with the other matter it contains.

Hoping you will continue in the good work of spreading the gospel message, I am, yours truly,

R. E. BLAIR.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed I send you renewal subscription to Labor Tribune. I take this opportunity for thanking you for publishing Brother C. T. Russell's sermons in full and in such clear, readable type. This is the inducement for me to subscribe for your paper. I feel sure that you will have a blessed reward for the good will and liberality which you show in publishing these grand truths so clearly set forth by Brother Russell. Yours gratefully,

EDWARD O. LOE.

Demorest, Ga., Sept. 4.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

The style and print of Pastor Russell's sermons is incomparable, and so is the logic and vocabulary. A without it for one week even.

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EDWARD O. LOE.

Miller, Mo., Aug. 27.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Thank you very kindly for publishing Brother Russell's sermons in full and in large plain type.

Please send me four copies of August 26, 1909, containing the sermon "Paradise Regained." It is such a grand one, I wish to give away that many copies to my neighbors. Yours truly and gratefully,

C. P. POWLEY.

Paxton, Ill., Aug. 23.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Your paper has been a welcome visitor to my home for the past year; now since my subscription soon will have expired, September 17, 1909, I am renewing for another year's subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

Words fail me to express my appreciation for your paper make enough valuable to me on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. I have only words of praise for the manner, style and type in which you present these sermons weekly to your readers.

I also wish to express thanks for the publishing of The "Tribune Appreciations" on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. I very much enjoy reading these and heartily endorse all the words of commendation the friends write you.

May our dear Lord reward you in "due time" for your every effort and strength put forth in publishing the "True Gospel," the good tidings of great joy which no soon shall be to all people. I am, very respectfully,

MRS. THOS. J. VINCENT.

New York, Aug. 30.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

You will, I hope, pardon me for the long delay in thanking you for sending The Tribune to me after my subscription had expired.

Some time ago I renewed my subscription through the W. B. T. S. I do appreciate the beautiful way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons.

And some time you will know that you have been allowed to have a part in a great work. Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH VAN AKEN.

Roaring Branch, Pa., Aug. 30.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I note that you made an improvement in the style of Pastor Russell's sermons, placing it in front with a clear announcement about it, letting the light shine. I herewith send you money in advance for sending me five copies or as many as you please for ten successive weeks and notify when time is expired.

I trust that others will follow my example.

THEO. TELLER.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 30.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find P. O. order to renew my subscription to your paper for another year. I am glad to note that you purpose to continue publishing Pastor Russell's sermons and you may count on the continuance of my support as long as you publish them. Very truly yours,

ANSON G. WILBOR.

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The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

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SEP 18 1909

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DEATH OF E. H. HARRIMAN.

The death of E. H. Harriman suggests a variety of reflections of interest to all classes. It is to be regretted that in the case of Mr. Harriman, as in the case of so many other American captains of industry of vast wealth, the honest obituary writer is compelled to say something from which charity turns her head. But Justice is of equal importance with charity and it is a fact that even in the most friendly reviews of Mr. Harriman's life there has been a note of acknowledgement that he did many things which were not criminal simply because of defects in our criminal laws.

That he began life with absolutely no social advantages; that he did not have even an average common school education; that he was presented with nothing that he got but fought every inch of his way although handicapped from the outset by poor physique; that he repeatedly defeated those who took him into court to subject his financial methods to legal scrutiny while the whole time moralists and conservative financiers agreed in denouncing him—all this is familiar to every newspaper reader. They tell us now that he was a good husband and a kind father, but the American people should be just enough to themselves and careful enough of their future to make up their minds that the domestic virtues of a man do not excuse his crimes against the welfare of society. In the lower animal world it is possible that the merits of being a good husband and a kind father must be allowed to many a boa constrictor and there is all too much truth in the implication suggested by this analogy.

Mr. Harriman's methods of finance and railroad management were suggestive at all times of the jungle. He was undoubtedly an executive genius and there is just as little doubt that he conferred incidental benefit upon the country by the legitimate railroad development which formed the foundation for his spectacular and in the opinion of good judges immoral activities in the stock markets. Every fortune as large as his amassed in as short a time is under moral suspicion. We are bound to remember in summing up the material achievements of men of this type that they stand for a reckless disregard of social ideals which makes it dangerous to praise them without a great deal of qualification. President Roosevelt designated Mr. Harriman as an undesirable citizen and in spite of the man's amazing genius for money making the epithet would seem to have been a deserved one.

The National Labor Tribune solicitor wishes to thank Mr. Park McKee, manager, and Mr. John Dillon, assistant manager of the Larkins Glass Co. for their kind treatment, and also the men of the factory.

The union working women of Boston have organized a chorus to sing the songs of labor. The movement started with 50 members and is daily being increased.

HIGH PRICED LABOR ECONOMY.

Anybody who has given the slightest attention to the economy of labor knows nowadays that the opinion of the best authorities is that cheap labor is expensive labor for the reason that it fails to produce dollar for dollar proportionate results. There are probably a few employers of labor who still argue that low-priced labor is the most advantageous to them, but their attitude is a contradiction of all experience.

One of the most interesting of recent examples of the superior economy of high-priced labor is given by Mr. H. C. Hoover in his book on the Principles of Mining. Mr. Hoover gives us a comparative exhibit of the cost of gold production in the four principal gold producing countries which are India, Australia, the Transvaal and America. The gist of the comparison appears in the fact that the gold miner in India who is the cheapest paid in the lot produces a little less than seventy tons per annum. The American gold miner who receives the highest wages in the lot produces no less than seven hundred and thirteen tons per annum or, in other words, practically ten times as much as is produced by the low paid, rice-eating Hindoo.

The effect of this superior productive capacity of the American miner is very marked on cost. In spite of the very much higher scale of wages in the American mine the cost per ton of production there is only $1.93, while the per ton cost in India is actually $3.85 or fully twice the cost in America. The workingman who receives the highest wages, other things being equal, is likely to be the best housed, the best clothed, the best fed and the strongest and most alert not only physically but mentally. He will produce more and produce it better than his underfed, unenergetic, unintelligent, low-paid competitor.

No nation has achieved greater industrial triumphs than our own and we believe them to be due mainly to our high wage system which has drawn to our shores the cream of wage earners from the Old World and maintained the American working classes at exceptionally high standards of mental and physical efficiency. There is even a moral reinforcement from high wages. They stimulate ambition and self-respect and the employer does not appreciate the economic value of these qualities as well as the other ones above mentioned, which contribute even more industrial efficiency is liable to find himself distanced by the employer who takes as much care of his employes as he would of his own right arm which they represent to him in his struggle for industrial survival.

We believe the great majority of employers need no reminder of this fact, and it is because they are so thoroughly alive to it that the best of them have united in such bodies as the National Civic Federation and constantly give encouragement to every organization which has for its aim civic uplift and social betterment.

OUTLOOK FOR TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

The indications for business are such that there is a feeling of the greatest optimism throughout the business world. Bankers of the highest degree unite with the country's most prominent manufacturers in predicting that we shall presently be in the midst of the greatest general commercial and industrial activity that the country has ever seen. These unqualified expressions of confidence from the men who are in closest touch with the basic industries are exceedingly interesting to a paper which, like the National Labor Tribune, is concerned in the steady employment of labor of all kinds.

If there is one feature of the situation which is more inclined than another to excite the uneasiness of observers like ourselves it is the tremendous speculation which has been going on for the last six months. First, the big gamblers took hold of wheat and ran up its price to almost unprecedented figures on an unsupported allegation that the crops had been badly damaged and were going to be very short. Then when the harvest proved that the crops were among the largest ever gathered in this country the gamblers very jauntily faced about and proceeded to lift the prices of stocks on the ground that the bumper crops meant an unparalleled degree of prosperity. A reference to the comparative statistics of the New York Stock Exchange shows that the average prices of securities, both railroad and industrial, are pretty nearly at record points. The natural consequence of this speculative orgy has been to absorb a vast sum of the loanable funds of the banks, and just at the very time that they are being called upon to ship money to the West for crop moving purposes their reserves have fallen to the lowest point allowed by law.

In view of this condition there will almost undoubtedly be an advance in the rate of money. It is to be hoped that in the competition between the speculators on one hand and merchants and manufacturers on the other for accomodation at bank these speculators will not be given the preference. It is the merchant and the manufacturer and not the speculator who makes business and gives employment. In the meantime the general tendency of prices is upward. This is particularly true of the market for metals. The advances in iron and steel have left quotations from two dollars to six dollars a ton higher than the prices prevailing in February. The total pig iron production for August was 2,246,000 tons and for September the production is expected to be the largest on record.

CHESTER STRIKERS MAY IGNORE COURT

(Tribune Correspondence.)

CHESTER, Sept. 13.—It is possible that George Reese, John Morris, John James, David Reese, Joseph Prosser, Tony Kopler and George Alshaw, the five strikers, an employe of the Follansbee independent plant and a strike-breaker, respectively, will not appear at Phillipi, W. Va., to answer the application of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of this city, for a preliminary injunction or restraining order prohibiting the men from interfering with the employes of the plant, the machinery, tools and works of the complainant. It is understood that this course of tactics was decided upon by the strikers and their legal advisers at a conference. The final round of the injunction fight will be fought out at Wheeling on the first Monday in October, when the above named defendants have also been summoned on complaint of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

Secretary Charles E. Lawyer of Wheeling and several of the strikers were in consultation with Attorney G. D. Ingram and discussed at length the tactics being pursued by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

The strikers maintain that the tin plate company has no grounds for this action and that the injunction proceedings will be fought to the end. The strikers deny all the allegations of the plaintiff, and insist that there has been no attempt or effort on their part to interfere with the employes of the Chester plant of the company.

Inasmuch as applications for injunctions have been filed against the majority of the strikers who are fighting the "open shop" order of the steel trust, the Chester strikers stated that they were not surprised at the action of the local company. In fact, they allege that they have been expecting something of this nature for the past two weeks.

Judge Alston Dayton of the United States District Court bench, will preside at the injunction proceedings.

EX-PRESIDENT SHAFFER ON UNION BOYCOTTS.

He Approves the Principle, Citing the Boston Tea Party But Concedes There Must Be Care.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-rPesident Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

The mule kicks, not because it is stubborn and objects to work, but chiefly because its rights are invaded. The bee stings, not because it is a trouble seeker, but to prevent others from interfering with its inherent desire to work; man "kicks" to preserve his rights and he "stings" to enforce and secure them. The "kicking" is defensive. The "stinging" is also defensive, but at the same time is retaliatory. The man who will do neither, under provocation, is called a coward and is "despised and rejected of men." The child jeers at his playmate and cries Fraidy Cat, while the adult has never found or originated a term sufficiently scornful and opprobrious to designate the person who, in his craft, his business or social life, is hesitant in protecting his OWN or seeking redress for wrongs perpetrated upon him.

When the individual finds that he is unable to defend himself and protect his possessions, he seeks the aid of others who are, or may be, interested and affected similarly, and by conjunctive action obtains the relief and protection desired.

Selection and citation of illustrative examples, are precluded by limitation of time and, perhaps, rendered unnecessary by familiarity upon the part of the reader but for recalling and impressing, it may be said, that the en mass of human ameliorating agencies, remedial institutions and progressive establishments, there is absolutely none, which does not rest upon, or emerge from an inherent resistance against encroachment, imposition or usurpation. Individual resistance has been denominated insubordination, unbelief and a variety of other reproachful terms.

When employed collectively it has been termed rebellion, secession, revolution, riot and strike. Modern times and personal interest have added, to the nomenclature of trades resistive measures, the word Boycott.

This appellation has subjected labor unions to attacks from employers acting independently as well as in combinations.

It is regarded as among the most opprobrious, if not heinous, words which can be applied to man, while the act, expressed by it, has been denounced as an unwarranted invasion of personal rights and a criminal infringement of the law. In most cases of scurrilous invective and legal procedure against those who employ the boycott, there can be discovered the agile mentality and selfish urging which dualized the comic and tragedy characters in the well known story of the Gored Ox.

We are proud of our country and justly so. We remember and celebrate the heroic deeds of our forefathers and we do well.

We commemorate and perpetuate Lexington and Bunker Hill and we are justified but is it not well to walk softly and move circumspectly and speak gently as we near Boston Harbor to participate in our National festivity "The Great Tea Party."

From its inception until the last gaily apparelled guest had departed decorously—leaving the banqueting place somewhat disturbed and untidy, it is true; but leaving it with a sense of duty performed—the proceedings, throughout, were characterized by resistance, were meant to be retaliatory and in the light of reasoning and acting, today, the entire affair could be placed in the "We don't patronize list" and called a Boycott.

We must confess that the term is obnoxious, personally, not so much for want of proper application and expression, as for some of its antecedents and especially because of the obscure meaning, and, too often, distorted, erroneous and misleading interpretations, which are given by those who have reason to oppose or fear that for which it stands, but to the Boycotting, or art represented, when exerted for a just cause, serving proper ends and animated by motives, not restricted and mercenary, but public and generous, there can be no fault found by any reasonable man who regards his life and property, loves his family and is devoted to his country.

We insist that differentiation be made which shall exclude extraneous meanings and biased applications intended to bring the term into disrepute, and such acts as are meant to be signified by those who instigate them. First, however, there should be statement of causes, and in them alone may be found explanation of meaning and purpose. As the closed shop antedated, it may therefore, account for the open shop. This is protective and retaliatory, and accepting the common practice of excluding union men, it is a practical Boycott. The proscription of non-union men aided in introducing the blacklist, another Boycott. The organization of the employed, pregnant with thought and example, begot astriction of employer, and as indices the increasing disuse of collective bargaining and scale signing, the employer's societies seem bent upon a herculean Boycott by extirpation of trades unionism.

The lockout and strike. Reductions of wages and demands for their increase, diminution of working hours and additions to production, advancement of position because of union affiliation and promotion by seniority or ability, discharge for real or fancied cause and reinstatement on complaint of discrimination, all are antithetical and provocative of reprisal, all are self-seeking, protective and retaliatory. Denunciation by either side will always aggravate and never correct, each sees only along the line of self-interest and judges according to his loss or suffering. Accepting this view of the Boycott and making the term interchangeable in meaning with the other employed, there might be found a rightful and beneficial use for it, but protest can not be made too strongly against the employer who conspires with his workmen to boycott another employer for the purpose of preventing fulfillment of his contract or acquiring the service of his men when laborers are scarce. It is reprehensible for a minister of the Gospel to address petitions, to heaven, in the home of a striker, to induce his family to plead that he return to work, even if there have been liberal contributors to his church.

It is open to question if fault should be found in case the boycott were directed against him.

The druggist who withholds remedies from the child of a striker and informs the parent that he will grant them if work is resumed and the merchant who endeavors to coerce or seduce a customer by the same method, can scarcely oppose application of the boycott to their business because it is the instrument which greed has prompted them to use against the men whose money has built up their trade.

We stand aghast at the knowledge that firms employ mercenaries to incite riots enabling them to apply for an injunction, or judicial boycott, to restrain the locked out, or boycotted workmen, from promulgating their grievances and persuading their fellows to lend assistance. There is a remedy cogent and effective. Intervention by the public, mediation, conciliation and arbitration, voluntary, if possible, and if necessary compulsory and mandatory.

Madison Resumes.

Madison, Ill., Sept. 4.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

The finishing departments of the Helmbacher Forge and Iron Company will start up Monday, September 20, with very good prospects for a long run. The puddle department will be on about October 15.

J. K. Mowry, guide mill roller, arrived today from Lawton, Mich.

Ike Palmer, heater on No. 3 bar mill furnace, has returned from Ft. Worth Tex.

Quite a few old faces are already to be seen on the streets.

Wm. Jenkins, ex-vice president of the Seventh district, was a visitor in Madison today. Yours.

SCRIBE.

Clark Smith Dead.

Brother Clark Smith of Ellwood, Ind., died in Granite City from heat prostration contracted in the mill. This is the second death from the same cause and among the strikers who came here to share the work. All of us who knew him will feel the pangs of sudden parting while all who hear of his demise will join in agreeing with him that death before dishonor is a splendid epitaph and will be sent as a floral design to Ellwood, where the body will be interred.

The Stationary Firemen's Union of Sacramento, Cal., has signed an agreement with the Sacramento gas, electric and street railway company, thereby avoiding any possibility of trouble.

AMERICA AND IMMIGRATION.

Alexander Francis, whose "Americans: An Impression," has just been published by D. Appleton & Co., is said by one of the reviewers to be a Scotchman who has been a year in this country under conditions that made it possible not only to study American private life, but to hear the frank comments made on social problems by Americans of varied types. A traveler of rather wide experience, he is in a position to draw intelligent comparisons between America and several other countries, and his disposition seems eminently friendly. His experience has been unlike that of some visitors, in that he concluded that in America "bragging is in danger of becoming a lost art." Two Oxford professors, one in New England and one in California, told him that they had not heard one single brag. Mr. Francis was not quite so fortunate, but he found fewer boasters than under the British flag: "Of 'a certain condescension' I saw nothing at all." Is not Lowell's happy phrase, by the way, misapplied here? The certain condescension alluded to is "in" not "toward" foreigners. But it is interesting to note this traveler's impression that "Americans are less disposed than Englishmen to dwell on and exaggerate their own national virtues." Possibly this may be due to the very bigness of the country, which is the chief cause of such American boasting as may be left. It is so big and so varied that it holds something of everything and does not offer so compact a body of customs and prejudices as a basis for contempt toward foreigners.

Of all our problems it is that of immigration which most interests and troubles Mr. Francis. Like other foreign visitors he searched conscientiously for the "real" American, the evolved product, the new breed, and his observations fortified his views as to the extraordinary dominance in spite of the admixture of other stocks, of the early English migration: "For the original colonists were beyond all precedent, a prolific race." The increase from 21,000 in 1640 to 12,000,000 in 1830 when immigration again began in a wholesome way, is at "a rate unparalleled in history." It has lately been estimated that of the entire population of the United States every third person is descended from the early New England settlers: "Were I an American, I should, in the pride of lineage, assume and maintain that I was included in the "every third, unless, indeed, I claimed descent from the settlers of Virginia." Mr. Francis was interested in discovering how thoroughly the immigration of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have blended with the American type; his observations of present conditions gave him some misgivings as to how the newcomers since 1875 will be absorbed: "Those immigrants provide cheap labor and are found everywhere, though especially in large cities, doing menial work which, being restricted to aliens, has, even in this democracy, come into some contempt. It is curious to hear in the northern states arguments for the introduction of immigrants that were used in the southern states for the introduction of negro slaves, and just as in the South, owing to the negroes there, one race has withdrawn itself, socially and politically, from the other, so in the North, owing to the immigrants there, society is beginning to experience a social stratification which is tending to break up its former homogeneity." Also he finds that "the tendency of Americans to despotise their institutions" (he does not stop to explain the phrase), is due to "a sense of need to control the dissident elements introduced by immigration."

Four New Mills Begun.

The National Stamping and Enameling Company has begun excavations for four more new mills. They are to be hastened as much as good construction will permit and are to be producers of tin plates. This will make Granite City another great tin center.

Thomas P. Curtain of Boston, No. 13, has entered the race for secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Curtain is well and favorably known throughout the jurisdiction of the International, and from his hustling abilities, promises to make a warm fight for the position.

Woman's suffrage was indorsed by the New Jersey Federation of Labor at the closing session of the convention held last month.

The secretary of the Gas Workers' Union of Sacramento states that the natural gas workers have joined the organization in a body.

The stereotypers of San Antonio have signed a new scale with their employers that gives them a substantial increase.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge James R. MacFarlane, in Quarter Sessions Court in this city last Friday handed down an opinion deciding the eight-hour law in this state to be constitutional. The decision was in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against John F. Casey, a contractor, engaged in the construction of the filtration plant at Pittsburg.

Some time ago he was charged with violating the eight-hour law in working his employes overtime, and upon a trial of the case was found guilty. A new trial was asked for, and Judge MacFarlane refused it. In his opinion the judge says:

"The statute referred to in the special verdict makes eight hours a legal day's work for mechanics, workmen and laborers in the employ of the state or any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged in public work.

"Now, the court being of opinion that the act of July 26, 1897, under which the defendant was indicted, is constitutional, and that the acts found by the jury to have been done by the defendant are sufficient to support the verdict of guilty of a misdemeanor, it is now ordered that the verdict be entered guilty as indicted."

DISTRICT NO. 5 MINERS ADJOURN.

The special convention of the miners of this district adjourned in Moorhead hall, at Second avenue and Grant street, on last Friday morning, and was the warmest convention ever held by this local. President Thomas L. Lewis and local President Francis Feehan, of District No. 5, attended the meeting, the former as a delegate and the latter as chairman of the convention. Most of the time was taken up by heated arguments between Lewis, Feehan and local Vice President Van Bittner. The object of the meeting was to settle once and for all the powder question that has caused so much trouble to the miners of this district on account of its enforcement by some of the local companies. The use of black powder that has been used in this section by the miners has been forbidden, and only what is termed "permissible powder" has been permitted by the local mine inspectors. The miners in this district claimed the new powder not only broke the coal up too fine, but cut down their earnings greatly and demanded that an investigation be made so as to settle the fact in the minds of all by what authority the new powder had to be used. State Mine Inspector Roderick has evaded the question, it is alleged, in regard to supplying the information asked for by local president of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers, Francis Feehan, in regard to the passage of the law compelling the use of the new powder, and as no one man can make the laws for this state, it has caused no end of trouble.

The decision of the miners' delegates in referring the matter of explosives to the national board for the time being prevents a strike in this district of the miners, and should the board hand down a decision in favor of the use of black powder in the mines the matter will then have to be taken through the legislative body at Harrisburg.

ANOTHER ADVANCE FOR PUDDLERS.

The regular bi-monthly examination of the sale sheets of the Western Bar Iron Association, held Tuesday, the selling price was found to have advanced to a 1.35 card, which gives the puddlers in the Sons of Vulcan $5.50 and those in the Amalgamated Association $5.37½. This is good news for these hard workmen.

To Keep Track of Judges.

The Chicago Federation of Labor will from now on keep track of all the decisions handed down in labor cases by the judges of Cook county. This was decided upon at the last meeting, and the injunctions issued, names of the judges and their political affiliations will be recorded. The object of keeping such a record was to give the labor organizations of Cook county a better guide as to what men to indorse as the judicial candidates at elections. The action of the federation follows its fight against the "injunction judges."

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

THRUST IN THY SICKLE.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 12.—Pastor Russell was here for three days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. He addressed large audiences on each occasion, but the largest was on Sunday. He took for his text on Sunday the following: **"Thrust in Thy Sickle, and Reap: for the Time is Come for Thee to Reap."**—Rev. 14: 15. He said:

Intelligent people appear to reason upon every other subject except religion. Approach a man upon any matter of industry or social progress or political economy or finance and we find him reasonably alert to the general law of Cause and Effect. But when it comes to religion the same man refuses to recognize or follow such laws. To illustrate: If a thousand religious men and women were asked to give some general outline of the Divine Plan under which humanity is being dealt with by the Almighty, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine of them look at you in blank astonishment as though it were absurd to suppose that God would conduct his affairs along the lines of order, reason and common sense—Cause and Effect. On the contrary the Scriptures everywhere hold that our Creator is systematically ordering the affairs of earth and "working all things according to the counsel of his own will." (Eph. 1: 11.) St. Peter divides the world's history into three great epochs, which he designates as worlds. The first of these, he says, lasted from the creation of our first parents to the flood. The flood was the harvest time, the reaping time, of that epoch. It was the conclusion to the course of sin which, he tells us, there prevailed. And only eight persons, Noah and his family, were carried over as a nucleus for another great epoch or world, which St. Peter calls, "The world that now is," and which St. Paul calls, "This present evil world or epoch, and of which Jesus states, "My kingdom is not of this world (epoch) "and again he informs us that Satan is the Prince of this world." Certain things have been in progress—certain great instructions and blessings from the Almighty during this long period of over Forty-Three Hundred years. This world or epoch is to have a harvest time and its affairs are to be as thoroughly wound up, completed, as were the affairs of the world before the flood. Then a new world or epoch will dawn, the character of which is clearly delineated in the Scriptures as being very contrary everyway to that of this present evil world. It will be "The world to come," whereof we speak—the new epoch, the new earth, in which the Lord will dominate human affairs, his elect Church of the present time being associated with him as his Bride. Under that new dispensation everything will be in accord with the character of its King, the Prince of light and righteousness, just as the conditions of the present evil world are in harmony with the characteristics of the "Prince of this world, who now worketh in the hearts of the children of disobedience."

"THE WORLD THAT WAS."

The world or epoch which ended at the flood accomplished a great work. It was during that period of Sixteen Hundred and Fifty-Six years that God first tested Satan by permitting him to have an opportunity to show up his real character, in connection with our first parents. Desiring to establish as as Emperor over earth, separate and distinct from the Empire of Jehovah, Lucifer became Satan, the Adversary, and has since continued in his opposition to the Divine will. Our first parents, through Satan's lie were led into disobedience to God, which resulted in the death sentence on Adam and his race. Subsequently for centuries the holy angels were allowed to have intercourse with fallen men, with a view to helping them back into harmony with God—not that God expected any such results, for he already foreknew that there could be no recovery of humanity, except through the merit of the Redeemer, whose sacrifice would purchase the world and who would reign as the King of Kings and Lord of lords—who would come and restore the willing and obedient of the race. But the angels to all eternity might have supposed that an easier way of saving men was possible—that if permitted they could educate, assist and uplift mankind out of sin and death conditions back to harmony with God. God not only desired to show that all such results were impossible, but also he desired to use the opportunity to test, to prove, the loyalty, the faithfulness, of the angelic hosts.

Amongst the liberties granted to all the angels at that time was the power to materialize—to assume human forms. We need not stop to discuss the possibility of this for we are addressing those who believe the Scriptural record and to such it will be quite sufficient for us to cite the case of the three men which appeared to Abraham and whom he subsequently found to be angels—spirit beings. They looked like men and they talked and were clothed like men. Abraham knew not whom they were until subsequently they revealed their identity, as we read in the account of Genesis 18. The Apostle Paul adds his testimony to this incident, saying to the Church, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares"—Heb. 13: 2.

For long centuries this relationship between the angels and mankind continued. We have no record of any human being receiving an uplift from their ministrations. On the contrary, as God had foreseen, the influence of sin is contagious and ere long some of the angelic hosts became so enamored of the daughters of men that they took to themselves wives of such as they chose and preferred to leave their own habitation or spirit condition and to remain in a materialized form and to raise earthly families, although their course was contrary to the Divine arrangement and must have been so understood by them; nevertheless Divine power was not interposed to hinder them. The error of this sedition, the leaving of their own happiness or plane of spirit being, from a small beginning spread and God's non-interference justified the supposition that he was either not able to cope with the situation or else that he was winking at his own law. Thus centuries rode by, while the earthly children of those angels which kept not their first estate became giants and men of renown at a time when maturity was not reached until at least One Hundred years. During all of those centuries we may be sure that every one of the holy angels had fullest opportunity to participate in the seductive pleasures of sin. And we may be quite sure during that epoch or age God demonstrated fully, completely, which of the angels were in heart and in deed, in spirit and in truth, loyal to him and to all the principles of his righteousness; and, this work having been accomplished, that world before the flood was brought to an end, was overwhelmed by a flood of waters, the Lord declaring that the whole earth had become corrupt through this evil. The influence of the angels along licentious lines seemingly tended more and more to degrade humanity so that we read that God beheld that the imagination of man's heart was evil and only evil and that continually. And then came the denouement, the flood of waters, the destruction of the corrupted world of mankind, including the progeny of the angels, the giants, who were also men of renown and with them and with this closing of that epoch or world those angels which had not kept their first estate or principality or plane of being were restrained in Tartarus, our earth's atmosphere, until the great judgment of the last day. They were restrained from having fellowship with God and the holy angels. That age, that epoch, had served its purpose. Its harvest was chiefly a destructive one. Only Noah and his family were carried over from that epoch to the present one, to constitute the domination of the new order of things—this present evil world.

THIS PRESENT EVIL WORLD.

This present evil world differs from the world before the flood in that it is not under the ministration of the angels, but man, in a general way, is left to himself. Since the flood the world in general has been going on just as if there were no God, the exceptions being the destruction of the Sodomites and in the preaching of Jonah to the Ninevites, warning them that they were about to perish. In other words so far as outward appearance goes God has allowed the world to take its own course, interfering only when the corruption became so great as to make life injurious rather than a favor. We may also understand the Scriptures to teach that God has had a silent supervision of the nations to hinder them from overturning or disturbing any feature of the Divine program. He is wise enough to know how to make much of the wrath of man to praise him and the remainder more than this he will restrain.

We perceive, then, that so far as the world is concerned, God is letting it take its course. St. Paul, reviewing the question of human degradation as exhibited in heathendom, etc., explains that the great deterioration in the human family is the result of man's being left to himself as respects the Divine supervision. He says, looking back to the time of Noah's descendants, "When they knew God they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful. And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind" they giving themselves over to things that were not profitable, defiling themselves, etc.—Rom. 1: 21-28.

This condition of things continued from Noah's day until 3½ years after our Lord's crucifixion, when the special favor of God toward the nation of Israel terminated and the "middle wall of partition was broken down"—Cornelius being the first Gentile admitted to the privileges of the Gospel. From that time onward the proclamation of the Gospel was not restricted to the Jewish nation, but whosoever may have an ear to hear of every nation, people, kindred and tongue. The proclamation is open to all, even though only a few have the hearing ear of faith, the eye of understanding and the obedient heart.

During the long period from Noah to Christ—Twenty-Five Hundred years—God, as we have seen, had no dealing with the world, but he did have very special dealings with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and then subsequently with the nation of Israel. To those patriarchs he gave an oath-bound Covenant, that through their posterity he would ultimately bless all the families of the earth. Moreover the character of the promise was such that it implied not only the resurrection of the partiarchs, but the resurrection also of all the families of the earth that have gone down into death under the great Adamic sentence.

The nation of Israel was segregative from all the other nations of the world and bound to the Lord and he to them by the Covenant of the Law entered into at Mt. Sinai. Under the terms of that Covenant it was promised that that whole nation should constitute the seed of Abraham, while it blessed all the other nations, but the conditions were the keeping of the Law perfectly. God of course knew that, as imperfect man, Israel had undertaken an impossible contract. But he also knew that under his supervision the contract would eventually be not their disadvantage, but the reverse. He used that nation as a typical people, their jubilees representing the times of restitution coming to the world under the Millennial reign of Christ. Their day sabbath typified a coming blessing to spiritual Israel. Their year sabbath typified a coming blessing to the world, to the universe. Their Day of Atonement for sins typified the day of better sacrifice of Christ and the Church. Indeed we may understand that fleshly Israel and all of its great affairs were typical foreshadowings of God's greater blessings to come in after dispensations. Some are having fulfillment during this Gospel Age, while others will reach fulfillment during the Millennial Age.

JEWISH FAVOR CULMINATED.

The culmination of the Lord's dealings with Israel was reached, as he had intended from the beginning, when our Lord Jesus left the glory of the Father on the heavenly plane and was made flesh, being born under the Law Covenant. Not being a direct member of the human family, but holy, harmless and separate from sinners, he was perfect and fully able to keep all the terms of that Law Covenant and did so. Thus under the provisions of the Law Covenant he, and he alone, of all the Jewish nation, could claim the rights of the Abrahamic Covenant—the blessings foretold and the rightful authority to bless us, for as the ruler of earth he took the place of Father Adam with all his rights and authorities described in Psalm 8: 4-6.

By keeping these rights and privileges as a man our Lord indeed would have been an earthly potentate of considerable dignity, the highest amongst men. But the Father's place for him and for the world was far higher than this. As an earthly potentate he would have ruled over a falling and dying race and would have been privileged merely to counsel, rule and direct their imperfect energies, but he never could have brought them to eternal life. Hence the Divine Plan was that he should die as the Redeemer of Adam and his race, that thus he might have the just, the legal right to lift out of sin and degradation and death all of mankind who would fall in line with the gracious arrangements of the Divine purpose which center in Christ. It was in fulfillment of this feature of the Divine Plan that our Lord laid down the earthly Kingdom, the earthly rights, all that he had, as man's ransom price. "Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." (1 Tim. 2: 6.) But since a dead Redeemer could do humanity no good, and since our Lord undertook to be man's Redeemer at the instance of the Father, it was only consistent with the Divine Program and Divine Justice and Love that God raised our Lord Jesus from the dead, not to the human plane of being again, but to the spirit plane—up where he was before. "Wherefore God hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name"—"Far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come."—Phil. 2: 9; Eph. 1: 21.

EVERY KNEE SHALL BOW.

We now have Messiah exalted and in his position, the rightful authority justly, legally acquired whereby he may bless all the families of the earth—all the children of Adam. Where will he begin his blessing work? All the prophecies implied that Messiah would begin his work with Israel and that it should progress through Israel through all nations. But the prophecies did not even hint at the fact that before giving the restitution blessing to Israel under the New Law Covenant of Jeremiah 31: 31, Messiah would first make use of his restitution authority for the gathering of a special class of people, a "holy nation," a "peculiar people," a "royal priesthood." This, as the Apostle tells us, was kept a "mystery," and, generally speaking, it is still a "mystery;" not only to Israel, but to the world. The gathering of the spiritual Israelites was the first step in the new program—those of the Jewish nation at our Lord's First Advent who were of the right attitude of heart were transferred from Israel to Christ, from natural Israel to spiritual Israel. Then as we have seen, from the times of Cornelius onward the Gospel message has been told to any who have the believing heart and hearing ear to take the message. These as a whole as our Lord intimated, are but a "little flock." His words were "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."—Luke 12: 32.

The Kingdom, the life eternal, etc., which the Lord has to give away, are those of Adam which were lost through his disobedience and re-purchased by our Lord at Calvary. These he gives to his followers, the "little flock," but not to keep. Thus earthly restitution blessings are theirs to sacrifice only. And whoever will not accept them on these terms cannot be his disciples. Such are the terms of the heavenly or high calling bestowed upon his followers. They must take up their cross and follow him in the sacrifice of earthly life and earthly restitution rights, if they would share with him the glory and honor that will be his in the exalted station far above principalities and powers, as Bride of the King of kings and Lord of lords.

THE HARVEST OF THIS AGE.

The time for the election or selection and testing, proving and polishing of these followers of Christ, whom he refers to as his jewels is nearly at an end, according to our understanding of the Scriptures. We are already in the harvest of this Age, which laps upon the incoming Millennial Age. With the consummation of this Age in this harvest time God's great Plan of the Ages will reach a culmination as respects a certain feature. The seed of Abraham will then be completed. Our Lord Jesus is the Head or Chief of that seed and his faithful Church, by Divine grace, are counted in with him as members of that seed. When the last member shall have completed his course all the work of the Divine Plan for mankind thus far will have reached its culmination. Everything then will be ready for the blessing of all the families of the earth through that spiritual seed of Abraham, of whom the Apostle says, "And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise."—Gal. 3: 29.

THE WORLD TO COME.

At this time "the world to come" will have come. The heavenly Lord and his heavenly Bride, complete and fully satisfactory to the Father, will at once be invested with the Divine power and authority to rule the world—to take full and absolute control of it. Thus says the prophet, "Ask of me and I will give thee the Gentiles for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." (Psa. 2: 8.) Thus says the Apostle, "He must reign until he shall have put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." (1 Cor. 25, 26.) The Millennial Age just about to dawn upon the world, and in preparation for which God has provided also our inventions of the past century, will be the great epoch of blessing to mankind. In it the promises to Abraham will have fulfillment. "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." (Gen. 12: 3.) They will be blessed in being rescued from their own ignorance and superstition and selfishness by the superior power of the Lord's Kingdom. They will be rescued from the power of Satan, by which they have been unconsciously dominated for all these centuries, Satan having invisibly operated through the children of disobendience—thus the propagation of baneful delusion and hurtful lusts. Hence one of the assurances of the Scripture is that in that glorious New dispensation Satan shall be bound for a thousand years—shall be hindered from deceiving mankind.

The world to come merely signifies the epoch to come, the epoch wherein dwelleth righteousness, where righteousness will be in the ascendent, the rule, and where sin will be absolutely under the control of the great Redeemer, who then will be the King of glory, ruling, reigning, enlightening, blessing, uplifting, restituting, purging, purifying and bringing to perfection so many of Adam's race as will heartily respond to the rules of his Kingdom.

THRUST IN THY SICKLE.

Very much of the Scriptures naturally and appropriately relate to the wonderful harvest time or closing period of this **present evil world**—the most wonderful period in all the history of our planet thus far in many respects. Our text as one of these Scriptures points to the fact that the Lord at the present time is the great Reaper and the supervisor of this harvest. The sickle of Truth, for more than Thirty years, has been thrust in to reap the ripe wheat of this Age, the mature and developed saints of God. The great work still progresses. The enlightening influence is still abroad. The separating work is still going on. The gathering of the wheat into the garner is still in progress. Soon when the last ripe grain has been gathered there the time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation, with which this age will end, will be fully kindled. The Lord tells us that immediately after it he will turn to the people a pure message. That message with its enlightening influence is referred to in his statement that "then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father" for the blessing and enlightening of all the families of the earth. (Matt. 13: 43.) Let us awake to a realization of the wonderful time in which we are living. Let us be vigilant and make our calling and election sure to the glory and honor and immortality to which we have been called.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

LOCKWOOD, Mo., Sept. 6.—I enclose a dime for extra copies of your issue of September 2, containing Brother Russell's great sermon, "Spiritual Israel, Then Natural Israel." Seems to me the best condensed presentation of truth now needful to be known that I have ever seen. I wish I had means to scatter it broadcast.

I take your paper principally for Pastor Russell's wonderful sermons; yet I am much interested in watching the progress of the great industrial conflict, which must become more and more severe until it eventuates in the "great time of trouble," of which Daniel the prophet tells, and which is even now at our doors. I am sorry for the woes coming upon the earth, yet glad for the glorious outcome—the binding of Satan and all his agencies for the deceiving and corrupting of poor, erring, blinded, suffering humanity; and the establishment of Christ's kingdom over the whole earth. He will rule with almighty power, perfect justice, unerring wisdom and the kindest, tenderest love for each individual of the teeming millions of our race. No one shall be down-trodden or oppressed in any way. Each one will have help to rise up out of any debasement, or infirmity, mental, moral or physical, into which he may have fallen. What happy conditions! No wonder the prophet calls him the "Desire of all nations." I greatly rejoice now in the anticipation, and am so glad that the long reign of evil is so nearly over.

Your clear print, good paper, full of accurate reports of the sermons, and your temperate and impartial discussion of the labor question, do you great credit, and I shall be glad to extend your circulation by any means in my power.

F. E. HALE.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

ALBANS, Col., Sept. 5.—Please change my address from Evergreen, Col., to Albans, Col. I miss it very much on account of Bro. Russell's discourse, for which I take The Tribune. I like the plain print, also the letters of appreciation from the dear ones who love the Lord and his truth. With best wishes for your continuance in well doing. I am, yours truly,

AARON HUFF.

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Casey, Ill., Sept. 9.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Herewith money order to kindly extend issue of your "Light Bearer" from date of expiration.

We certainly appreciate the privilege you afford us in hearing Pastor Russells sermons in such clear language. Your type talks plain and the fact you print Brother Russell's sermons in full causes satisfaction and gratitude to all those who love present truth.

May your cup of joy be filled at the revelation of the Glorified Lord. Yours in His service.

WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

Lima, O., Sept. 11.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change my Labor Tribune from Put-inBay, O., to Lima, O.

I enjoy the clear bold type in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, do not wish to lose any of them. Yours truly.

MRS. R. J. THOMSON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

George Burton, Sr., Rogers.
Mrs. Lucy Fleming, Kansas City.
Bain Matthews, Cleveland.
Mrs. G. W. Rossier, Wallington.
C. H. Ward, Cumberland.
Wilse W. Abraham, Casey.
R. B. Tuttle, Monongahela.
E. S. Newton, Tacoma.
Ira J. Taylor, Tacoma.
Chas. Hesley, Tacoma.
Mrs. P. Koch, Louisville.

A baseball enthusiast took his wife to the ball game. That night the "fan" was awakened from his slumber by his better half shouting in her dreams: "Kill the umpire! Kill the umpire!" Half asleep he sprang out of bed, and in doing so knocked over the washstand. The crash awoke Mrs. "Fan." "Did you kill the umpire, John?" she inquired.

"No," replied John angrily. "But I smashed the pitcher."—Success.

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PRESIDENT TAFT ON LABOR.

It ought not to be deemed a thing for surprised comment when a President of the United States asserts the right of workingmen to organize for the advancement of their common interests. And yet the daily newspapers in all parts of the country have loudly acclaimed the fact that the President believes in labor's right of organization and the speech in which he sets forth his position with more or less fullness of detail occupies columns of newspaper space under headlines whose size indicates that the subject matter is of a sensational character.

There is politics in the prominence given to the President's commonplaces of course. What he says is sincere and well meant. The conspicuous manner in which it is displayed by the party organs and the daily newspapers generally is due not to any belief among intelligent people anywhere that the President of the United States could possibly antagonize the principle of labor organizations lawfully conducted, but simply to the circumstance that here and there we have among us organizations of more or less unprogressive employers who have at one time or another suffered from unreasonable and unintelligent action on the part of some particular labor leader and who have allowed their resentment of the wrong to embitter them against every organized effort and agency that the wage earners of the country may employ. What Mr. Taft aims at is simply to make it clear to even the dullest mind that the narrow hostility to organized labor which we have just mentioned does in the slightest degree appeal to his sympathy and that as a party leader he can assure the workingmen of the country how large a part of administrative purpose it is to institute such reforms and perpetuate such policies as tend best to promote the welfare of the masses as distinguished from the interests of the classes.

Probably the anxiety of our American Presidents to assure their constituents that the government is going to be conducted in the interests of the people causes some occasional amusement to our foreign critics. These latter profess to see many evidences that our democracy is only a veneer, while at home our government and our social organizations are essentially aristocratic in character. Americans of course understand the thing somewhat better, and in Mr. Taft's speech on labor they realize they are hearing nothing that is new or strange, but merely a political platitude which has to be repeated every once in a while, not for the reassurance of intelligent voters, but for the benefit of more or less overwrought agitators who do not believe in a President's sincerity and integrity unless he declares to them with his hand on his bosom at monthly intervals that he is still the people's hired man.

Our own impression of Mr. Taft is that he has not yet done anything upon which can be based justly, either praise or dispraise. But he has behind him a long record as a public man, which commands respect and warrants confidence in both his ability and patriotism pending further developments of his administration, which is still in its infancy. As far as the tariff is concerned we believe with him that it would have been a great injustice to American wage-earners to have reduced the duties as much as some of the radical revisionists in the Republican ranks at the recent session of Congress desired.

Whatever importers may believe, the average workingman believes that the new duties are none too high to protect him from wage competition with the workingmen of Europe, in fact it is beginning to be a serious question with organized labor whether the protective tariff ought not, in order to be really effective, to be backed up by a far stricter immigration law, and Congress will find the pressure from labor for such a law becoming stronger and stronger at each succeeding session.

THE "BIG SIX" CONSERVATIVE UNION MEN.

The illustration in another column, the first to be published in any newspaper in the United States, gives very excellent likenesses of the strike-leaders known as the "Big Six" at Mackeen Rocks. The Big Six have been elected the officers of the local union of the United Car Workers of America, which has just been organized in the Pressed Steel Car Co.'s plant, and which the company announces its intention to recognize. They are C. A. Wise, president; J. H. A. Orr, vice president; John E. Carr, secretary; L. S. Snyder, business agent; Thomas Morris, treasurer, and David Takog, interpreter.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. appears to be glad to deal with these men as representatives of the United Car Workers of America for the reason that through them it has been saved from dealing with the Socialistic and therefore more radical organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. The Pressed Steel Car strike was inaugurated on the 12th of July and throughout the long and bitter struggle the large body of strikers, most of them foreigners, had the benefit of the experienced and restraining hand of the six intelligent and progressive workingmen whose pictures the National Labor Tribune has the pleasure of presenting.

On September 9th the strike was called off and the men returned to work, but organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World almost immediately succeeded in creating dissension and a second strike was called out again more or less considerable numbers of the men on the six following days. On the 15th instant the "Big Six" held a conference with the company, at which they were successful in obtaining concessions which made it advisable for all of the dissatisfied men to return to work a second time. The Industrial Workers of the World were opposed to this second settlement, but the more conservative influence of the Big Six prevailed, and what is known as the second strike, involving a considerable portion of the foreign workingmen, came to an end, and the United Car Workers of America are now in control of the plant. Mr. W. N. McNair, who has been attorney for the strikers from the beginning, will make application to the courts for a charter within a few days.

The Big Six are fine types of conservative union workingmen, and The National Labor Tribune feels that they can be depended on to guide their organization a safe distance away from the shoals, although it is evident that they have undertaken a responsibility of no mean proportions. They inform The National Labor Tribune that they are very grateful to the public for the liberal contributions which enabled the men to subsist during the strike and they propose to discharge faithfully the duty they have assumed of seeing that the men as well as the company fulfill every obligation.

The sheet mills of the Youngstown, Ohio, Sheet and Tube Company have been started with non-union men.

FIRST PICTURE OF "BIG SIX" EVER PUBLISHED---See Editorial.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS AND SUFFRAGE.

The cause of Equal Suffrage being as it is pre-eminently the cause of the woman and child wage-earner, the self-supporting woman who is a firm as well as an enthusiastic believer in the movement for equal rights, is apt to become disheartened upon finding so little sympathy or co-operation among those of her own class. It is true she can take pride in the thought of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York and her Political Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, nineteen thousand strong, and even in the much smaller and more recently organized band of women wage-earners in our city; but as the realization comes to her that these constitute only a small per cent of the six million women trend-winners in the United States her feeling of pride to a great extent vanishes, and when with renewed effort she attempts to convert her for the most part indifferent and toil-weary sisters it is only again to be disheartened.

For the reason that history proves that all great reforms heretofore have come about through the medium of the masses, and as history also bears us out in saying that woman has had her influence either directly or indirectly upon some of the greatest of these reforms, and because the woman worker today constitutes so large and important an element of the working class, it is self-evident that political equality cannot be achieved unless she takes a real and active interest in this, one of the greatest issues of the times.

For the benefit of the woman wage-earner, especially the one who has given no thought to the struggle for woman's independence, we are glad to say that in the four states, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, in which full suffrage has been granted to women, the men and women receive equal pay for equal work. In the states where women are not permitted to vote, the woman worker knows only too well that even though she be quite as efficient in any line of work as a man, she does not receive equal compensation. In these four states the wife's earnings and personal property not received from her husband are her own, and not only are the professions but all public offices open to women. In Colorado, and Utah eight hours constitute the woman's working day and no children under 14 may work in either mines or factories. In Wyoming and Utah there is a compulsory education law for children up to the age of 16 years, while in all four states the free schools from the primary grades through to the State Universities are open to both men and women. Both the intelligent and the unintelligent woman who earns her living realizes that a thorough education is becoming more and more of a requirement in all the trades and professions.

Those are but a few of the advantages gained for the woman wage-earner by the woman's ballot, but in the light of these facts it is really a trifle puzzling to the person who has given any thought to the question that the women of all branches of work do not rally to the standard of votes for women.

EX-PRESIDENT SHAFFER ON THE ILLS OF LABOR.

There Would Be Greater Harmony and Greater Efficiency of Production if There Were Not So Much Opinionatedness and Intolerance of Authority Among Union Members.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,
Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

Today the hosts of United Labor are greater numerically than at any time in their history. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are the most powerful and influential trades societies of the United States, numbering hundreds of skilled artisans and unskilled laborers, besides those engaged in clerical, agricultural and professional pursuits. Unassociated with this federal body are hundreds of thousands connected with unions whose influence is almost co-equal and whose wage earning and scale formulating cognizance are recognized and acknowledged by all who are interested in and affected by trades unionism as being of as high an order of intelligence as those of the organizations which compose the American Federation of Labor.

Accurate tabulation is difficult, perhaps impossible, but any fair approximation can eliminate thousands and remain within the bounds of possibility and credence. This immense body, this gigantic army, is heterogeneous, yet multigenerous. It represents the nations of the earth and employs their languages. It embraces nearly all stages of life. There are great numbers whose youth should exclude and multitudes whose advanced age and exhausted energies should not admit. The blind, the lame and the imbecile are in its ranks, and even that sex whose physical frailty and spiritual sensibility unfit it for service has its legions in the mighty environment of those who create and may use, but not possess, who produce, and may partake, but not enjoy; who preserve and may share, but not control. For whether it be by the will of God or by the greed of man they create and produce and preserve that others may possess and enjoy and control; while they use and partake and share for the renewing of their strength that they may add to that which others possess, enjoy and control.

Admiration for the vastness of this army is lost in surprise and contempt for its puerilenmity. It is true it toils, it struggles, it endures, it battles and it achieves, but for sustenance only, not for its own abiding good but for that of others, and as the others desire, design and order. It has power, force, originality in its individual members, and these are nullified immeasurably by their concretion, but weakness is demonstrated by the results of their exertions and failure by the sparseness of their possessions.

To the church belong churchly difficulties, and the interpretation and elucidation of its spiritual occultness may be referred to its ministry. To that body, then, we pass the question of its being the divine will or purpose that mankind's majority should be in servitude to the lesser number, and confine our investigation to the purely human and material field of possible explanation.

Why do the many suffer for the few in industrial affairs? Why are they compelled or why are they apparently, willing to do so? Their expressed discontent denies their willingness. This cause removed, we are left with the thought of compulsory service, but, in view of the fact that the power is with the majority, such conclusion is nonsensical and should be rejected. We seem in this predicament to be thrown upon the supposition that necessity requires or obtains in this phenomenal condition should exist, but this is a return to the idea of divine will which we relinquished to the theologians. Having thus disposed of causes, not remedies, let us briefly sufficiently near our result to indicate a probable origin we are necessitated to examine the mental itself, and in doing so discover that the cause is intrinsic, consequently the superior and more powerful force is found to be suffering from an internal malady. Argumentation is too often perhaps closely akin to circumlocution, and we hesitate to seek its assistance, but as the subject is multangular and our space restricted, and as the truth alone is chief among destructuants of error, we prefer this agency in connection with the process of elimination. Faithful inspection reveals no lack of numbers. Energy is present in great plentitude. Indeed we may say that this mighty boiling, suffering body is multipotent. We cannot aver that ignorance of condition and of remedies can be ascribed, for there are present the clearest evidences of great mental vigor and activity. No charge of failure or refusal to employ and inherited or acquired faculty, power or instrument can be made, because in its generality of action, as a class, it is a great engine of incongruous and badly arranged sections whose operations produce nothing but its own ruin. If its parts were correct in pattern and harmonious in adjustment there would be smoothness of movement, operating efficiency and perfection of production. Changing the metaphor we find the great body of union workmen suffering because of half-understood methods, ill-adapted appliances, inharmonious efforts, opinionated degrees and intolerance of order and authority. Because of these chiefly, especially of the two closing the list, they suffer loss of privilege and pos-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BRAVE MINERS SAVE COMRADES.

Band of Grimy Worker Save 400 Companions at Work in Shaft as Flames Rage.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

ELLSWORTH, Pa., Sept. 21.—A brave little band of grimy miners placed their lives in jeopardy and fought the flames 200 feet under ground to give their 400 companions an opportunity to escape when fire broke out at the Ellsworth No. 2 mine of the Lackawanna Steel Company at 5:30 o'clock last night. Not one man was injured, but the damage will amount to about $10,000. Five, hundred miners will be thrown out of employment for some time.

The big wooden tipple, greasy and covered with coal dust, took fire from sparks from a train and burned like tinder. So quickly did the flames spread that it was impossible to land the men up the 250-foot shaft to the surface. The flames ran along the tipple and burned out the shive wheels, each weighing 2,000 pounds, which run the cages. The cages were dropped down the shaft and wrecked. Then the burning timbers began dropping down the shaft.

General Superintendent Benjamin Holliday quickly sent a force of eight fire bosses and a gang of picked miners to the bottom of the shaft with fire fighting apparatus. The men did valiant service, and the 400 miners at work when the fire broke out were able to escape into Mine No. 1, from which they were taken out, and then began battling with the flames.

The little band at the foot of the shaft remained at their task, playing water on the falling timbers, and in this way prevented the mine from taking fire. The shaft was badly damaged.

The tipple is about 200 feet long and 24 feet wide, and fitted with a double dumping system. After burning about four hours it was entirely destroyed. The tipple will be replaced with a steel structure.

BLACKSMITHS' CONVENTION.

Pittsburg Will Welcome Them Next Week.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers will hold their twelfth biennial convention in Pittsburg for ten days beginning October 4, with headquarters at the Monongahela house, the sessions of the convention to be held in the banquet hall of the hotel.

This organization was formed at Atlanta, Ga., in the year 1892, and has had a remarkable growth, and at the present time there are in the United States and Canada 508 local organizations and 29 district territorial councils. There are also two locals in the Canal zone, Panama.

The necessary arrangements for the coming convention have been in charge of a committee of which W. M. Krause is chairman and secretary. The other committee chairmen are as follows: Entertainment, Andrew Cooper; finance, R. F. Haldeman; transportation, William Smith. On Monday morning, October 4, at 10 o'clock, at the Monongahela house, Mayor W. A. Magee, of this city, will welcome the delegates, followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. C. R. Zahniser. An address of welcome on behalf of the local organization by General Executive Member W. F. Kramer and responsive address in behalf of the general organization will be made by the general president, James W. Kline of Chicago. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday automobile rides for the delegates and their friends through Schenley and Highland parks will be enjoyed, and at 7:30 will occur a informal reception at the Monongahela house parlors. On Tuesday the convention will get into session and continue from day to day until the business of the convention is completed.

The Pittsburg district, of which W. F. Kramer is business manager, consists of five locals, namely: New Kensington No. 136, Allegheny No. 484, McKees Rocks No. 483, Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths No. 295, the Machine Blacksmiths and Helpers Local No. 325.

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers coming to Pittsburg will indeed be helpful both to those they represent and to the trade union movement generally. Other trades and those friendly to labor's cause will no doubt be on hand to extend to the sons of Vulcan a hearty welcome and do all in their power to make the Pittsburg convention one long to be remembered in the annals of the brotherhood. The general officers of the brotherhood are James W. Kline, general president, Chicago, Ill.; Charles N. Glover, general secretary-treasurer, Chicago, Ill.; General executive board members: D. C. Tucker, Memphis, Tenn.; W. F. Kramer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Edward J. Ryan, Boston, Mass.; John W. Nichols, Deer Lodge, Montana, and George Sabuenas, San Francisco, Cal.

The local organization have permanent quarters established in the business center of the city, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, in the Mooney block.

PITTSBURGER HONORED.

J. J. Scully Elected Director to National Board of Sick Benefits.

There is one Pittsburg man who counts about as much abroad as he does at home, and that is John J. Scully of the Letter Carriers' Association. While he was in attendance upon a recent meeting of that body, its seventeenth annual convocation, held in Minneapolis recently, he was the recipient of 1,368 votes out of a total of about 1,600 delegates. The position to which he was thus grandly elevated is that of national director of the board of sick benefits. We are satisfied that J. J. will do the work satisfactorily, as he had early training with the A. A. while paddling. His term of office is for six years. The convention was an important one, engaging general attention. Among its attendants were Congressman Goeble, U. S. Senator Clapp, Gov. Johnson and other Minnesota notables. Five bands composed of letter carriers were present during the entire week and added their splendid contributions to the good things of the occasion. Ed Minor of Muncie, Ind., a close friend of President McArdle and ex-President Shaffer of the A. A., was re-elected unanimously to the national vice presidency.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR LABOR.

Report of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York.

Unions in this city affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have received the official report of the work of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York in securing labor legislation last year. The Workingmen's Federation says its object is to seek favorable legislation in the interest of labor, to oppose legislation that militates against the general good and "foil the efforts of the professional lobbyist in the interest of corporate wealth." According to the report the federation was instrumental in the last year in securing the enactment of twelve laws, including an act to establish a tuberculosis hospital in Buffalo, proposed by the United Trade and Labor council; a general act to enable the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and similar bodies to erect tuberculosis camps in rural districts with the permission of the State authorities, and an act imposing a criminal penalty for violation of the law requiring steam railroads to pay wages twice each month.

Herman Robinson, financial secretary of the Central Federated Union, who has been elected a delegate to the convention of the Workingmen's Federation, to be held in Troy, said that it would be the most important for many years. It is likely, he said, that the State convention will also take up the question of the sentencing of Gompers and two other officers of the A. F. of L. for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range Company boycotting case, which is now on appeal. Measures will also be taken at all the State conventions to fight the open shop policy of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Gompers Speaks in Rome.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by J. W. Sullivan and David Lobin, visited the labor office at Rome, Italy, last Saturday, and took part in a meeting, the object of which was to discuss the improvement of conditions surrounding Italian emigration to America.

Mayor Nathan gave a dinner in their honor Saturday evening.

Miners' Union Takes Appeal

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The miners' union of Kentucky has appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals from the decree of Judge Dochras, that enjoined the miners from hiring miners at work in the mines of the Standard Coal Company, Stearns, Ky., to quit their jobs.

Cook's Clothes Union Made.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A statement is being issued by the officers of the Manhattan locals of the United Garment Workers, in which they give details of Dr. Cook's clothing outfit in his dash to the pole and say that every bit of it was made by union labor from the skins of animals shot by him in Alaska. Even his sleeping bags were union made.

Charles H. Wirmel of the Checkmat Stationary Engineers' Union, has been appointed labor commissioner of Ohio.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

EVERY IDLE WORD.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Pastor Russell returned home from Canada after three strenuous days attending the Bible Students' Convention at Woodstock and received a hearty welcome from his friends. He delivered two telling sermons today, one of which we report. He took for his text the following: **"Every Idle Word That Men Shall Speak, They Shall Give an Account Thereof in the Day of Judgment; for by Thy Words Thou Shalt Be Justified, and by Thy Words Thou Shalt Be Condemned."**—Matt. 12: 36, 37.

Some time soon we must consider for the benefit of fellow-Christians what the Bible has to say respecting the Day of Judgment. For the present we suffice ourselves with the general explanation that this term Day of Judgment has been seriously misconstrued by theologians and by the public. It has been used out of harmony with the Scriptural usage. It has been out of harmony with reasonable logical deductions. The term Day of Judgment is generally understood to mean Day of Sentence or Day of Doom. In fact, Doomsday is frequently used as a synonym without the slightest warrant. The term Day of Judgment signifies the Day of trial or testing; as in our text we read that men shall give an account in the Day of Judgment for every idle word. The proper thought on the subject of judgment from the Bible standpoint is this; God created our first parents innocent, perfect, and placed them on trial. Their Day of Judgment was in Eden. How long it would have lasted had they remained faithful to God we are not informed, but as soon as they had disobeyed the Divine command, their day of trial or judgment was ended and the sentence, "Dying thou shalt die," began to be inflicted. The judgment or trial of Adam was over, and since all of his posterity share his imperfections and are equally unworthy of life on that account, therefore the sentence of sin, "Dying thou shalt die" rests upon every member of the race, just as though each individual had been on trial in Eden and had lost in the trial, with father Adam. This matter St. Paul clearly enunciates, saying, "By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world and death as the result of sin. Thus death passed upon all men, because all are sinners."—Rom. 5: 12.

This being true, how comes it that there is any mention made in the Scriptures of another judgment day? If all mankind already are judged unworthy of eternal life and worthy of death everlasting, why should there be any further judgment? The Bible answer to the question is that there would have been no reference to a future judgment day had it not been that God had provided a Redeemer, Christ Jesus, by whose merit the first penalty against our race through Adam will eventually be abrogated, set aside. In consequence of the setting aside of the first sentence of death a second trial or judgment will be opened to every member of the race. The first trial or judgment was of one man (Adam) for all of his race. A second trial or judgment, secured by the Redeemer, will treat Adam and all of his race individually, granting them each an individual or personal trial, hence unlike the first trial in Eden, which was of one man and for the race. This second trial has not yet been provided for our race, except in the sense that it has been prepared for and promised—"God hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness." That day will be the Millennial day—a thousand years in length. It will be the world's trial day or time of individual testing.

Whoever of the world comes to a knowledge of the fact that God has provided such a future trial, such a future opportunity of obtaining eternal life, is on notice at once that every intelligent act of his in the present life will have a bearing upon his prospect for eternal life in the future. If now he uses wisely the opportunities of the present life he may upbuild for himself a measure of character, self-control, etc., which will prepare him for a more honorable place during the Millennial Kingdom and make his progress there the more rapid and the more easy. Or, on the contrary, by degrading himself in the present life he may undermine his character and, during the Millennial Day of Judgment (trial) find himself so much lower in the human scale and have so much further to advance out of sin and death conditions into the condition of perfection and everlasting life.

The Church has her judgment day in the present life—during this Gospel Age. All consecrated believers, begotten of the holy Spirit are now on trial for everlasting life or for everlasting death as "new creatures in Christ Jesus." If such do not comply with the conditions of their consecration, but draw back to sin, their trial will be in one sense useless and the sentence of utter destruction will rest upon them—"the Second Death."

IDLE WORDS—PERNICIOUS WORDS.

The context shows that our Lord in our text addressed, not his disciples, but the worldly, the Pharisees. Doubtless the same principle applies to the Church. Every idle or pernicious word of ours has it weight, has its influence with ourselves and with others. Those who are rightly informed respecting the Lord's will in such matters, the Lord's consecrated people, have a great responsibility—a responsibility of what effect their words and influence have upon others. Our words, whether written or spoken, exercise an influence upon the minds and thoughts of others. Frequently they go from one to another and thus, if pernicious, evil is spread far and near and the word once uttered cannot be recalled. Some one has wisely said that Error can get around the world while Truth is getting its boots on. O, the power of a slanderous word! O, the power of an insinuation! Yea, even of a shrug of the shoulder! Who does not know it? Who is unaware of the fact that this is the practice of the world daily; and alas, the practice also of many of God's people—professing Christians! The bitter word of sarcasm or insinuation is shot out poison goes from heart to heart and fresh roots of bitterness are scattered often unthinkingly, but the terrible abroad, which a lifetime of holy living can not fully counteract.

On the contrary what a power the tongue has for good, using the word tongue here in its broad sense, representing not only the words spoken, but the words written and printed. As an illustration: What speaker or writer has even done more to help poor humanity than the Prophet David in the inspired Psalms which he wrote! Truly, as Solomon has said, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." (Prov. 25: 11.) As for the Church, the Lord has indeed agreed that he will not judge the Church according to their words and their deeds entirely, but according to their spirit, their intention, their will, their energy, their zeal for him and his Truth. Nevertheless, he assures the Church that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth will speak and that they may thus judge or test themselves. If their hearts are right—full of love for God, for the brethren, for mankind, for their enemies, they will speak accordingly, manifesting their love and kindness in words as well as in deeds. The good heart out of its good treasure will shower blessings—fruits and flowers of refreshment and kindness, while the evil heart will send forth bitter words, poisoned arrows, injurious to all with whom they come in contact.

Whoever, therefore finds that he is continually stirring up strife and wounding his friends should promptly make an examination of his heart to ascertain the trouble there. He should not be content to say, "I meant no harm." The heart that is not full of goodness, kindness, generosity, love, will likely not control the tongue properly. We must reach the place where not only we do not will to do harm to our neighbors, but where we sincerely wish to do them good. Then that good heart, out of its treasure of goodness, will speak words of kindness, of love. From such the bitter and unkind and injurious words will rarely proceed, because they do not stand related with their good thoughts, good intentions, good wishes.

MEN SHALL GIVE AN ACCOUNT.

But now considering the words of our text as applicable to the Millennium, how will the world render its account in the future respecting the words of the present life? Not surely in line with the teachings of the dark ages that, during a twenty-four hour day, the whole world could be ranged in line and each individual remember each pernicious word and evil act and give an account of the same to the great Judge? Quite different will the reality be. The judgment day will be the thousand year period of the Millennium and the account of every evil act, and of every sinful deed and of every pernicious word will be recorded in the individual's own character, just as a towel bears the mark of every unclean wash dried upon it. In other words the wrong doer not only injures others, but specially injures and marks himself by the wrong he has practiced in evil-speaking and evil-doing and the more deeply has he marked his character accordingly. It is in line with this that the Scriptures assure us that in the resurrection time many will come forth to shame and everlasting contempt. It is a time in which characters will be shown up. How terribly ashamed some will be of their showings. Some who now appear to be honorable indeed, some who now rank fairly high amongst men, will then be seen in truer colors. Their shame and the contempt in which they will be held by mankind in general will be a part of their punishment for their wrong course. The shame will last until gradually they will be able to demonstrate a more noble character. Their contempt will continue until, under the blessed uplifting influences of the Millennial Kingdom, they will have attained the way of the Lord more perfectly.

BY THE WORDS JUSTIFIED.

We are not to think that this signifies that every man will be justified from the Adamic death condemnation by any words that he could utter. Nor are we to think of the expression, "By thy words thou shalt be condemned;" that any man could come under a second condemnation until first freed (through Christ) from the condemnation of original sin. Nothing but the merit of Christ's sacrifice can justify any. Nothing but the blood of Christ can justify those who come to God by faith, in this Age, or those who will assure him of their loyalty for righteousness. We are not to understand our Lord as here contradicting the general testimony of the Scriptures.

The lesson is in harmony with the Scriptural declaration, "Blessed is the man who is not condemned by that which he alloweth." That is to say, The ungenerous, the unkind, are very apt to blame others strongly for misdemeanors of which they themselves are guilty. The man whose words respecting others do not condemn himself is to be congratulated as a happy man indeed. The person whose criticism of others is so kindly, so generous, so merciful as to not involve a condemnation of his own course is certainly an exceptional man or woman. We call to remembrance our Lord's words, "With whatsoever measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again," and interpreting our text in harmony with this, if our words are generous and kind, loving and benevolent we shall receive similarly kind treatment of the Lord. If our language respecting others be harsh, cynical, critical, unkind, we may expect reproofs from of the Lord. Why? because all mankind are by nature fallen, imperfect, depraved, and the person who sees the faults of others and fails to see his own, needs the correcting chastisement of the Lord to show him his true condition reflected in his course of conduct, and language towards and respecting others; he indicates that he himself needs to be taught some very important lessons without which he will not be prepared to make progress toward the Divine standards of character.

On the contrary, the person who is kind, gentle, forgiving, forbearing, sympathetic, disposed to make allowances for others shows that he has learned an important lesson already and that, to a considerable extent, his heart is right. Whatever there is wrong with such a generous soul is unintentionally wrong, a wrong which is intrenched in his flesh, but with which his heart is not in accord. By his kindly words respecting others he marks himself, indicates his character, as one of the kind which God can approve; as one of the class who at least love their neighbor as themselves and thus imply also that they love God, because as the Apostle points out, "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" Contrariwise he who loves his neighbor speaks generously of him, is merciful towards him and compassionate, undoubtedly would greatly respect and love the Divine character in its perfection of Justice, Wisdom and Love.

BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL.

This brings us to another Scripture of similar tenor: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." It is true that God gave natural Israel a code of laws which defined the course of life for them, saying, Thou shalt not do this and that. Yet that Law was intended in great measure to show to Israel and to the world the impossibility of an imperfect man or woman keeping perfectly the Divine requirements. When the Lord would state his Law from the other standpoint—positively and not negatively, he sums the matter up in few words, Thou shalt love the Lord supremely and thy neighbor as thyself. He who is merciful is in the condition to be blessed of the Lord, because he more than others approximates the standard of the Divine Law—Love; for mercy is the expression of love.

We see, then, that the Divine promise that he who is merciful to his neighbor will receive the more mercy from the Lord is not a mere ipse dixit, nor a mere rewarding of such a proper course. Rather it is in harmony with the principles and essence of the Divine Government, because the more generous and loving the heart, the nearer to the perfect condition.

If this principle could be rightly seen by Christian people it would work an almost instantaneous revolution in the hearts and conduct of all who desire Divine approval and favor. Instead of burning one another at the stake; instead of putting on thumb screws; instead of condemning one another to eternal torment, Christians would be seeking to bless one another, to think and feel kindly respecting one another and disposed to pray God's blessing upon those who despitefully use them and persecute them. Instead of slander and misrepresentation and envious insinuations, the spirit of love and kindness and mercy and godlikeness would more and more prevail amongst those who have named the name of Christ and have professedly enlisted under his banner and covenanted to walk in his footsteps.

Nor would the blessing stop with the Church. The world, seeing such an example of love and kindness, would be ready to take knowledge of the followers of Jesus, as they did in the days of the apostles, saying, "Behold, how these Christians love one another!" Then our Lord's words would have a practical illustration.

"A new Commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, as I have loved you"—to the extent of laying down our lives for each other. As the Apostle declares, "We ought also to lay down our lives for the brethren."

It is difficult to tell how far-reaching such a lesson in brotherly kindness and mercy practised in the Church would influence the world of mankind. Undoubtedly the impression would be deep and lasting. But what does the world see in every direction, in every denomination? It see exemplified what the Apostle calls attention to as being not the spirit of the Lord, but the spirit of the Adversary. He urges, us, "Put off all these; anger, wrath, malice, evil speaking, filthy communications out of your mouth . . . seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds."—Col. 3: 8, 9.

It has seemed too at times as though some of those who profess relationship to Christ as members of his Church do even more of petty evil-speaking and slandering and busybodying than do the worldly who make no profession whatever. According to the standards set forth in our text the worldly, if they have more of the quality of mercy in their hearts will evidently be more pleasing to God than those who have made much profession and neglected the Master's commands and failed to cultivate his spirit of love and mercy, in word and deed.

These are strong words, but they need to be uttered and with great plainness of speech, for assuredly, if only the merciful obtain Divine mercy, then a great many of our race will receive very little mercy from the Lord. It may be true—doubtless it is true—that the great Adversary makes a more severe attack upon the Lord's consecrated people than upon the Worldly and this may, to some extent, account for what we have remarked of the greater degree of mercy in worldly people than among God's people. Still it is God's people who are on trial and who apparently are failing in the trial—failing to develop the spirit of mercy—Love. Let us all remember our text and apply it. "By thy words shalt thou be justified, and by thy words shalt thou be condemned." As we think of the fact that these sermons reach the eyes of about seven millions of readers weekly, we feel the weight of our responsibility. It is our desire that they be just such as the Lord can approve, and such as will be helpful to hearers and readers.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

PORTSMOUTH, O., Sept. 11.—It is with great pleasure that I have a word to say for your encouragement in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I have just recently renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower office for the third time, and trust that I can continue to do so as long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons as you do. It gives me great joy to read his sermons and writings. Oh, that all men could see the beauties as revealed in God's word, but it is only a small number who are not permitted to see, but very soon now, according to the Scriptures, "Every eye shall see, and every tongue confess." Then, dear editor, you will realize more and more the part you have played in printing these blessed sermons, because you are now putting these truths before thousands weekly, peradventure some may be enlightened by them, and have an opportunity to share in these promises and glory. The thoughts rise continually before us.

Some day the silver cord will break,
And I as now no more can sing.
But Oh, the joy when I can awake
Within the palace of the King
And I shall see Him face to face,
And tell the story saved by grace.

I am sure you will receive your reward as promised for your kind deeds.

Yours truly,
FRED GREENOUGH.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

SANDY HILL, N. Y.—I find that my subscription to The Labor Tribune expired in August. Thank you for continuing it without breaking. I enclose subscription for the coming year. I am a Watch Tower subscriber and take The Tribune for Pastor Russell's sermons, which I enjoy very much. Thanking you again for your kindness, I am,

Very truly yours,
MRS. J. L. AGAN.

Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 13.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower office. I like the fair-minded, conservative tone of your paper, but I take it on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, and the clear, plain print in which they are printed.

Please change the address from Mt. Pleasant, Mich., to Saginaw.

Yours truly,
W. C. BROWN.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed P. O. order for which renew Tribune for one year.

MRS. SHEPARD.

We look forward with pleasure to each week's Tribune and read Pastor Russell's sermon with delight, as they are so truly needed at this time. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
CHARLES BIRD.

Editors National Labor Tribune.

MONONGAHELA, Pa. — Enclosed find renewal subscription for your valuable paper, which we appreciate so much, because of the neat and plain readable way in which you print Bro. Russell's sermons, this being the chief reason we take it, but we appreciate also the honest and fair way in which you publish the general labor news. Trusting you may receive a rich reward at the Master's coming, I am

Most truly yours,
R. B. TUTTLE.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 11.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to say that we are subscribers to the Watch Tower, and it is because you publish Bro. Russell's sermon in such clear and readable type and in full, that we subscribe for your paper.

I wish to say a word of praise to you for the noble stand you are taking in publishing Bro. Russell's sermon. Some day those editors for the big dailies will feel sorry they did not do the same.

Respectfully yours,
L. LUNDGREN.

Prince Edward Island, Sept. 14.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find postal note for year's subscription to your very valuable paper.

You, dear sir, are surely being used of the Lord in this the closing period of this age. Your manner of conducting a newspaper is to be commended. When you champion the cause of labor you are doing a noble work, but when you publish the good tidings of great joy which is to be unto all people as set forth in Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, which you publish in such a readable manner, you are doing a work the value of which cannot be known this side the vale. Yours is a sure reward. Yours,

JOHN H. HAMILL.

Hallstead, Pa., R. F. D. 1, Sept. 15.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn, N. Y. Will say that I highly appreciate the interest you take in giving Pastor Russell's sermons a conspicuous place in your paper and especially I enjoy reading The Tribune appreciations.

Yours respectfully,
E. W. DEAN.
Governor of the Goal.

Promptness in renewing subscriptions when expired will be highly appreciated.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Charles Bird, St. Louis.
Mrs. J. L. Agan, Sandy Hill.
E. W. Dean, Hallstead.
Mrs. Lydia A. McNair, Bloomington.
C. W. Olds, Bloomington.
Mrs. Jennie E. Robinson, Brooklyn.
L. M. Thayer, Houston.
Mark L. Willard, Luzerne.
Miss Bell Powers, Greensburg.
E. J. Causer, Garfield.
J. H. Hamil, Prince Edward Island.
J. A. McCrimmon, Soperton.
Mrs. A. P. Burnham, Wakefield.

We would appreciate the prompt renewal of all subscriptions that have expired. The new postal laws compels us to request this favor. Business conditions are getting better and we all want to help in the uplift.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to mention seeing their ad in The Tribune.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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CARING FOR INJURED WORKERS.

The National Labor Tribune shares heartily in the opinion of one of its daily contemporaries in Pittsburg as to the need of better measures to reduce the loss of life in the mills. One of the results of the humanitarian movement which has assumed such large dimensions in our day is the efforts of the more enlightened class of employers to provide adequately for the welfare, and especially the safety, of their employes. Not only has this sentiment inspired the building of cozy and sanitary homes by big manufacturing concerns in various parts of the country, but in almost every great industrial establishment presided over by men of the right sort there are organized means of guaranteeing prompt and effective medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured.

The Carnegie Steel Company makes an announcement this week which illustrates the tendency we are speaking of. The company has for many years been studying a number of problems connected with the social welfare of employes, and one fruit of the study appears in the establishment of an extensive surgical corps the purpose of which will be to give practically instantaneous surgical treatment free of cost, to all injured employes. The chief surgeon has been taken from the staff of one of the largest hospitals in Pittsburg, and he will have a staff of no less than twenty-seven well-trained surgeons at his command.

At every plant the company operates a skilled surgeon will be constantly on duty, so that there will be no delay in giving treatment whenever and wherever it is demanded. In this manner many lives will unquestionably be saved and much unnecessary suffering will be prevented. The plan embodies the same principle as the field hospital in war. Practically there will be a hospital in every mill, and the injured workman will not have to wait until he has been hauled miles to a hospital to be effectively cared for. It is to be regretted that any measures of the sort are necessary. But in the big iron and steel mills a certain number of accidents is inevitable, no matter how much care is exercised. The duty resting upon the various managements is to surround the employes with every possible safeguard and with all possible means of proper treatment after injury has been suffered. Loss of life and limb cannot be entirely obliterated, but it can be minimized, and, as our local contemporary remarks, the public will cordially commend the steps the Carnegie company is taking in this direction.

LABOR VS. MILITARISM.

One of the subjects discussed at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which was in session last week at Quebec, was militarism. The congress contained over one hundred and twenty delegates, representing every part of the Dominion. French Canada was there in force, as well as British Canada, and it is an interesting fact that the proceedings were conducted in both languages, making it necessary to consume a good deal of time in translating the French speeches to the English-speaking delegates and vice versa.

The report of the executive committee disclosed the fact that there is a strong agitation for the introduction of military training in the Canadian schools. It is no wonder that the laboring classes of Canada feel called upon to protest against such a burdensome and mischievous innovation. If Canada is led into this sort of folly by a fear that the United States wishes to annex it it may as well reassure itself, for while annexation is by no means impossible or improbable, it will come as a purely spontaneous movement on Canada's own part in an indefinite future, when the overflow of our population shall have given three-fourths of the population of Canada a strong Yankee complexion.

In this country as well as in Canada we believe the burden of military appropriations has become far too heavy. United States is now spending on army and navy nearly five hundred million dollars a year. One-half of that amount devoted every year to measures for the relief and aid and improvement of the working classes would in ten years make this really the greatest nation that the sun ever shone upon, whereas our military expenditures bring us nothing of which we can honestly boast. Universal disarmament may be only the dream that its opponents call it, but it is the duty of all good men and of workingmen in particular to try to make the dream come true.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DECISION.

Inasmuch as employers' liability is being incorporated in varying degrees in the laws of the United States and of the various state governments American workingmen are naturally interested in all legal cases arising out of the workingmen's compensation laws of other countries. An important case has just been decided under the Workmen's Compensation Act in Great Britain. Under that act it must be proved that a worker's injuries have been caused by an accident rising out of and in the course of the employment. The decision we have mentioned was rendered by the British Court of Appeal and hinged on the question what constitutes an accident within the meaning of the act. The case was a suit for damages for death from heart disease through the effect of strain. A workman suffered from a serious aneurism of the aorta. He was engaged in tightening a nut with a spanner in a shipbuilding works, when he suddenly fell backward and almost immediately died. His widow claimed compensation. At the hearing before the county judge it was proved that the aneurism was in so advanced a condition that it might have burst at any time, and that a very slight strain might have had that effect.

The judge found as a fact that the exertion of tightening the nut had caused a rupture to which death was due, and that the death was caused by a strain arising out of the ordinary work of the deceased operating upon a condition of body which was such as to render the strain fatal. He, therefore, held that there had been an accident within the meaning of the act, and made an award of compensation. The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. It held that the weakness which predisposed the deceased to the injury which brought about his death was immaterial; that he had sustained an injury in the reasonable and ordinary discharge of his duties, and that his death was the result of an accident within the meaning of the law. The decision will doubtless have its due weight as a precedent in the decision of parallel cases arising under American statutes.

A GRATIFYING STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Workingmen in all parts of the country were pleased a week ago by the news that the strike of the operators in the Borden cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., had been settled. The gratifying part of the settlement was not merely the realization that thousands of locked out men were returning, but consisted quite as much of the realization that an employer whose reputation for fair treatment of employes has been proverbial was able to effect an adjustment of differences with his men in so short a time and on terms so satisfactory to all.

If Mr. Borden had been a man of a certain type, which is fortunately becoming rarer as employers attain a higher sense of their privileges and their social responsibility, the country might have been forced to witness at Fall River the same sort of bitter and profitless conflict that was lately witnessed at McKees Rocks. Both sides at Fall River, however, seem to have approached their difficulty in a spirit of give and take. That spirit is better than a compulsory arbitration law at any time, although as between labor wars and compulsory arbitration laws the latter are to be infinitely preferred.

We call special attention to the settlement at Fall River because it constitutes a strong testimonial to the conciliatory attitude which we believe should be at all times the attitude of both employers' and employes. Once in a long while there will be a lockout in spite of it, but it will do the work in nine cases out of ten. The man who can bring labor and capital to feel that whatever injures one injures both, and that the rule works with equal force both ways, will render the world better service than the man who discovered the North Pole.

A SNEAK LAW—AND BAD, NATURALLY.

The discovery that the last congress enacted very quietly a law which makes it a crime to write a check for a smaller amount than one dollar naturally is causing indignant surprises. Sneak laws are generally bad, and this is no exception to the rule.

There is no good reason why such a law should have been enacted, and it is significant that none of the members of either house have attempted either to defend it or assume responsibility for it. The federal treasury officials are as much at a loss to account for the legislation as anybody else, and Acting Secretary Norton has asked the law officers of the government to give an opinion as to its meaning and the manner in which it is to be enforced. It is said not to have been discussed in either house of congress.

One banker is quoted as surmising it was a step toward the establishment of a postal savings bank, but Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, chairman of the joint committee on revision of the code, who handled the report in the senate, made a speech in opposition to the postal savings bank bill. Still another guesser suggests that possibly it was intended to stimulate the sale of postage stamps and postal money orders. But nobody knows.

In one sense it is not a matter of overshadowing importance that congress has placed the brand of criminal on every person who writes a check for less than one dollar, but in another sense it is. Legislation of this sort seems like an unwarranted interference with commercial usage and popular convenience at best. And the apparently underhanded manner in which it was put through the two houses would condemn it even if its provisions were of a harmless character. It is said that all merchants who do a mail order business will be injured by the law, but a much wider injury is that done to the mass of people by placing restrictions on their privileges without good reason and by the ease with which it seems possible to get congress to agree to measures of whose purpose and even of whose very enactment most of the members are in complete ignorance.

Big Rail Order.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday placed orders for 200,360 tons of steel rails at $28 a ton. This will cover the requirements of the corporation for 1910. The amount involved is $5,610,080, and much of it will come to Pittsburg.

Socialist Labor Ticket Filed.

The Socialist Labor party night before last filed these nominations at Harrisburg: For Auditor General, W. H. Thomas, miner, Buena Vista; for Treasurer, James A. Gray, machinist, Pittsburg; for Justice of Supreme Court, Charles H. Rupp, laborer, Mount Oliver.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Review of Convention of British Trades Unions, Representing 1,700,000 Organized Workers--Mine Strike Over Eight-Hour Day Impending.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The National Convention of our Trade Unionists, held from September 6 to September 11, at Ipswich, was remarkable for two things. In the first place, 15 years ago, in 1894, to wit, a National Trade Union Congress met once before at Ipswich. Upon that occasion there attended 372 delegates, representing a trade union membership of 1,035,000. This time there attended 495 delegates, representing a membership of 1,701,000, and this time amongst those representatives there were 33 labor members of Parliament, 26 justices of the peace, 1 mayor, 6 aldermen and 18 town councilors.

The other special thing to be noted is that this time we had with us three Americans—President Gompers, H. A. Larger and John P. Frey. British trade unionists were delighted to have these gentlemen with them, not so much because they represented certain industries in America, but because their visit was an indication of international working class solidarity.

Each of these gentlemen made a stirring speech and brought the convention up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Space does not permit reports of their speeches here, but it may be mentioned that President Gompers, in acknowledging the compliment paid to himself and his fellow-delegates, said that the labor leaders of this country and of the United States of America were traveling along a common road to a common goal with a common purpose. The trade union movement included the elements of the greatest constructive statesmanship that the world has ever seen and all of the ideals to which the human mind could aspire. It was a great militant and aggressive force for the achievement of labor's rights and the abolition of the wrongs from which labor suffered.

Two things which he desired to impress especially on his audience were that the right to strike was a great industrial power which they dare not surrender in any circumstances, and that one of the most potent forces could bring about social, political and moral improvements in the conditions of the workers was reduction in the hours of labor, which were too long in all civilised countries. The message that he had to deliver to Congress on behalf of the representatives of organized labor in America was, in the spirit of goodwill and fraternity, that not only by words but by deeds they would do all that lay in their power to cement in the bonds of brotherhood the workers of the world in one comprehensive movement for the uplifting of common humanity. American readers will not be surprised to hear that the speaker sat down aidst a torrent of applause.

The convention settled down to hard work after this, and the universal opinion amongst the delegates was that from a business point of view they never attended a congress where the delegates have stuck so closely to their duties. President Gompers' views on this are interesting. He says that the voice of the congress was the voice of those who could not speak for themselves, but who found men who gave expression to the hopes and aspirations of the voiceless workers. To him it had been a cauldron of struggling effort. He had the conviction that he was witnessing the rough-hewing of finer and broader pathways and the preparation for a brighter and better time.

The uncertain state of the law with regard to trade union parliamentary levies has had up to the present no effect on the parliamentary funds of the Labor party, which now stand at $60,000, the largest amount on record. This year, so far, the contributions have been quite up to the standard. The payments to the funds of the party are made at all times of the year, each society being expected to contribute on or about the anniversary of the date of joining the party. This year no society has altered its practice in view of the legal proceedings, with the necessary exception of the two societies which have had injunctions made against them—the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the London Society of Compositors. In both these cases the full contributions have been raised by voluntary organization, so that the funds of the party have not suffered. Other societies are acting as usual, and it is expected that they will continue to do so unless and until the House of Lords' decision is unfavorable.

The increase in our parliamentary fund is shown by the fact that on March 31 the balance in hand was $42,075. The receipts raised the total to $48,720, and the expenditure being $8,275, the balance on June 30 was $40,440. Now the funds amount to $60,000, in spite of the payment on July 1 of $7,500 for the quarter's

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FAIR AND UNFAIR EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.

Ex-President Shaffer Discusses the Subject, Illustrating it from His Own Experience.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

The employing class in America is susceptible of manifold divisions, each being distinguished by some incontestible impress received from the cause of its separateness, but examination of the denominating titles, applied by representatives of the toilers, will disclose a class divisional line within the close a class divisional line which limits them but to two groups.

The line is drawn with geometrical accuracy by the steady hand of the employers. It is emanant from the disposition which expresses their attitude toward the persons they employ and accounts indubiatibly and for the undesirable outbreaks which disturb our industrial relations and interests.

These classes are responsible for the molety of pleasure and comfort which, it is shameful to admit, too infrequently illuminates the dalsome lives of the working people, and from them come noisesome vapors enfeebling their powers and dwarfing their natures, rendering them incapable for complete fulfillment of social and Christian duty and disqualifying them for participation in the privileges conferred by our government and intended to bring them up to the noble and manly stature of American citizenship.

The line drawn and the distinction created present the classes entitled, "Fair and Unfair Employers." The first applies to men who are Christian or merely humane, but at the same time sagacious, far-seeing, progressive and replete with business instinct. They know that a driven man is useful only when under scrutiny and impelled by stern command, or required to perform his labor in conson-

(Continued on Page 8.)

NO WAGE CUT FOR BLOWERS.

After a four days' conference in the Hotel Schenley, the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association representatives and the manufacturers reached an agreement last Friday which, with a few modifications, was practically the 1908 wage scale. The manufacturers will open their plants at once, and it is expected that most of the 10,000 men out of work in this industry will resume work within the next three weeks, and that all will be at work by November 1.

At the conference in July the manufacturers demanded what was practically a 50 per cent reduction, which the blowers declined to accept, with the result that all factories have been closed down since that time, although many of them were closed previously owing to the depression in business conditions. One of the representatives who attended the conference stated that by November 1 conditions would be better than at any time since 1907.

He claimed that the victories won throughout the West and South by local optionists and Prohibitionists had done much to hurt the bottle trade, as there were 2,000 blowers employed in the beer bottle industry alone, but that many of these men would engage in making other kinds of ware, and that eventually they did not expect the damage done would be noticeable.

COREY'S GLOWING EXPECTATIONS.

President William E. Corey of the United States Steel Corporation, in an interview to be published in the Manufacturers' Record, discussing the outlook for the iron and steel trade, takes an exceedingly optimistic view of business conditions and railroad expansion. He says:

"We are right now in the midst of the greatest development in the history of the steel and iron business. Substantially all of our plants are now running, and practically on full time, and there is no branch in the steel industry that is backward. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company has rail orders ahead to run four or five months, and the Carnegie and Illinois companies can make no promises under 60 days. There is a good demand for all grades of finished steel.

"Next year will witness a record-breaking production of steel in every line. One of the greatest will be in railroad supplies, rails and cars. Next year will be the greatest in railroad buying and building ever known in the history of the country."

TESTIMONY SUBMITTED.

John H. Jordan, United States attorney for this district, has mailed to Governors Edwin S. Stuart of Pennsylvania and Charles E. Hughes of New York, copies of the testimony taken here during the federal investigation of conditions at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks. In addition to this, he sent to each of the governors a letter recommending that some action be taken in the matter of the changes that employment agencies which furnished new men to the plant during the strike violated the laws of both States by failure to tell the men hired in New York and Philadelphia exactly where they were going and in neglecting to give them copies of the contracts they were required to sign. The governors are told that the department of justice hopes that this matter will not be overlooked, as it is believed that the evidence plainly indicates violation of the employment agency law.

Mr. Jordan said that his office would give the governors all possible assistance in dealing with the cases, if it shall be decided to prosecute. The federal investigation resulted from charges that peonage was practiced at the plant during the strike. Although no evidence of that was found, District Attorney Jordan says that the testimony showed violation of some of the State laws.

Butte Mine Strike Ends.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 27.—Labor difficulties here were officially declared off at 3:20 o'clock, the last of the seceding engineers having taken out Western Federation cards. The full force of mine employes returned to work tonight.

This trouble threatened to tie up this camp, shut down the smelters in Anaconda and Great Falls, and throw 15,000 people out of work. While no official statement of the agreement has been given out, it is known that the contentions of the miners' union were sustained.

UNION GAINS GLASS FACTORIES.

The strike of the cutters and flatteners of the American Window Glass Company, which began September 2, was settled Monday under novel conditions. The Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association of America had been trying to force a settlement, but the company refused to deal with the organization.

A number of the members of the association who believed that its officials would be unable to obtain concessions from the company met at the Seventh Avenue Hotel and organized the Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Protective Association of America. Temporary organization was effected with the following officers:

President, William Siffrin, Jeannette; secretary, George Quertinmont, Jeannette; scale committee, Charles Hazelbaker, Jeannette; Alfred Langtehr, Hartford City, Ind.; William Dodds, Jr., Arnold, Pa.; Thomas Short, Kane, Pa.; James Zeilers, Arnold, Pa., and William Murphy, Bellevernon, Pa.

The officials of the new association went to the offices of the American Window Glass Company in the Farmers Bank Building, and after a lengthy conference a new scale was signed. The basis of the new scale is an 8 per cent advance in wages, making them the same as paid in the hand-blown factories.

These wages are the same as offered by the company to the old Cutters and Flatteners' Association three weeks ago, and which was refused, the men demanding 12½ per cent more than the cutters and flatteners in the hand-blown factories are working for.

The men are elated over the clause in the new scale which provides that the company shall pay cutters and flatteners for all glass handled. Under the previous scale there was no provision governing this. There was considerable glass that the men put work on and for which they received nothing. This is glass in which there are imperfections.

The wages of the cutters in the three-sixteenths department are increased 25 per cent. Before the strike they received $20 a week; under the new scale they will get $25. Heretofore an employe could be discharged without previous notice. Under the new scale the company must give seven days' notice. If an employe desires to quit he must give equal notice to the company.

The headquarters of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Protective Association of America will be in Pittsburg. At Monday's meeting representatives were present from every factory of the American Window Glass Company. Efforts will be made at once to increase the membership of the new organization. Factory work will be resumed at once.

ADVANCE IN IRON MARKET.

Increasing demand for steel sheets and tin plate, together with the rapid advance in pig iron and steel scrap, caused the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company Tuesday to advance the price of both these products to $2 a ton, and in so far as the sheet trade is concerned it is following the independent manufacturers in their advance of prices last week.

The announcement of this advance on the part of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company created a stir in the steel trade, as it indicated that the last of the price-cutting has practically disappeared. It was this fact, it is said, that kept the company from ordering an advance some days ago. The sheet prices now in force include $2.30 for No. 28 gauge, black sheet, or "American Bessemer," as it is known in the mill, and $3.33 for No. 28 gauge galvanized sheets, these two sizes forming the base prices in both grades. All other sizes advance at the same ratio.

In the tin plate market the advance is the first that has taken place since the open market was declared early in the spring. Since then tin plate has been selling on the basis of $3.40 for 100-pounds coke tin, and this price has advanced to $3.50, making the net advance $2 a ton. Both products were advanced by independents prior to the American Company taking action. The demand is increasing, and so is production. The reports of the company for this week claim 154 tin mills running and 147 sheet mills active. Repairs are being made to other mills which will be running next month. The big company reports that it is now operating at approximately 100 per cent.

Joseph Bishop, secretary of the State Board of Arbitration, has been called to Steubenville to attempt an adjustment of the strike of sheet mill workers and coal miners at the La Belle Iron works.

The N Y Public Library

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

SIN ATONEMENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Pastor Russell was in fine voice today when he addressed his congregation in the Tabernacle. He took for his text the following, **"Without shedding of Blood There is No Remission"**—Heb. 9: 22. He said:

A realization of imperfection, of sin, is general. We were "born in sin, shapen in iniquity; in sin did my mother conceive me," and a general realization of this fact prevails amongst intelligent people. Whether the how and the why, the philosophy of the matter be discerned or not, the fact is recognized. However we may theorize that the same Creator who made the angels pure, happy, holy, sinless, also made us, we nevertheless are aware of the fact that we are not pure, holy, sinless, undefiled. Righteousness should not however be considered the phenomenon, but the original, proper condition of things. Sin is the phenomenon, the peculiarity, the disorder—the disarrangement of the proper order which previously prevailed and by right should everywhere prevail.

Nowhere in the world do we find any explanation of present conditions that is satisfactory to us, except in the Bible, which teaches that God's Work is perfect; that he made man in his own image and likeness; that sinful ambition brought in rebellion against the Divine regulations and that present disorders are the result of that rebellion—human degradation, mental, moral, physical—dying—death.

It is true that human philosophy has sought to solve the question of man's condition of sin and imperfection aside from the Bible. Its claim is that the Bible record is untrue; that man was never perfect; that man never fell from perfection into sin and death; that man, consequently, needs no Savior from sin and death and no restitution to original perfection—to original Edenic perfection. Its claim is that if there is a personal God, he is not exercising any special powers, but merely allowing so-called Laws of Nature to operate. It claims that in the surging of the salt waters of the ocean protoplasmic life was generated, and that the microscopic germ polly-wogged and evoluted into a thousand different forms—worms and snakes, fish and whale, beasts and birds and reptiles; and that finally one division of the pollywog family attained to monkeyhood, and, gradually getting used to stand on his hind legs, became a man. It ignores, if it does not deny, sin and its downward tendencies, which we all know afflict the human family and must be struggled and fought against. It denies the need of a Savior, an Advocate, a Mediator, and it holds that each generation of humanity dying, helps onward the succeeding generation to grander development and that eventually human perfection will be attained by the evolutionary process, by man's own exertion, regardless of whether there is a Creator or not.

Evolution hopes that man in his highest development may find a way of prolonging his life, probably for centuries, probably for thousands of years, by chemical discovery—human wisdom. Surely this theory is not satisfactory to any one. It is too inconsistent with what we know of ourselves and others and of the downward, instead of the upward, tendencies prevailing in nature. And surely the hope that some of our children Ten Thousand years from now may be able to live for a thousand years or more, while we, as well as our progenitors, died in giving them the uplift—this is not a satisfactory substitute for the hope of everlasting life, the hope of glory, honor and immortality through Christ.

We can only assume that this Evolutionary theory found friends and advocates because the Bible teaching has been so grossly misunderstood. It has been misrepresented as teaching that practically all of the human family were born under a Divine sentence of eternal torture and that only the few reached in the present life, by the Gospel can by faith in the Savior and by a thorough-going conversion to saintship—that these few alone will escape eternal torment and gain eternal blessing. Thinking people, not surmising that the Bible is misrepresented by its own friends, by the creeds in general, have looked about for a substitute. Evolution, although quite unsatisfactory to them, furnished the only substitute they could think of, while it ignored the Bible.

WHAT THE BIBLE TEACHES.

Now as the electric light supplant the tallow dip, concordances and other Bible study helps assist us to a proper understanding of God's Revelation. One Scripture throws light upon another; and thus gradually the errors of gross darkness and superstition which prevailed so generally in "the dark ages" flee away and the Lamp of Divine Truth gives forth a brilliant ray which fully satisfies our heads and hearts and glorifies our Creator.

In the light of this newly-trimmed Arclight of Truth, God's Word, we may now see that the real penalty for sin is not a coming eternal torment at the hands of fire-proof demons, but instead the reign of sin and death. Now we may see how disobedience on the part of Father Adam brought upon him a death sentence, a dying condition, and that these, transmitted from parent to child, have increased the calamity, century by century, until today, amongst the most civilized, one out of every one hundred and fifty adults is in an insane asylum—mentally dead to the extent that he is unable to care for himself. Millions more of our race are in prisons and penitentiaries because of moral blemishes, because "born in sin and shapen in iniquity," they have inherited vices which have been accentuated by association with each other. All over the world, too, we have hospitals and infirmaries and cemeteries. The reason is exactly what the Word of God teaches, namely, "The wages of sin is death." "The soul that sinneth it shall die." The great disease of sin, started by our first parents in Eden, has spread a plague amongst all their children, blemishing some specially in one particular and some in another, but corrupting the whole and bringing death to all.

SIN ATONEMENT.

Our minds agree to the foregoing. We agree, too, that it is proper that the Almighty God should be a just God, that Justice should be the "foundation of his throne," his Government. We inquire as to what is possible in the way of sin-atonement, by which original sin might be offset and Adam and all his race, who fell through disobedience, might be brought back to Divine favor and be made again holy and happy, as all the angels, and recipients of Divine favors, including eternal life. The Scriptures answer this inquiry, telling us that we are right in feeling that we are sinners; that we are right in believing that Divine Justice must be met before reconciliation can be effected. But they tell us that God has moved first in this matter—that he did not wait for man to appeal to him for mercy, but that, "While we were yet sinners," he sent his only begotten Son to be our Redeemer, to bring us back into harmony with God. The Old Testament is full of assurances that God's mercy will ultimately be manifested to mankind through that Redeemer and through the nation of Israel, upon which we would confer the special privilege and honor of bearing the Truth to every other nation. The New Testament contains the record that when our Redeemer came, the world and his own nation knew him not. It tells that, in crucifying the Redeemer, the people of Israel fulfilled the Divine intention as foretold through the prophets; that they thus slew the great sin-offering, "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." And, as we learn how to bring the various testimonies of the Scripture into harmony with each other, they tell us that the Redeemer, before blessing Israel, will accomplish another work not generally known—the gathering of spiritual Israel. This the Apostle styles "The mystery of God."

THE RESTITUTION OF ALL THINGS.

The result of sin-atonement and the return of man to God's favor would not mean a changing of men to spiritual beings, nor the giving of mankind of a heavenly home, but rather restitution. The Eden home first provided for Father Adam was Paradise, but it was lost by his disobedience. The proposition of the Scriptures is that the great Redeemer will restore Paradise and enlarge it, making it world-wide, the home for not only Adam, but his now multitudinous progeny of Twenty Thousand Millions. The Scriptures abound with promises that Israel shall be re-gathered and restored to Divine favor and be made the instrumentality of the Lord in spreading the blessings to other nations. The Scriptures tell us how the paradisaical condition shall be brought about. They explain that the wilderness shall blossom as the rose and the solitary place be glad. They tell that Christ shall reign, as promised, and establish justice in the earth. They tell that "the sun of righteousness shall arise, with healing in his beams," scattering superstition, ignorance and darkness. They tell that now "darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people," but that the coming reign of Messiah's Kingdom will change all this. They tell that weeping may endure for the night (of this time of sin) but that that joy cometh in the morning"—the Millennial morning. St. Peter points us down to the Second Coming of Christ for the fulfillment of all these great restitution promises. He tells us that then will come to earth "times of refreshing." He assures us that the time of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world has begun will then find accomplishment.—Acts 3: 19-21.

BETTER SACRIFICES THAN THOSE.

But now we inquire why this delay in bringing in the "time of refreshing," the "time of restitution." Why did not the great Redeemer begin at once to accomplish the work secured by his death at Calvary? How can he bear to delay, since he loved the world so that he died for all and since he fully admits that the whole creation is in pain, waiting for the great deliverance made possible by his sacrifice.—Rom. 8: 19-22.

The Scriptures answer the question. They tell us that the gathering of the elect Church during this Gospel Age as a feature of the Divine program must precede the bringing of restitution blessings to the world. They tell us that God has imposed special crucial tests upon those now called and chosen. Their invitation is to joint-heirship with Christ in a heavenly or spiritual nature, and to a share with him in the Millennial Kingdom and glory, and in the work which these will accomplish for the world. The Scriptures tell us that those who will be accounted, worthy of this exaltation to glory, honor and immortality, will first be required to prove their loyalty to the Lord to the extent of sacrifice. This does not mean a putting away of sin, for that would not be sacrifice. It does mean the laying down of earthly rights and privileges, after the manner and example of their Redeemer, who knew no sin. Believers are exhorted thus to sacrifice. The Apostle says to them, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, your reasonable service."—Rom. 12: 1.

Many Scriptures inform us that God has attached the glories of the future to the sufferings of the present and that "if we suffer with Christ we shall also reign with him" and "if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him." Thus we see this entire Gospel Age is a period of sacrificing. Our Lord began the sacrificing and, in accepting believers as his members, it is on condition that they will be sanctified, separated from the world, and present their bodies living sacrifices. Thus the saints throughout this Gospel Age have been suffering with their Lord and Head and, as St. Paul declares, "filling up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ." (Col. 1: 24.) The merit is in the sacrifice of their Lord, but he passes that merit through the believers of this Gospel Age, to the intent that they may share in the glories and honors of his Millennial Kingdom, which will be established as soon as the last member of "his Body" shall have finished the sufferings of Christ.

St. Paul, after pointing out to us the typical sin-sufferings, represented under the Jewish arrangement, shows us that the sacrifices of Christ and the Church are the antitypes of these sin-offerings—offered year by year under the Jewish economy. Those styles the "better sacrifices than these."—Heb. 9: 23.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

We are at the time of the year when our Hebrew fellow-citizens are accustomed to celebrate their great Day of Atonement. They celebrate the day, although in a meaningless manner. Those of them who are acquainted with the facts know that the whole procedure is a farce. In the confusion which God has permitted to come upon them they have no Priest. Since their rejection of Messiah their priestly records are lost, so that no Jew in the world can make claim to the position of High Priest or dare to perform the functions of High Priest in connection with the Day of Atonement sacrifices. They have no Tabernacle or Temple, nor dare they erect one; for if one were consecrated, no authorized priest would risk his life in attempting to pass through the Second Veil into the Most Holy.

As a consequence our Hebrew friends deserve our sympathy. Formerly the tenth day of the seventh month was their appointed Day of Atonement. By the sacrifices of that day, properly performed, reconciliation for their iniquities was made for the ensuing year, at the end of which they would again become unclean and need another Atonement Day. As the Apostle says, the arrangement God made for them for the forgiveness of sins was "year by year continually," and the yearly repetition indicated that the sins were not really cancelled, but merely covered for the year.

It is a part of Divine providence that our Hebrew friends have no Priest and that no sin atonement sacrifice is possible. Now when the anniversary of the Day of Atonement comes they bemoan their sins and fast and pray; but they have no Priest to offer the bullock of a sin-offering and then to take its blood into the Holy and Most Holy and to sprinkle the same for the cleansing of the priestly tribe. They have no Priest later on to come and take the goat's sin-offering and do with it as he did with that of the bullock, taking its blood into the Most Holy and sprinkling the Mercy Seat for all the other eleven tribes of Israel. The priest does not come out of the Holies to bless them as of yore and to tell them that their sins are forgiven through the merit of the sacrificial blood. No! After waiting the entire day, and knowing that they have no Priest, no Advocate, no Intercessor, no Sin-bearer, at the close of their Atonement Day they endeavor to be cheerful and happy and to suppose their sins forgiven; or, rather, they endeavor to forget all about the matter in worldliness.

THE ANTITYPE OF THIS.

Would that all our Hebrew friends, as well as all Christians, could understand the true antitype of that great Day of Atonement, which the Jews celebrated annually in a typical manner. Its antitype is this Gospel Age. At the beginning of this antitypical Atonement Day our Lord Jesus offered himself—the antitype of the bullock. (Levit. 16.) When he ascended up on high, he applied the merit of the sacrifice to the antitypical Levitical tribe—to the household of faith of this Gospel Age, for the Royal Priesthood. Since Pentecost the second part of the Day of Atonement sacrifices has been in process. "The Lord's goat," antityped by the Church, has been in process of sacrifice. The great High Priest has been accepting consecrated believers as members of his Body and has been seeing to their sacrificial sufferings. "Now is the acceptable time" for such sacrificing.

This procedure has gone on for now nearly nineteen centuries and, according to our understanding of the Scriptures is nearly complete. Soon the last "member of the Body of Christ" will have suffered with their Lord and Head. Soon the blood of this secondary sacrifice will be sprinkled in the Most Holy on the Mercy Seat—the blood of the members of Christ. Jesus' blood passed through them. Soon the acceptance of it as the pardon price "for the sins of the whole world" will be acknowledged by the Father. Soon the great High Priest, head and members, will come forth, clothed in the glory, honor, dignity and power represented in the garments of the typical priests of Israel and will bless the world. Soon will come the time for the lifting of the hands of the Priest, the display of his power. Soon as a result the blessing will fall upon all of the people—upon natural Israel first. Soon will shouts of rejoicing arise from the people as conditions of sorrow and pain shall pass away, giving place to praise, as men seek to glorify God and lift up holy hands in his service.

Thank God for the little glimpse he has given us of his glorious arrangement for sin atonement: Now for the Levites, "the household of faith" and by and bye "for all the people." Praise to his name that ultimately all shall be forgiven! Everything that can be properly attributed to heredity in the blemishes of others and ourselves! And the only responsibilities on each will be for his own conduct in proportion as he has had light and opportunity for better things. Thank God also that eventually all who refuse the blessed opportunities of the Millennial Kingdom will be utterly destroyed. (Acts 3: 23.) Thank him also that in the salvation of the world which he hath provided through his Son he has arranged that his consecrated footstep followers may have a share with him in the sufferings of this present time and the glory that shall follow.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Dallas, Ore., Sept. 18.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find postal order for $1, the same to be applied on six months' subscription to The Tribune. We are in arrears I believe, for the same, and our six months expires with this month, the 26th.

Thank you for having sent the paper on to us. We appreciate the sermons written by Pastor C. T. Russell very much, and hope that you may receive a blessing for publishing them.

Yours very truly,
B. C. KENYON.

Jamaica Plain, Mass., Sept. 21.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for the renewal of my subscription. Please excuse me for not sending it before; I was out of town on account of sickness. Kindly send me the papers containing Bro. Russell's sermons delivered the 12th and 19th of September. Your paper is always welcome in our home, both on account of Bro. Russell's sermons and the news from the labor world.

Thanking you for the fine way in which you print the sermons, I am,

Yours truly,
MRS. S. N. LONG.

Cambridge, O., Sept. 19.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I inclose my subscription for The Labor Tribune. I wish to thank you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. May you be blessed yourself in blessing others.

MRS. B. REINHART.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I look forward to the weekly visits of your valuable paper, especially so on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. Please change my address, so that I will not miss one of them. Yours,

OSCAR A. OLSON.

Rocky River, O., Sept. 18.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for renewal of your paper for another year. I take this opportunity for thanking you for publishing Brother Russell's sermons in full and such clear type. This is the main reason I take your paper. Hope you will continue to spread the good tidings of great joy which so soon shall be to all people. I am, very respectfully,

MISS LENA JOHNSON.

P. S.—Also enclose money for your paper for one year for Mrs. Dora Baldwin, Rocky River, O.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 16.

Editors National Labor Tribune.

Mr. J. H. Bonnette informed me that you have a clubbing arrangement with the Watch Tower subscribers. So I have taken two subscriptions to addresses that follow: Mrs. Laura E. Guion, Los Angeles, Cal., and E. E. Mattox, Santa Monica, Cal.

I am interested in the sermons of Pastor Russell, which have prompted me to secure subscribers to your paper.

Yours sincerely,
FRAN M. WATKINS.

Gibsonia, Pa., Sept. 17.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I received a sample copy of your paper and noticed you printed Pastor Russell's sermons in large type, and which I have so much desired for some time, as my vision is not as good as when younger. I am glad of this opportunity, and which I now avail myself of by enclosing you $1 for a year's subscription to your valuable paper, and which I trust you will continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, as I, with many others, believe this to be the gospel of the kingdom for which the whole world is looking and waiting for, but all do not see at the present time.

Hoping you will continue the good work, I remain,

Yours truly,
W. J. McKIBBIN.

"STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES."

Six Wonderful Bible Keys, by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn.

By now our readers doubtless feel well acquainted with Pastor Russell through his sermons, which we publish weekly.

We are advised that many of our readers already have the Pastor's celebrated books in their homes and are using them effectively, to their delight and intellectual and spiritual profit. It must be so, since there are in circulation about three millions of copies of the first volume, "The Divine Plan." The Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. publishes the volumes at cost price so as to secure for them a wide circulation. This brings them within the reach of all.

Set I., three vols. handsomely bound, over 1,100 pages, are supplied post or express charges prepaid, for $1.

Set II., three vols. to match, nearly 1,300 pages, go for $1.20.

Such works, at such abnormally low rates, naturally attract some money-lovers who seek to sell for $10 (the two sets) what costs them but $2.20. The Bible and Tract Society desires to warn all that it is unnecessary to pay such a price—that if Pastor Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures" can not be obtained otherwise more conveniently they will be pleased to supply all orders direct from Brooklyn Tabernacle at the prices given above.

Some Still Remember "Bill Arp."

Such will be interested in the "Southern Philosopher's review of the first volume of Series I. He wrote some time before he died:

"It is impossible to read this book without loving the writer and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives. There is hardly a family to be found that has not lost some loved one who died outside the church—outside the plan of salvation, and, if Calvinism be true, outside of all hope and inside of eternal torment and despair. We smother our feelings and turn away from the horrible picture. We dare not deny the faith of our fathers, and yet can it be possible that the good mother and the wandering child are forever separated?—forever and forever?

"I believe it is the rigidity of these teachings that makes atheists and infidels and skeptics—makes Christians unhappy and brings their gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave—a lost child—a lost soul! * * *

"This wonderful book makes no assertions that are not well sustained by the Scriptures. It is built up stone by stone, and upon every stone is the text, and it becomes a pyramid of God's love, and mercy, and wisdom.

"There is nothing in the Bible that the author denies or doubts, but there are many texts that he throws a flood of light upon that seem to remove from them the dark and gloomy meaning. I see that editors of leading journals and many orthodox ministers of different denominations have endorsed it and have confessed to this new and comforting light that has dawned upon the interpretation of God's book. Then let every man read and ponder and take comfort, for we are all prisoners of hope. This is an age of advanced thought, and more thinking is done than ever before—men dare to think now. Light—more light—is the watchword."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscribers were received this week from our friends:

Mrs. Lena Johnson, Rocky River.
Mrs. Dora Baldwin, Rocky River.
Mrs. B. Rinehart, Carbridge.
Mrs. Lena E. Guion, Los Angeles.
E. E. Mattax, Santa Monica.
Mrs. S. M. Long, Jamaica Plain.
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W. J. McKibbin, Gibsonia.
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Labor Tribune

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL PITTSBURG, PA.

Entered as second-class matter at Pittsburg, Pa.

WHY LABOR IS FOR THE BOND ISSUE.

Organized labor in Pittsburg is having a question put up to it now which from time to time confronts the labor of all our cities, and a good deal of practical wisdom is required to answer it properly. The city of Pittsburg has for a great many years been in the throes of a war of factional politics. Much more attention was paid to securing the spoils of office than to the proper discharge of municipal functions. While the politicians raged, all kinds of public improvements were postponed and neglected.

There is accordingly at the present time apparently an urgent necessity for the expenditure of a large sum of money in order to make the city fit to live in. A large proportion of the population is without a filtered water supply. Many streets are unpaved. There is no adequate method of sewage disposal. People are paying bridge tolls to get from one part of the city to another. Then it is proposed to save millions of dollars annually to the community by elevating certain streets above the flood line. Another improvement which has been talked of for generations, but talked of without any result, is the cutting down of the hump, which divides the business portion of the city and congests traffic. Besides all this Pittsburg has not kept up with the procession in the matter of providing proper playgrounds for children or means of getting into the city parks, which at the present time are not used as much for breathing spots for the common people as for speedways for the owners of horses and automobiles.

To make a proper beginning upon the work of improving Pittsburg in such a manner as to make it not only a healthful but a pleasant town for its crowded population will require $6,775,000, according to the estimate of Mayor Magee, who was elected on a platform promising the improvements, and who is endeavoring to make his pledges good. He has persuaded councils to submit the question of a $6,775,000 bond issue to the people at the election of November 2, and as most of our voters are workingmen, it is plain that the attitude of the latter will be decisive.

The National Labor Tribune believes that everything which tends to promote the public health is of the highest conceivable importance. From every dollar that will be spent on the proposed city improvements the working classes will in the end derive the bulk of the benefit. The rich have means of protecting themselves against unwholesome living conditions in cities, but the poor are largely dependent upon the public health measures of the municipality. This is as true in any other city as in Pittsburg, although there is no other big city in the country where the working class constitutes quite so large a percentage of the total population.

We are glad to see that practically every labor organization which has considered the bond issue thus far has pronounced in favor of it. It has been endorsed by a dozen different labor bodies. This unanimity impresses us as a strong testimonial both to the public spiritedness of labor and to its intelligence, for in the first place labor evidently recognizes the fact that there is not one of the proposed improvements which will not pay for itself by causing an increase in the taxable property valuations. Thus we shall realize the benefits of purer water supply, flood prevention, hump reduction, sewage disposal, free bridges and public playgrounds, without any appreciable increase of tax rates.

Finally, the money obtained by the sale of bonds will go into the pocket of the workingman as wages. Nearly every dollar of it will be paid out to labor during the next year.

The improvements will create an unusual demand for labor of all classes, particularly as the cutting down of the hump will be followed by the most extensive building improvements ever known in the history of the city. We cordially agree with a daily contemporary that it would indeed be strange if labor did not vote for the bond issue, seeing how greatly it will promote labor's prosperity. Labor's attitude in the matter is not selfish, however, for its prosperity means the prosperity of all classes.

JOHN MITCHELL GIVES WARNING.

John Mitchell, formerly the national president of the United Mine Workers of America, and still one of the most popular and influential labor leaders of the country, issues a timely warning against the perils of unrestricted immigration. Mr. Mitchell is chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation, but he is still a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and when he speaks on labor questions he speaks in an official capacity. He declares that certain steamship lines are bringing large numbers of undesirable immigrants to the United States, and he suggests that American wage earners agitate for more stringent immigration laws.

The statement that the steamship companies are unloading undesirable immigrants upon us can hardly be regarded as news, but it is a good thing to have a man of Mr. Mitchell's high standing lend his corroboration to charges which have been made freely by others for many years. Nobody who has courage to look the truth in the face will deny that immigration of the present character involves serious possibilities.

Among those employers who are concerned merely with the personal profits of the moment and who care nothing for the greatest good for the greatest number it is still argued that an undeveloped country like the United States requires cheap labor. But unfortunately for their argument it is not the undeveloped parts of the country that are receiving the immigration tide. The cheap labor is not going to the far West or to the South, but it is for the greater part settling down in our already overcrowded cities, and in the mining and manufacturing districts of the older states. Here we have every now and then some violent labor conflict, in which the burden of maintaining law and order is increased by the large percentage of foreigners among the strikers—men, in other words, who have not acquired the American spirit, and who have little respect for the law because they have not yet learned that in this country the law is made by the people.

When the day comes in which not only the wages of labor, but the political, social and moral standards of labor, have all been lowered by the long and uninterrupted inpour of the immigrants John Mitchell has in mind America will no longer be America, but will be a mere reproduction of Europe, with all the industrial degradation and social and political unrest now seen in most European countries. American labor cannot too vigorously endorse John Mitchell's protest. We have repeatedly in the past two years in these columns qualified our support of a protective tariff by expressing the opinion that it will soon cease to be protective unless it has a protective immigration law back of it. Labor should demand emphatically the enactment of such a law and it should demand it at the coming session of Congress.

FAIR DEALING IN BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Employers in the building trades are showing a new appreciation of the benefits of trades unionism by the increased readiness with which they are entering into relations with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Conservative trades unions are one of the most valuable forces for maintaining stable conditions in any industry, and nowhere has this truth been demonstrated more convincingly at the present time than in the building trades. The American Federation of Labor is not everywhere given the credit that it deserves for its policy, which is the policy of upbuilding rather than tearing down industry. The Building Trades agreement, which is now being promulgated by the Building Trades Department in Pittsburg and in other cities has been drawn up with the purpose of discouraging strikes and has already proved itself to be exceedingly effective. It provides a practical working basis on which to figure all building contracts and a very important feature of it is the provision that the agreement signed by the general contractor with the union shall apply to and protect the sub-contractors as well.

At one time it was possible for a walking delegate with limited judgment to suspend work on an entire building enterprise by getting into an altercation with some unimportant sub-contractor. It can easily be recalled how the building industry was brought almost to a standstill in various cities only a few years ago by strikes, a large number of which were of doubtful warrant. The American Federation of Labor has recognized the evil and has done much through its Building Trades Department to correct it.

It is particularly gratifying that the Building Trades agreement now in vogue provides for arbitration of all disputes that cannot be settled by the parties to the agreement. Another provision of the right sort specifies that work shall continue pending the arbitration. The National Labor Tribune understands that the agreement has been signed by some of the biggest contracting firms in the country, which have hitherto refused to recognize organized labor. It is hardly necessary to point out how labor is being benefited by its fairness and reasonableness in this direction.

Blacksmiths in Convention.

The annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers convened Monday morning at the Monongahela house. The meeting was presided over by President John W. Kline, and he was active in pushing the work forward. The committee on credentials reported and the delegates were assigned to their seats with the call of the roll. Then other matters were taken up.

A feature was the receipt of a telegram from John Sandgren, American representative of the Swedish strikers, who asked the support of the organization in the struggle in that country. No action was taken on the matter at the meeting. The ladies of the convention party were entertained with trips, and attended a theater party at the Alvin.

James Farley, the noted strike breaker, intends to retire and to devote himself to his race horses.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Coal Crisis Disappearing--Keen Race for Appointments to New Labor Exchanges--Burt and Fenwick and the Modern Labor Movement.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Better feeling prevails in the South Wales coalfields and the crisis is disappearing as rapidly as it arose. The meeting on September 17 of masters and men was one of the most friendly and conciliatory held for some time and the South Wales Coal Owners' Association meeting on September 18 resulted in a decision on the part of the coalowners to endeavor to affect a settlement of the points in dispute by continued negotiations and by a reference in all the matters to the Conciliation Board.

As American readers will know, the Government proposes to cover the country with a series of Labor Exchanges of various sizes according to surrounding populations. These Exchanges will bring together the man who wants workers and the workers who want employment, and a big important sidelight will probably be a system of state unemployed insurance.

It was announced on September 16 that 3,000 applications for management posts under the Labor Exchanges Bill had been received although not more than 200 appointments can be made during the present financial year. It is understood that most of these superintendent appointments will be given to men acquainted with the conditions of the Labor movement, many of them being Trade Union officials. The salaries paid to superintendents of Exchanges will run from $1,750 down to $500, according to the size of the Exchange, and under the superintendents there will be registered clerks at lower salaries. The committee of selection will start work towards the end of October.

The National Union of Women Workers of Great Gritain and Ireland will meet in annual convention on October 19 and for the ensuing week. Amongst the principal subjects discussed will be "Children Under the Poor Law" and "Women in Britain Beyond the Seas."

The Board of Trade report on the hours and wages in the clothing trades of the United Kingdom shows that the total number of workpeople employed in this section is about a million and a half, four hundred thousand men and eleven hundred thousand women. About half of them are employed in factories and workshops, the rest apparently being home workers. For men the average wage works out at $7 per week, for women $3.25, for boys and youths $2.75, and for girls just under $1.50.

In regard to hours of labor, it is pointed out that a very large proportion of the workpeople in the trades dealt with in the report being women and young persons under 18 employed in non-textile factories and workshops, have their hours limited by statute to a maximum of 60 per week (including meal-times); but in most cases the ordinary hours of labor are much less than the legal maximum. The average number of hours in a full ordinary week, exclusive of mealtimes and overtime, of all workpeople returned was 52.7. In industries such as the boot and shoe making and bespoke tailoring, in which a majority of the operatives were men, the average was from about 53½ to 54 hours.

Passing reference may be made here to a little local trouble, unimportant in itself, but marking one of those conflicts between the old order and the new which at times ruffle the surface of the international Labor movement. The organized miners of this country were the first to return actual working representatives of their industry to Parliament long before the days of the Labor party. Thomas Burt and Charles Fenwick were amongst the earliest returned.

As far back as 1874 Thomas Burt entered Parliament. He was born in 1837 and the only education he got was acquired in two years' attendance in the Northumberland village school. He commenced working in the Northumberland coal mines with his father at 10 years of age and worked underground altogether 18 years. In 1865 he was elected secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Provident Association, a post he still holds. He became president of the Miners' National Union in 1882 and enjoyed office under the Liberal Government, of which he was ever a stong supporter, from 1892 to 1895. An old man of a fine fighting type, educated as we have said in the days before modern labor parties had arisen and an independent labor representative, if thought of at all, was regarded as something quite too revolutionary, Thomas Burt refuses to sign the Constitution of the Labor Party and so obey the behests of the Northumberland miners who last year became affiliated to the Labor Party.

With Burt in his resolution is as-

(Continued on Page 8.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Samuel Gompers Now On the Ocean Homeward Bound--Industrial Situation as Reflected by Bureau of Labor's Latest Reports.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A cablegram received here yesterday announced that after a somewhat extensive stay in Europe, during which time he has attended a number of important trade union meetings and made a careful investigation of the labor question in Europe, President Samuel Gomeprs of the American Federation of Labor, had sailed from Havre on La Savoie. Mrs. Gompers and her daughter acompany him.

Before leaving Havre President Gompers said to the newspaper men:

"I am very much pleased with the labor situation as I find it in, not only in France, but in England, Germany and other European countries as well. I find that the labor organizations are strong and there seems to be a tendency toward legitimate conservatism on the part of the leaders, which, I think, augurs well for the future of trade unionism in Europe.

"In one respect at least, European unions are ahead of ours in America. I mean in regard to effective political action. They have representatives not only in the highest legislative bodies in England and on the continent, but in the subordinate legislature, which has more to do with the intimate home lives of the workers, they have made their influence felt for good. In America we have not yet realized the importance of organized labor standing together in the field of politics, at least, to the extent of making our influence most effective in bringing in reforms in government and in economic conditions, for which trade unionism stands.

"Wages are higher in the United States than they are here, and living conditions are naturally better. This is largely due, in my judgment, to the strong organization of labor. In time we will realize our strength politically and utilize it."

The arrival of Mr. Gompers in Washington will be signalized by a

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

IRON SITUATION IN ALABAMA.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 5.—The Southern iron market received an additional impetus during the week by the announcement on the part of the Alabama Consolidated that its spot price had been advanced to $15 a ton, and that its special Clifton iron had been raised to $15 a ton, restoring it to the $1 differential with other irons. While other companies did not follow with a formal announcement of $15 iron, they practically coincided with the Alabama Consolidated by turning down some $14.50 offers. The Alabama Consolidated made a number of small sales at the advance. All makers are still out of the spot market so far as seeking customers is concerned.

The furnace output for September is expected to show a large increase over August. October will reach a maximum output and in all likelihood break former records owing to the splendid condition of furnaces. It is understood that the Trussville furnace of the Southern Steel Company will go in about the middle of October, and the Chattanooga stacks by the end of the month. It is also reported that the Gadsden steel mill will be running by that time.

Sloss-Sheffeld has reached its heretofore maximum output with six furnaces out of seven in operation turning out 35,000 tons a month. In ten days the Republic will be ready to blow in its idle stack at Thomas. The Birmingham Coal & Iron Company will shortly resume its big and recently repaired stack at East Birmingham, while the Woodward is rushing completion of repair work on its idle stack at Woodward. It thus appears that at least three and in all likelihood four additional furnaces will be making iron in Alabama in October.

STRIKE BREAKERS ARE OUT.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 2.—A strike of the strike breakers employed at the Shenango tin mill occurred here last Thursday when some 100 strike breakers picked up their belongings and left the place. The men rebelled against what they call poor treatment and bad eating. They assert the food furnished at the plant is not fit to eat, let alone for a man working a mill to work on. The firm told them if they didn't like the fare inside they could get board on the outside or quit.

After leaving the mill they marched up Long avenue and Mill street, through the strike district, and down Washington street to the Pennsylvania station, where they took a train for their former homes. The men nearly all reside in the Pittsburg district. As a result of the walkout of the strike breakers they claim it will be impossible to run five mills at the Shenango plant and that it will have to be shut down.

The strike breakers who left the mill are mostly foreigners, but it is claimed by A. A. watchers that some were very handy about the plant and will be missed by the company. The whole trouble is said to have been caused by the company not wanting to house and board the men any longer. They were ordered to find boarding houses some time ago, and Monday the company started to charge the men for their meals. This is what caused the rebellion. They were charged $4 for their meal tickets and this caused trouble from the start.

Mitchell After Undesirables.

The American Federation of Labor, through Vice President John Mitchell, who is also chairman of the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation, has issued a public statement declaring that certain steamship lines are bringing undesirable immigrants to this country, and suggesting that American wage earners advocate the incorporation of the restrictions in the immigration laws.

Many Miners Entombed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 5.—Thirty miners are believed to be dead as the result of an explosion at the Extension mine of the Wellington Colliery Company today near Nanaimo. The death list may be even larger, as 60 miners were entombed by the explosion, with slight chances of rescue.

No bodies had been recovered up to a late hour.

After months of work the Illinois commission (three labor men on the commission) drafted a bill of 33 sections, 31 of which were unqualifiedly favorable to labor. The bill is now a law, and it is claimed, it gives Illinois the best labor code in the country, if not in the world.

LABOR FAVORS BOND ISSUE.

Director Joseph G. Armstrong, Assistant City Solicitor James B. Drew and Select Councilman W. H. Weber last Friday night made speeches before four organized labor bodies, explaining the proposed issue of $6,775,000.

The three men addressed the Iron City Trades Council, the Carpenters' local union No. 202, the Electricians' local union No. 5 and the Bricklayers' union No. 2. The meetings were for members of the unions only and outsiders were not admitted.

The Iron City Trades Council adopted a resolution declaring for the bond issue, on the ground that it contains many items that will provide employment for labor, that the cutting down of the hump and the filling of the streets in the flood district will cause owners of property in those sections to spend money to excavate and fill in their lots and to erect new buildings, thus giving employment to many men and stimulating all lines of trade. The resolution urges the members to register.

T. J. Williams, who is president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, said the proposal to cut down the hump had been criticised because it would increase the value of property in the district, but it would also, he declared, increase the taxable valuation of the property and those benefited by the improvement would pay more taxes.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Survey of New York publishes a report covering the first three months' work of the National Employment Exchange.

One striking feature is the statement that wages have advanced $15 cents a day during that period, and that today it is difficult to fill orders for men. The report is written by Otto T. Bannard, president of the New York Trust Company, who is president of the Exchange. The enterprise is the first of its kind in the United States and its operations are being watched with interest by economists and business men throughout the country.

Mr. Bannard's report reads:

The National Employment Exchange, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York under the leadership of Jacob H. Schiff and the Russell Sage Foundation, with Robert W. DeForest's guidance, opened its first office for manual labor at 14 State street on Battery Park, New York city, about the middle of March, 1909, with $100,000 subscriptions paid in. For the first three active months, June, July and August, the manager, Edward W. Carpenter reports, that up to August 31 he has obtained work for 718 men who accepted employment, a result which compared favorably with the first six months of the United States Government Employment Agency in New York city.

At the outset, labor was so abundant that fees could not be exacted from the employers, but during this short time a complete reversal of the situation has occurred. Today it is difficult to fill the orders for men, and any able bodied laborers can be placed readily. Hereafter employers will be charged for each man accepted. No registration fee has been exacted anyone at this office. Wages have advanced about 15 cents a day during the period in question, and it is an interesting fact that men prefer the longer hours with private employers at the larger daily compensation than employment for eight hours on State contracts at the wages per hour which yields a trifle less per day.

Of the total of 718 actually supplied and accepted, 537 were day laborers, 46 carpenters' helpers, and 93 skilled and unskilled mechanics, watchmen and miscellaneous workmen. As to nationalities, 320 of the 718 were Poles, 63 were Russians and 60 Swedes.

George Hammond's Death.

One of the most estimable young men in the city passed away suddenly on Sunday when George Hammond, aged 26, died at his home on Oneida street, Duquesne Heights. The illness to which he succumbed was pneumonia. Mr. Hammond, whose high character hundreds speak affectionately, was born on the North Side, the son of George and Emma Hammond, the father being connected with the advertising department of the Joseph Horne Company. He was married three years ago to Miss Gertrude Baird of the North Side. Mr. Hammond is survived by his widow, two children, his parents, one brother, David, and two sisters, Mrs. Walter C. Henderson of Washington, D. C., and Miss Marianna Hammond, the latter living at home. He was buried from his home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment took place at Uniondale cemetery, North Side.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

GOD'S PROMISE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Pastor Russell addressed two large audiences in the Tabernacle here today. We give one of his discources taken from the text,"**The Blessing of the Lord, It Maketh Rich; and He addeth No Sorrow Therewith.**"—Prov. 10: 22.

Looking about us in the world we find abundant corroboration for the Scriptural declaration that instead of the Divine blessing resting upon the earth there is a "curse" or a blight upon it. Accordingly St. Paul wrote, "The whole creation groaneth and travalleth in pain together." In the context he declares the relief from this groaning condition—out of the bondage of corruption into the liberty, favor and blessing to follow. He indicates that this blessed "change" will come through the "manifestation of the sons of God" and intimates also that these sons of God are now being "called and will shortly be "glorified" and thus be empowered to do the work of blessing for the groaning creation, relieving them of the burden of sin and death.

Still the question arises, Why should humanity be so differently circumstanced from the angles? Why should not holiness and purity and freedom from sorrows and pain and death prevail on earth as well as in heaven? Why should the great Creator so differently condition one branch of his creation from the other? True, the Lord's prayer tells us that we may expect ultimately that Divine power will intervene and succor humanity. The declaration, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven," is more than a prayer; because uttered by our Lord it is also a prophecy of what will ultimately obtain. But the question is, Why should it be necessary for us to pray and to wait to subdue sin and to lift mankind out of evil conditions? Why should not God's will have been done on earth all along, as it is done in heaven? Why have sin and death been permitted to "reign," as the Scriptures declare?

THY WORD IS TRUTH.

The Bible alone answers our query. It explains that originally our race was created perfect, in the image of God, sinless, holy, pure, happy. Man's Eden home was Paradise, the Garden of God. But all that bliss was lost through disobedience to the Divine command. When the death sentence came upon Father Adam he lost fellowship with his Creator, his Eden home, his perpetual life and, instead of the Divine provision, was sentenced to earn his bread by the sweat of his face, battling with thorns, thistles and insects. The Bible does not pretend to say that the conditions as we have them today are perfect nor that they are satisfactory to God, nor that they should be satisfactory to us. The extreme opposites of the home in Eden, the drouth, cyclone, tempest and flood, belong to the unfit condition of the earth and are intended by the Lord to serve as part of man's condemnation. Through sickness, disease, sorrow, pain, dying, the race will be brought eventually to death—to desolation. Thank God he has overruled that feature of the sentence so that death to us need not mean destruction. Thus it is written, "Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return ye children of men." (Psalm 90: 3.)

The turning of man to destruction was six thousand years ago and, although the blessing of restitution was declared from the very first by all the holy prophets, nevertheless the return was not made actually possible until the Redeemer came and laid down his life as the ransom price for the sins of the whole world. A long while did God wait before sending the Redeemer. More than four thousand years passed, and for a long period he has waited since then before effecting a deliverance of humanity from sin and death—nearly nineteen centuries. This deliberate slowness on the part of the Almighty in looking after the human family and its rescue from sin and death can only be understood from one standpoint—the Bible standpoint. The Bible, contrary to our creeds formulated in the dark ages, teaches that the penalty of sin is not a future torment, but a present experience with sin and death under the sentence, "Dying thou shalt die." In other words our present accursed or condemned, unfavorable condition as a race is God's just penalty against us as sinners.

We are a race of convicts, and the conditions of nature are Divinely arranged with a view to speeding us onward to the tomb—to the fulfillment of our "curse" or sentence—death. In other words all the mental unbalance and distress, including insanity, imbecility and cross temper, are elements of death—the results of death working in us as a race; likewise our moral deflection. We were "born in sin and shapen in iniquity; in sin did our mothers conceive us." Phrenology, as well as physiology, shows clearly these facts. The misshapen heads indicate the unbalance in which we were born, and the Scriptures declare that we are "prone to sin (disposed to sin,) as the sparks to fly upward." In view of these things how distinctly God's Word is corroborated. In comparison with this just manifestation of indignation of God against sin how unreasonable and unsatisfactory are the various theories that come down to us from "the dark ages" unsupported by the Word of God, teaching that our whole race was born under an original condemnation or sentence to eternal torture; and that the only ones saved would be the few grasped by Divine favor during this Gospel Age and lifted from relationship to the world and transformed into saints.

It is true enough that the Bible teaches that God has a special reward for those who love him supremely—more than self, houses, lands or any other creature. True it is, indeed, that he has for these "exceeding great and precious" blessings; but it is quite untrue, as it would be quite ungodly, that our Creator should either by predestination or through lack of foreknowledge or for any other reason consign our race as a whole, either to centuries of suffering in Purgatory, as some declare, or still worse, as others affirm, to everlasting sufferings.

THE BLESSING OF THE LORD.

Having considered the Divine explanation of the curse of sin and death upon the world, and having found it true to all the circumstances and facts, let us now with confidence turn to the same record, the Bible, for an explanation of what blessings God has in reservation for the saints, and also for the world in general. "The blessings of the Lord, it maketh rich."

The blessing of the Lord has, to some extent come to the Church, but it is a blessing only receivable by faith. It is not the real blessing, but, as the Scriptures declare, a foretaste, "an earnest" of the coming inheritance or blessing. This foretaste is very precious to all of the Lord's saints, giving them a feast and joy and comfort under the most trying circumstances of the present life. It is indeed "The peace of God, which passeth all understanding," which rules in their hearts, as St. Paul said to the "little flock" of 144,000, who are named in the Scriptures as the "very elect," the Ecclesia, "the Church of Christ, which is his Body." These believers in God's promises and arrangements for the blessing of humanity through the merit of Christ's death and by the power of the Millennial Kingdom may rejoice therein in advance. It is not the intimation, however, that the Church shall keep the restitution privileges. These are credited to them so that they may have something to "offer," something to "sairifice." By faith they receive earthly rights and restitution blessings and privileges, as God's gift through the Lord Jesus. By faith they make a sacrifice or surrender of those rights to the dilvne nature and to joint-heirship with Christ their Lord and Redeemer in his Millennial Kingdom. By faith, in return, they receive the begetting of the holy Spirit. They are content, not satisfied. They rejoice, though oft it be in tribulation. Their assurance is that present tribulations are working patience, experience, hope, and preparing them for the actual "glories which God hath in reservation for those that love him." Like the Apostle, they hope for the actual salvation of deliverance, "the blessing of the Lord which maketh rich" at the coming of our Lord, when the saints shall be united to him most preciously, as represented by the Scriptural figure of a Bride united to a Bridegroom. The marriage of the Lamb will come, for his wife will have made herself ready (Revelation 19: 7.)

Let us glance backward and note the earliest reference of the Scriptures as the earliest God-given intimation of coming blessings.

(1) Shortly after the fall the Lord declared that ultimately the seed of the woman (her posterity) would bruise the serpent's head—would utterly destroy sin, would triumph over sin and Satan.

(2) Later on Enoch prophesied that Messiah would come, and grant the world a fresh trial for life or death (Jude 14). The original trial or judgment, for life or death, was through the one man Adam; and his failure and its penalty affected the condemnation of his entire race, because all are imperfect and hence sinners. The promise of a Messiah, who would grant the world a fresh trial was indeed a rainbow of hope to those who could receive it.

(3) It was not until Abraham's time that God really definitely outlined the channel of the blessing which he proposed ultimately to give to the race, "the blessing of the Lord, which maketh rich." Let us examine this prophetic outline of coming blessing.

The promise made to Abraham was this, "In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Here we have something definite, something tangible. This promise was renewed to Isaac, also to Jacob and, later on at Jacob's death, it passed to all of his posterity, the nation of Israel. In due time, in fulfillment of this promise, Moses, as its mediator, instituted the Law Covenant between God and Israel. Under that Covenant it was stipulated that in order to inherit eternal life and all the blessing which Adam possessed and lost, and in order to inherit the promise made to Abraham of the privilege of blessing all the families of the earth, the Divine Law must be kept inviolate. God must be loved with all the heart, mind, soul, strength, and the neighbor must be loved as one's self. Moses as mediator of that Covenant might render every assistance he was capable of to that nation; but, alas, himself a fallen man, imperfect, he was unable to lift Israel out of sin and degradation—unable to bring them to that state of human perfection which would enable them to keep that Law Covenant and inherit its blessings! As God foreknew, they failed to keep their part of the Covenant. "By deeds of Law shall no flesh be justified." A number of discouraged Israelites continued to hope for blessing through the Abrahamic Covenant and, later on, the Lord revealed to them than in due time he would make a New (Law) Covenant with them and that Messiah would be its Mediator (Jeremiah 31: 31.)

The promise of a New Covenant implied, as St. Paul points out, that God knew that the Law Covenant would not bring to Israel the hoped-for blessings. Thenceforth their hopes centered in the New Covenant, under which the Lord promised that he would entirely blot out their sins and take away their stony heart and give them a heart of flesh and that they should be his people. Confirmatory to this thought was the message sent to them through Malachi the prophet, assuring them that the messenger of the Covenant (the servant of the Covenant, the Mediator of the Covenant), whom they delighted in, the one they were hoping for, would ere long, come to his people. But the prophet intimated that few of them would be ready to receive him. He said, "Who shall stand when he appeareth?"

THE LORD CRUCIFIED.

Expecting Messiah to appear in a very different way, Israel was unprepared for the "man of sorrow and acquainted with grief," "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." They expected a great general, a mighty leader, who would appeal to the learned, the wealthy, the noble. But our Lord appealed only to those who were pure in heart, "Israelites indeed." Such alone had the necessary faith to recognize him and receive him. The others crucified him, but did it ignorantly. St. Peter declares, "I wot that through ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers. Ye killed the Prince of life" (Acts 3: 15-17). And St. Paul says, "Had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory" (I Corinthians 2: 8.)

However, our Lord's crucifixion was merely a fulfillment of another feature of the Divine Plan to make the blessing of all mankind the deeper and broader.

By virtue of keeping the Law, Jesus would have had the right to earthly perfection for himself, eternal life and happiness. He also would have been heir of all the things that Adam possessed and lost. He might, therefore, have established an earthly empire and, by wise laws and regulations, he might have done much for human uplife—the very thing which people today are wanting to bring about. But his subjects would still have been under the Divine condemnation of death. He would merely have been the ruler, instructor, of fallen, dying men. God's promise of blessing meant more than this. And in harmony with it our Lord Jesus did not keep his earthly rights, but surrendered them, sacrificed them, laid them down on our behalf. The laying down of these earthly rights was finished at Calvary. Since this sacrificing was done in harmony with the Divine purpose, the Heavenly Father rewarded the sacrificer with a new life on a higher plane, "far above angels and principalities and powers."

Thus when Jesus was raised from the dead on the third day he was no longer a man, but a spirit being, a partaker of the Divine nature, far above angels. More than this, he had his earthly rights which he had sacrificed, and these now constituted an asset or thing of value which he possessed and which he might bestow upon others. He laid down his earthly rights that he might receive life again on a high plane and have a right to give the sacrificed earthly perfection, honors and privileges to others. It was in this manner that the Lord provided for the blessing of the world—"the blessing of the Lord that maketh rich and to which he addeth no sorrow." Though the blessings have not yet come to the world, as we have seen, the foundation has already ben laid in the redemptive work accomplished at Calvary.

We cannot in this discourse trace the blessing to its conclusion. But knowing that our discourses weekly reach about seven million readers we shall hope to address the majority of you through the public prints a week hence. We hope then to show how the Lord has promised that his blessing under the Abrahamic Covenant and through the nation of Israel and through the mediatorial work of Christ is yet to bring blessings to every member of Adam's race—an opportunity for obtaining life eternal. Meantime let us all assure our hearts of the truthfulness of the promise, that the blessing of the Lord maketh rich and that he addeth no sorrow therewith. Any sorrows that come to us are earthborn and not of the Lord and may be overcome; so that eventually we may be of the mighty host who in heaven and in earth and under the earth will be heard giving "praise and honor to Him who sitteth on the Throne and unto the Lamb" (Revelation 5: 13.)

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Piedmont, Ala., Sept. 28.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed we hand you check for a renewal of W. B. Crabb's subscription for this year, and renewal of our own subscription for two years.

We are sorre that we have not sent this in sooner, and ask that you pardon our negligence, and we wish to ask that you do not attribute this lack of promptness to non-appreciation of the part that you are taking in the dissemination of the true gospel in publishing Bro. Russell's sermons in full, with such readable type.

We are getting several papers now that publish the sermons, but we welcome, as ever, The Tribune—remembering your liberality in the past, when other papers that published the sermons did it very stintingly, using very small type, and often cutting out some.

Now, as evidence of our appreciation of the message of light, love and good news that The Tribune brings to us each week in the turning on of the light to God's word by Pastor Russell, we send you subscription for two years instead of one.

With good wishes, we remain,

Yours very truly,

J. H. WRIGHT.

New Liskead, Canada, Sept. 30.

Editors National Labor Tribune.

Just a line to tell you that we greatly appreciate the way you publish Bro. Russell's sermons. I may just here mention that all who subscribe for The Tribune from our town, so far as I know, do so because you publish the above mentioned sermons. No doubt it is the Lord's will that you do this, and I trust a blessing to you will result.

We are always glad to see The Tribune come to us, as we know it will contain a message to the Lord's faithful followers. May you long continue to publish Bro. Russell's sermons.

Yours sincerely,

JAS. L. BROWN.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 2.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am very much pleased with your nice paper, the National Labor Tribune and like C. T. Russell's sermons. They are so true to the Bible and open up to a poor, uneducated person the wonderful plan of salvation, and what a wonderful and loving God. Praise his name. I trust you will continue to publish your paper and his sermonettes for some time. Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

LYDIA MINER.

A CORNER OF MISCELLANCY.

Butler Wouldn't Burn Bodies.

Richard Butler, son of a millionaire New Yorker, and himself a business man on Ninth street, near Chestnut, was recalling the days when he was a careless young fellow, and nearly figured in a neat little murder job.

He was in a South Carolina town, where everybody attends to everybody's business except his own, and it just happened that he was visiting one of the town belles. Also this aforesaid belle was the idol of a certain young mechanic, built on the lines of a battleship.

Butler was in charge of a store, one department of which was a butcher shop, handled by a youth who was a good butcher, but a lad with small regard for the fifth commandment. Upon one occasion he warned Butler that his rival for the girl's favor was going to "do him up." Butler, with the courage of youth, ignored the warning and, sure enough, when he boarded a car to go to the girl's home, the mechanic and another young giant stood upon the back platform.

The butcher was there also.

When the car reached the end of the line and all four men got off the butcher, armed with a heavy hammer, rushed up to Butler and whispered:

"Mr. Butler, you've got to stand by me in this."

"In what?" asked Butler.

"Why, in this affair; cause if I kill these guys we've got to burn 'em."

"Burn 'em?"

"Sure," replied the zealous young cutthroat. "We can't leave the bodies lying in the road—got to drag 'em into the woods and burn 'em."

"No, I guess not," said Butler. "Let me have the hammer."

And there was no bonfire that evening.—Philadelphia Times.

Way Behind.

A backwoodsman from Tennessee came to New York City for the first time, says the Saturday Evening Post. He stopped at a Broadway hotel which was pretty well down town.

Next morning his nephew, who lives in New York, came to take him out and show him the sights. They walked down Broadway until they got to Canal street. The Tennesseean stopped and contemplated the great congestion of traffic there, hundreds of trucks going every way.

"Son," he said to his nephew, "you ave a nice city ere, but it 'peers to me that your folks is a hull passel behind in their haulin'"—Cleveland Leader.

When Women War.

Of the great army of brave women that had gone out to battle in the early morning there survived at evening only the merest remnant. The struggle had been fierce all along the line. "We'll sell our lives dearly, however!" they exclaimed, and resolutely took their final stand. And when the opposing hosts, women likewise, heard that cry of despair their onset in something lost its fervor.

"Whoever heard of a remnant not being closed out cheap?" they protested discontentedly, and at length drew off.—Puck.

Not Understood.

There was a circus in a Mississippi river town, and a drummer, who was in a town four miles farther down the river, wanted to get to it. The steamboat had left and there was no rig to be had. The drummer went to the river and found a negro sitting in a skiff.

"That your boat?" he asked the negro.

"Yassir."

"Want to rent it?"

"Yassir."

"How much for the afternoon. I want to go up to the circus."

"'Bout foah bits, boss."

"All right. Can you row?"

"What's dat?"

"Can *you* row?"

"No, suh. 'Deed, I cain't do nuffin' talk dat, boss."

"Well, dodgast you, get in the stern there. You can do that, can't you?"

"Yassir."

The drummer took the oars, and after he had rowed about two miles against the current was tuckered out.

He threw down the oars and said: "I can't pull this boat another inch. I don't care if I never get to that circus. You're a fine boatman not to be able to row."

The negro looked at the drummer with quickened intelligence. "Does you mean you wanted me to pull dem oars, boss?"

"Sure, I do. I asked you if you could row and you said you couldn't."

"'Deed, boss," said the negro, "I thought you done ast me could I roah—roah laik a lion."—Cleveland Leader.

LIGHT AND HUMOROUS.

"What a marvelous strain that is!" said the musical genius.

"Yes," said the unappreciative; "I, too, feel it."—Yale Record.

He (nervously)—Er—er—Margaret—er—er—there's something has been trembling on my lips for the last two months.

She—Yes, so I see. Why don't you shave it off?—Princeton Tiger.

The Pessimist—We'll pay for all this fine weather later on.

Optimist—Well, cheer up! That's the regular time for paying for things, isn't it?—Puck.

"Yes, sir, I belongs to de army of de unemployed."

"Want a week's work?"

"No; I couldn't desert from de army."

"Then just pretend you're on a furlough."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Can you remember the names of all the men who signed the Declaration of Independence?"

"No, my memory for names is very poor. The only three that I can recall are John Hancock, George Washington and Andrew Jackson."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Ethel—Which do you think is better, Charles, to say I "propose" to do a thing or I "purpose" to do a thing?

Charley (rashly)—I propose.

Ethel—You do, Charles! Oh, this is so sudden! But I am yours, dear. Of course, you have known that for a long time.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Hoyle—My husband had $100,000 when I married him.

Mrs. Doyle—How much has he now?

Mrs. Hoyle—Oh, he has most of the ciphers left.—London Mail.

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W. L. Crabb, Piedmont.
W. C. Brown, Saginaw.
R. A. Brown, Rochester.
C. F. Bullard, Montello.
M. S. Campbell, Louisville.
C. R. Eberaol, Bird-in-Hand.
E. M. Ingalls, Lynn.
F. G. Robinson, New York City.

Mr. Flatfoot—Good mawnin', Miss Snowball. Whar is yo' gwine dis mawnin'?

Miss Snowball—Ah ain't gwine nowhar dis mawnin', Mistah Flatfoot. Ah done bin what Ah's gwine.—Chicago Daily News.

Herreshoff Knew.

John B. Herreshoff, the blind yacht builder, of Bristol, Rhode Island, was a guest at a large party in Bristol when the hostess was proudly displaying a cabinet just received from an antique shop in New York and bought for $700 as a product of the year 1710. It was observed by one of the other guests that Herreshoff alone refrained from favorable comment, although the old man had examined the cabinet by his delicate touch. Finding an opportunity, the man approached Herreshoff and asked him the reason for his silence. Herreshoff chuckled. "I'll let you into a secret, if you don't breathe a word of it to the good Mrs. B——," he said. The promise having been given, Herreshoff led the way with his unerring directness to the cabinet, and, extracting a drawer, he ran the tips of his fingers lightly over the bottom and chuckled again: "Circular saws in 1710? Poor Mrs. B——!"—Cleveland Leader.

A Bit of Philosophy.

A Philadelphia man was in great distress one morning not long since by reason of the delay in serving his breakfast.

"I wish you'd go to the kitchen," said he to his wife, "and see what the trouble is. I've an appointment at 9."

The wife complied with the request. When she returned to the dining-room the husband observed a strangely melancholy expression on her face.

"Well," asked he, impatiently, "did you tell the cook that I wanted my breakfast immediately?"

"I did."

"And what did she say?"

"She said," responded the wife, "that we all have our disappointments."—Buffalo Commercial.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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PENNSYLVANIA'S ELECTION DUTY.

The election returns from the State of Pennsylvania on November 2 will be watched with great curiosity in all parts of the Union. The new tariff law is on trial here as well as elsewhere, and there will be a disposition throughout the country to attribute any changes in political results this fall to the action of Congress at the extra session. Both parties in the National Legislature showed signs of considerable division at that session. There was a vigorous minority of Democratic Protectionists and there was also sedition in the Republican ranks, of less numerical strength than the Democratic party, but certainly not less noisy.

At one stage of the tariff debate it seemed as if the Republican majority might actually be intimidated into adopting a bill such a radical reduction of duties as would have deprived a large number of industries of proper protection. Throughout the debate the industries of Pennsylvania were the center of the most savage and reckless attack. Not only the Democrats, but demagogic Republican senators like La Follette and Cummins of Wisconsin and Iowa, repeatedly endeavored to lower the average of duties to a point which would have made the bill a Democratic rather than a Republican measure. Backed up by unscrupulous newspapers in various cities they represented public sentiment as being no longer favorable to the Republican standard of protection. They did not hesitate to predict that if the law were not framed according to their plans the elections this fall would result in Republican disaster. The workingmen of the country have an interest in saying that this prediction is not verified. The workingmen of Pennsylvania, the men employed in mines and mills, should be particularly concerned in proving Cummins, La Follette and all other anti-protectionists to be false prophets.

If Pennsylvania gives the candidates on the Republican state ticket the old-fashioned majority next month it will be interpreted as a declaration by American labor of continued loyalty to the protective policy. On the other hand a marked falling off in the Republican majority will be loudly acclaimed by Free Trade organs as a rebuke of President Taft and the Republican majority for giving the country a protective measure.

The National Labor Tribune is a supporter of the protective tariff now as it has been throughout the last forty years. It accordingly desires to see the Republican state ticket trial next month to such a conclusive degree a misunderstanding on the above point impossible. The nominees are all men worthy of the voter's entire confidence, and we recommend the careful reading of their records which we print on another page in this issue.

CURING UNEMPLOYMENT.

Thousands of working people being at the point of starvation in London, Mr. Sidney Webb, an English economist, is presenting a plan, at monster mass meetings, "to end unemployment."

He thus classes the unemployed: (1) men who lose jobs through bad work, or the failure of their employers in business; (2) men of the building trades who became idle through finishing their work; (3) casual laborers, those who never stick to anything long; (4) the unemployed who are unemployable because to drink, shiftlessness or other incapacity.

Mr. Webb's remedies for unemployment are an elaborate system of registration of jobs, formation of reserves of labor for towns, and labor colonies, but it is doubtful whether any of these measures could be successfully worked out. Under a paternal form of government, when London has hard times, the towns are very apt to have proportionately hard times, as one of the penalties of centralization, and dumping the surplus labor on the towns would simply spread the trouble instead of curing it.

But to labor colonies, emigration, England and most all of the other great foreign nations must soon seriously turn for relief. There is a limit to the number of people land will support, and the limit has been reached, in England at any rate. Even Germany, at present one of the most prosperous nations on earth, is overcrowded, and undoubtedly the kaiser's extraordinary preparations for war are due to his perception of the necessity for territorial extension.

The people of the United States are really deeply concerned in all this. We have got to prepare to take care of a tremendous flood of immigration. We ought to have stricter laws for exclusion of "undesirables," including the Japs. But, at bottom, the real question with us is whether we shall permit the hordes from abroad to crowd into the cities and become mere servitors or direct them to our millions of unoccupied, uncultivated farm lands, and thus, by giving them a personal interest in the land, aid them to become independent.

A DESERVING JUDGE.

Although this is an off year in Pennsylvania politics contests of unusual importance are in progress in a number of the various parts of the country. One of the most interesting of these is in Fayette county, where Judge Robert Umbel is a candidate for re-election.

Judge Umbel is a man of the highest personal character, whose knowledge of the law and his integrity alike fit him in a conspicuous degree for judicial honors. He has won the profound respect of both the bar and the public for the time he has already served on the bench, and it is the opinion of judges in political matters of Fayette county that he will not only be returned to the position which he occupies with so much credit to himself and his constituents, but will be returned by a very large majority. He is known as one of the best Common Pleas judges in the Commonwealth, and his fairness to labor is a particular reason why he should be supported by the working class.

DEMONSTRATION FOR MINERS.

A new use for the government's mine-testing stations at Arsenal Park in this city was found a day or two ago when the government agents in charge officiated at a demonstration of the difference between the black powder in common use among coal miners and the new powders which state laws require shall take the black powder's place.

Thousands of the miners have opposed the introductions of the new explosives, even to the point (at some mines) of going on strike. They claim that the new powders break the coal up in such a manner as to decrease their earnings. Whether they are right in this contention is to be decided at the annual wage conferences next spring. In the meantime there is one fact as to which there is no room for dispute, and that is that the new powders are very much less liable to explode mine-dust than the black powder. This is what the government's testing agents undertook to demonstrate the other day, and they demonstrated it to the complete satisfaction of the miners present.

If the new powders decrease the miner's earnings the difficulty can be adjusted in the next wage scale, but there is no agreement that miners and operators could make which would rob the black powder of its deadly character. The law prohibiting its use is intended to save the miners' lives and the opposition to its enforcement cannot long endure.

THE GOMPERS DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration at the national capital last evening in honor of the return of Samuel Gompers from Europe appears from all accounts to have been one of the most impressive in the history of organized labor in this country. The very large number of trade unionists who took part in the parade, and the enthusiasm they showed, bear witness to the strong hold Mr. Gompers has taken on the respect of the American wage-earning class. He is undoubtedly a man of unusual ability and although at this very moment he rests under the imputation of a sentence for alleged contempt of court, he is regarded by all well informed students of social conditions as one of the saving forces of the American body politic.

Holding in his hands a power which would intoxicate any man of smaller nature he has been led into no excesses of vanity or serious errors of judgment. He has been as conservative and as appreciative of his responsibilities as any other man in our public life. His moderation indeed has provoked such sharp criticism among the more radical trade unionists of Europe that during his recent travels he more than once was vigorously attacked at labor conventions. It would not have been out of place if such a man had been acorded distinguished honors by others than trades unionists upon his safe arrival home. The National Labor Tribune desires its congratulations to this distinguished American to be included in those which have been showered upon him ever since his homecoming.

MUSIC UNIONS DISCORDANT.

A bill in equity was filed in common pleas court No. 4 last Friday by W. H. Champ and other members of local Union No. 37, American Musicians, against W. L. Mayer and others, officers and members of local Union No. 60, American Federation of Musicians. An injunction is asked for by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendants from interfering with them in their efforts to secure engagements to play music in parades, concerts, etc.

According to the allegation contained in the bill, which was filed by Attorney R. P. Lewis, the plaintiffs had been engaged by M. Cancelliere to take part as a band in the parade which is to be held in Pittsburg October 12 by various Italian organizations to commemorate Columbus Day. For their services they were to receive $150. The engagement was made September 27, 1909. October 8, it is alleged, Mr. Cancelliere was notified by the officers of the defendant organization that if the band from Local Union No. 37 took part in the exercises the different bands engaged by him, members of the Federation of Musicians would refuse to participate.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Trade Unionists of Great Britain Expect to Return Stronger Labor Delegation to Parliament at Coming Elections. Engineering Dispute Settled — Bad Winter Feared.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The attention of our trade unionists in their organized capacity is now being turned towards the coming general election. The present Parliament has been sitting since the beginning of 1906, and it is the first Parliament wherein there has been a definite organized independent Labor party. Attempts have been made before, but they have always failed, and where occasionally in earlier years a man was returned to represent Labor and Trade Unionist interests in any especially strong working class constituency he has practically always promptly attached himself to one of the old political parties.

It seemed only a very few years ago an inherent impossibility for the organized workers of this country to contemplate the establishment of a new party, which should be separate from and independent to both the old political parties. The miners of course sent members from time to time to the House, but in no case was an independent attitude taken up.

Gradually the logic of evidents was forced upon our trade unions and just as they saw the necessity of taking up an independent attitude when dealing with their interests in the economic field so they arrived at last at a perception of the necessity of taking up a similar independent attitude in the political field.

Politics are no more eschewed in our union meetings. The strike is still with us, as is the lock-out, but industrial conciliation has cleared the air considerably in the economic field and nowadays it looks as though the great fight of the future is going to take place in the Parliamentary arena, but (and always and ever this must be remembered) it can only take place so while the workmen and workwomen of this country are strongly unionized outside the Houses of Parliament.

The jumping off place is still the trade union and its local branches. The present Parliament is certain to be dissolved some time between November and January, and a great fight will take place all over the country, mainly on the question, so far as the old political parties were concerned, of the budget and the new wide scheme of taxation introduced by the present Liberal government.

The Liberals pose in every constituency as the friends of the working classes and the enemies of the "dukes." It is quite likely that they will return to Parliament still in the majority after the election. The opposition, so far as it is composed of the Conservative party, will take up its attitude also as the friend of the working classes and will preach the doctrine of tariff reform in opposition to the Liberal doctrine of free trade. The Labor party will step into the field not as the friend of the working classes, but as the working class itself, and the expectation all round amongst the union leaders is that the party will have increased numerical strength when the new Parliament assembles.

Just at the moment nothing more on this can be said beyond this one additional fact, that it is going to be the biggest Labor fight for parliamentary representation ever put up in this old country, and vehement assertions of both old line parties that they are industrial workers' friends is a pointer showing that they know the strength and the vigor of the growing Labor party competition.

Mr. James Haslam, M. P., was on September 30, elected chairman of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, a position which carries with it the office of president of the Trades Congress at Sheffield a year hence. Mr. Haslam succeeds Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M. P., in the office, which he refused to accept a year ago, and is now followed

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JOHN MITCHELL ON IMMIGRATION.

Charges Against Steamship Companies Provoke a Protest from Him Against the Flood of Cheap Labor—Wage and Social Consequences of Present Laxity Indicated.

By John Mitchell, Second Vice President A. F. of L.

"Certain steamship companies are bringing to this port many immigrants whose funds are manifestly inadequate for their proper support until such time as they are likely to obtain profitable employment. Such action is improper and must cease. In the absence of a statutory provision, no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the amount of money an immigrant must bring with him, but in most cases it will be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than $25 besides railroad ticket to destination, while in many cases they should have more. They must, in addition, of course, satisfy the authorities that they will not become charges upon either public or private charity."

No official bulletin upon the subject of immigration has attracted more attention or caused more discussion than that issued under date of June 28, 1909, by the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, from which the above excerpt is taken. It is both interesting and significant to observe the expressions of approval and disapproval of the principle laid down by Commissioner Williams for the guidance of prospective immigrants and the steamship companies through whose instrumentality large numbers of aliens are induced to leave the countries of their nativity and seek temporary and permanent homes upon our shores.

While this article is written from the standpoint of a wage-earner, the subject is approached from the viewpoint of an American, because fundamentally, no governmental policy can be of permanent value to the wage-earners as such that is not beneficial to our country, and all our people. And it is because a high standard of living and a progressive improvement in the conditions of life and labor among workingmen are essential to the prosperity of the whole people, that the wage-earners believe in a reasonable and effective regulation of immigration.

The commissioner at the port of New York, in serving timely notice upon steamship companies, and indirectly upon the people of the Old World, that "in most cases it will be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than $25, besides railroad ticket to destination," has laid down a rule that, if followed, will not only afford some measure of protection to American labor, but will also protect the poor and oppressed of other countries by deterring them from coming here without adequate means to enable them to maintain themselves until such times as they can secure employment at a rate of wages comparable to the standard prevailing in the trades in which they seek work. When it becomes known in the countries of Europe that it is necessary for an immigrant to have in his possession a sufficient amount of money to pay his own way to the interior of the United States and to live until he can secure work at the prevailing rate of wages, only such immigrants will seek admission as are of the better class, and the danger of lowering the American standard of living will be materially reduced. It goes without saying that it is no advantage to society when an alien gains admission to our country and is forced by his necessities to accept employment at a rate of wages lower than the established or prevailing rate in the class of work he undertakes to do. And it is a real hardship to the American workman and a loss to society if the newly arrived immigrant underbids him and secures the job held by one of our own citizens.

The standard of wages for both skilled and unskilled labor in the United States has been built up as a result of years and years of energetic effort, struggle and sacrifice. When an immigrant without resources is compelled to accept work at less than the established wage rate, he not only displaces a man working at the higher rate, but his action threatens to destroy the whole schedule of wages in the industry in which he secures employment, because it not infrequently occurs that an employer will attempt to regulate wages on the basis of the lowest rate paid to any of the men in his employ. Any reduction in wages means a lowering of the standard of living, and the standard of living among civilized people can not be lowered without lowering in the same ratio the physical standard and the intellectual and moral ideals of that people.

Of course it may be said that this observation is not borne out by the experience and the history of our country. It is admittedly true that our population is largely an immigrant population, and that the standard of living has gradually tended higher; but in considering the influence and effects of stimulated immigration it is necessary to contrast conditions now with conditions prevailing in the past, and also to keep in mind the change that has taken place in the extent and character of the immigration.

If the number of aliens coming annually to the United States were no greater now than in any year between 1820 and 1880, there would be, and could be, no reasonable ground for complaint; indeed, there would be little demand from wage-earners for the enactment of laws restricting immigration if the number of aliens arriving did not exceed the number admitted in any year up to 1900, provided, of course, that such aliens were not brought here as contract laborers, or were not physically, mentally, or morally defective.

That immigration in recent years has been stimulated beyond the line of assimilative possibility will be apparent even to the casual observer when the volume of immigration at the present time and in the recent past is compared with the number of immigrants who arrived here during the first 80 years for which statistics have been tabulated. For illustration, more aliens were admitted through our ports in one year, 1907, than were admitted during the entire 24 years from 1820 to 1843, inclusive; and nearly as many aliens were admitted in the five years from 1904 to 1908, inclusive, as were admitted during the 40 years from 1820 to 1859, inclusive.

It is important to an intelligent understanding of this subject that at this point consideration be given not only to the extent of present immigration as compared with the immigration of early times, but also to the character and intention of many aliens who in recent years have gained admission to our country. It is safe to say that prior to 1880 nearly every immigrant, except contract laborers, left his own country for the purpose of making a permanent home for himself and his posterity in the country of his adoption. The immigrant of those days was a sturdy, adventurous pioneer, who was willing to undertake and withstand the struggles and the hardships incident to the development of a new and ofttimes dangerous country. He expected to carve out a career for himself, to build his home, and to find employment on ground and in fields upon which no other man had claim. The avenues and the opportunities of employment and home building of early times have largely passed away. Today the alien has not the chance, even though he have the inclination, to be a constructive factor in the development of a new and high civilization. Large numbers of the immigrants of recent years regard our country simply as a foraging ground, in which they expect to make a "stake," and, when they have done so, to return to their own countries and spend the remainder of their lives there; and this "stake" is too often accumulated by eating and living in a manner destructive of physical and social health. An immigration of this character is of absolutely no benefit to us. The alien who enjoys the advantages and protection of our government, and afterwards takes or sends his accumulated savings back to the country of his birth, is not

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THE WEAKNESSES OF SOCIALISM.

By the Editor of the Tribune.

A request to the editor of a labor paper to point out some of the weaknesses of Socialism if made in Europe would be almost certain to come from the employing class. In this country it is just as likely to come from the ranks of organized labor and it is in fact upon the suggestion of a representative of labor that the editor undertakes in a necessarily very brief and fragmentary fashion to discuss the subject.

It is not easy to say why the Communistic ideal has made so much less progress in America than abroad. But there is no mistaking the fact it may be that the pressure of population and the more acute degree of social distress in Europe have made men take counsel of their despair rather than of their sober judgment. Where a disease is desperate, desperate and questionable remedies are commonly employed. The American wage earner, being a political free agent, and knowing that no legal bar to perfect equality of opportunity exists in this country, is an individualist instead of a communist and it is safe to say that as long as American institutions retain their present character he will continue so. If some of our Socialist friends object that there is a difference between Communism and Socialism, we accept the reminder and offer them the counter reminder that there are also wide differences between Socialism and Socialism. Not every Socialist is a follower of Karl Marx. The one note, however, that runs through all Socialist literature, no matter of which school, is the communistic; and we hesitate to say how much of the average American workingman's dislike for it is due to his feeling that Communism limits personal liberty. But it must be a good deal. In less democratic countries than this personal liberty is sadly limited anyhow; wherefore this objection is less applicable there than here. We give this theory for what it is worth. We confess we think it wholly plausible. The man who does not understand that Socialism means giving up many of the personal rights and liberties accorded to the individual under social institutions such as ours must have studied Socialistic theory from an angle which has not come within our view.

Besides to the average man Communism presents itself as utterly impractical even though he be able to convince himself that it is desirable which usually he is not. And that it is impracticable while human nature remains what it is seems to be proved in so far as proof can be obtained from actual experience. It is certainly true that in modern times we have had no Socialistic or Communistic experiments on a national scale. Not since the days of the ancient Cretans and Spartans has there been any nation which can clearly be said to have had its industries communized. We are told that the early Christians had everything in common, but even this is a matter of historical dispute. Communism was undoubtedly practised among them to a certain extent but not on a sufficient scale to make out a case for the modern dream of non-competition.

Furthermore, the economical defects of the communistic way of doing things might not manifest themselves in a society all of whose members were filled with a religious zeal making them prone in extraordinary degree to charity and self-sacrifice. Even in our own day the only communities which have made the slightest approach to a success of the Socialistic experiment have been religious communities. The Shakers are a case in point where the communistic idea has had the support of a religious sentiment considerably longer than where such aid was lacking. As a rule, however, Socialistic communities have been an overwhelming failure.

The history of what has been called Fourierism is readily recalled. Half a century ago under the stimulus of Fourier's writings a wave of Communism spread over both United States and Europe. It carried with it some of the most brilliant minds of both countries. Community after community was founded and men possessing not only brains but means, strove to make them a success. Horace Greeley preached Fourierism in the New York Tribune. Emerson, Dana, Alcott and other men of equal distinction were attracted by the sentimental appeal which the Socialistic ideal makes. Brook Farm was perhaps the most famous of the experiments and it failed like the rest of the almost countless Socialistic undertakings of that decade inaugurated from 1820 to 1860 of which hardly one now remains.

It is significant of the normal man's mind toward Socialism that the word Utopian conveying the idea of something hazy, visionary, impracticable comes from the title of Sir Thomas More's famous book, "Utopia," in which is described an imaginary land in which the government and the institutions are based on the Socialistic principle. Socialists complain with a great deal of feeling that their doctrine is not understood by those who

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

BLESSINGS WITHOUT SORROW.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Pastor Russell delivered two interesting sermons today. We report one of them, taken from the text, **"The Blessing of the Lord, It Maketh Rich; and He Addeth no Sorrow Therewith."**—Proverbs 10: 22.

We continue today our topic of last Sunday. Our hope is that not only those of you who hear my voice, but also the seven million of readers to whom this sermon will go in print in the columns of more than four hundred newspapers may have well in mind what we had to say on this text a week ago. Briefly we showed that the world has not yet received the blessing of the Lord which maketh rich—that, on the contrary, ever since the disobedience of our first parents our race has labored under the Divine sentence or "curse" of death, and that our dying conditions (mental, moral and physical) are upon us as convicts. We pointed out that the Lord has declared that he will yet grant his blessing to our race, releasing all from the curse and supplying the blessing of the Lord that maketh rich. We pointed out the foreshadowings of this, especially in the promise or covenant made to Abraham, and confirmed to the nation of Israel through Isaac and Jacob—"In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

We showed the failure of the Law Covenant to give these blessings and that Jesus, the Son of God, holy harmless and undefiled, separate from sinners, and he alone, was able to keep the Law and prove himself worthy of eternal life and all the blessings lost by Adam—not heavenly but earthly blessings—the same that Adam lost. We saw next that those earthly rights and blessings won by our Lord by the keeping of the Law, he, with the Father's consent and arrangement, sacrificed, laid down in death, and that his reward for so doing was a resurrection to a spirit of heavenly plane of being, far above that of angels. We saw a glorious King who had those earthly rights in his possession as an asset or thing of value to give to others.

We want now to continue this investigation and to see the light of God's Word what is to be done with those earthly rights which Jesus gained by virtue of his obedience to the Law, and which he sacrificed. How will they be applied? We might reasonably have supposed (since God's promise to Israel was that the world should be blessed through it) that as soon as our Lord Jesus had ascended upon high he would give to the nation of Israel all those earthly rights and honors which he had secured by obedience and death. We might have expected accordingly that, forthwith, the nation of Israel would have begun to realize the forgiveness of their sins and would have been thus turned to the Lord; and that, under his blessing, their work with all the nations since would have progressed. As it is written, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Admitting that the Lord Jesus was the spiritual seed of Abraham we would have expected that upon his glorification the earthly kingdom would have begun to be blessed and to be used for the blessing of others. But nothing of this kind occurred. Disaster came upon the Jewish nation, and blindness. Their nation was destroyed and for nearly nineteen centuries they have been not only blind but outcast, under the disfavor of the Almighty. Did God forget his promise made to Israel, or did he change his purpose, or what is the explanation of the course he did pursue?

SPIRITUAL ISRAEL CALLED AND CHOSEN.

What God has been doing since Christ died for the world's sins the Scriptures term the "mystery of God." It has been a mystery to the Jews and a mystery to the world in general, and the Lord so intended it to be. No one can understand the matter nor appreciate it, except he be in the right condition of heart and begotten of the holy Suirit. To such the Lord says, "To you it is given to know the mystery of the Kingdom of heaven, but to all outsiders these things are spoken in parables and in dark sayings." Some who cannot perceive in the full appreciative sense what we shall show, may nevertheless be able to appreciate the matter to a limited degree.

The mystery is this: God intends to have a larger Messiah than the Jews had understood. Not only so, but he will be on a higher plane than they had supposed and accomplish a far greater blessing than they had supposed. God's purpose is to have a multitudinous Messiah and to select the members thereof from many nations. As compared with the world these will be a "little flock." As the Master said, "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom." Each member of this little flock company must develop the same characteristics which were exemplified in their Redeemer, Jesus. They must have his spirit or disposition. Like him they must lay down their lives in the service of righteousness. Truth and the brethren. They will become point-sacrificers with him.

THE SUFFERINGS OF MESSIAH.

Here the question arises. If no Jew but Jesus could keep the Divine Law perfectly, and if he could keep it only because he was not a member of Adam's race directly, and if only by keeping the Divine Law perfectly Jesus could be accounted worthy to be a **sacrificer** and be received to heavenly glory, how could any of the fallen race be acceptable? We read that "he was holy, harmless and undefiled, separate from sinners." Of him again we read that, in order to be thus holy, he required a specially miraculous birth. These things being true, how would it be possible for even a "little flock" to be found who would be acceptable to God as joint-sacrificers with Jesus? How could even a little flock be found who would be of the same spirit as Jesus, a copy of him in characters?

The Scriptural answer is that some could indeed be found possessor of the character likeness of Jesus in the sense that they would **desire** to do perfectly, but none could be found **able** to do perfectly, because all are sharers in inherited sin. This is a part of the "mystery" which gradually unfolds to those who have the hearing ear and the understanding heart and the eye of faith. The Lord's explanation of the matter is this: When Jesus had sacrificed his earthly rights and had been received to spirit nature, and had the earthly rights at his command to give away, "he ascended up on high there to apppear in the presence of God for us." He appeared for, on behalf of, all who believe in him and accept forgiveness of sins and make a consecration of their all to God's service. But Jesus did not accept as disciples those who merely believed and were justified by faith. He attached another condition, namely, that they must sacrifice all their earthly rights and privileges as he did; otherwise they could not be his disciples. Unless they walked in his footsteps of self-sacrifice they could not be counted in as his followers, members of his Body, sharers of his coming glory and work. His words were, "If any man would be my disciple let him take up his cross and follow me, and where I am there shall my disciple be." Except a man forsake all that he hath he cannot be my disciple." "Unless a man love less father, mother, children and all else he cannot be my disciple." "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

In other words the Lord's proposition to the Church is that all the **earthly rights of Adam** (lost through disobedience and redeemed by our Lord at Calvary and now at his disposal) are imputer to those who, during this Gospel Age, turn from sin, accept Christ as their Redeemer, and then by consecration sacrifice all earthly rights. In a word our Lord Jesus has a right to give the earthly rights, the earthly life and honor, to any one person or to any number of persons of Adam's race as something to sacrifice. When they do mentally sacrifice earthly rights they receive the begetting of the holy Spirit to the heavenly nature. But that heavenly nature itself they will not receive until they shall have finished the sacrifice agreed upon. Thus as Jesus by keeping the Law had a right to earthly perfection and sacrificed it, so those keeping the Law in the spirit of their minds and accepting the merit of Christ as justifying them to restitution right and glory sacrifice these, use them in God's service that they may share Jesus' new nature and glory. The merit at the end of the Gospel Age will be at the same merit of Jesus, and will be at his disposal, because, although passed through the Church, it will not have been kept by any member of the Church and will, therefore, be at our Lord's disposal at the close of this Age, the dawning of the Millennial Day.

ISRAEL'S NEW COVENANT.

What will be done with the merit of Christ's sacrifice at the end of the Gospel Age when it shall have passed through the Church? We answer that it will be used again. It will be given to the Jews and through them to the whole world. It is the blood or merit which will seal the New Covenant promised to Israel long ago, but not fulfilled. It is one thing to promise a Covenant; another thing to draw up the terms of a Covenant; a third thing to sign and seal the Covenant. The New Covenant has not yet been sealed. The blood that will seal it is now being used in the interest of the elect spiritual Israel, that the little flock may have something to sacrifice, and thereby be granted a share with Christ in his spirit, nature and glory. This is the cup referred to by our Lord in the memorial supper when he said, "This is my blood of the New Covenant shed for many for the remission of sins. **Drink ye all of it.**" The privilege of drinking with our Lord in this cup of sacrifice belongs to this age only. None will be left for the future.

But the blessing will not remain with those who drink of the cup—their restitution rights and privileges will be sacrificed and thus passed on, for the benefit of mankind in general. The Apostle says that our Lord at his First Advent in his death became the **"Surety"** or guarantor of the New Covenant. But he did not seal the New Covenant nor put it into force in any sense of the word, because it was a Covenant with natural Israel and if it had been put into force it forthwith would have begun to bring blessings to Israel not to be theirs until after spritual Israel should have been glorified in the First Resurrection. The **"mystery"** is, then, that philosophy in the divine program which no one could have surmised in advance. God has been quietly taking from the world a great Messiah, a great Prophet, a great King, a great Mediator between God and the world. Jesus is the Head and the faithful members are the Body. This is the great Mediator of the New Covenant, of which St. Peter wrote, saying, "For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me (mediator of the Covenant); him shall ye hear in all things, whatsoever he shall say unto you. And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people" (Acts 3: 22, 23.)

St. Paul styles Sarah, Abraham's proper wife and the mother of Isaac, the type of the heavenly Jerusalem, the heavenly Covenant of which we are the children. "We, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of the promise." "And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise" (Galatians 3: 29). Thus the Church, Jesus the Head and the faithful, his members, constitute the great Deliverer, which (is born or) comes out of spiritual Zion, and which, under the New Covenant, will turn away ungodliness from Jacob—natural Israel. Notice how the Apostle expresses this saying, "For this is my Covenant unto them (the New Covenant to natural Israel) when I shall take away their sins."

We are not to understand that the mercy which they will receive under the New Covenant is purely the mercy of the Church and not the mercy of the Father and the Son. Evidently he wishes us to remember that all things are of the Father and all things are by the Son. God's mercy exercised through Christ and Christ's mercy through the Church will bless Israel under the provisions of their New (Law) Covenant.

Already indeed (by faith) has the Church been made rich by the Lord's blessing in proportion as the exceeding great and precious promises have been accepted; and if it will still further made as rich through the "change" of the First Resurrection to glory, honor and immortality, what may we not expect of its richness and blessing toward the Jew? Surely the blessing of the Lord will make Israel rich and honorable. Israel's blessing will be national as well as personal.

Indeed, as soon as the Millennial Kingdom shall have been established, the blessing of the Lord will mean Divine favor in all the natural affairs of life to all those who are truly his—"to the Jew first." As a people they will be the first to be ready for the Divine guidance after the great time of trouble with which this present age will close. Christendom in general has little knowledge of coming restitution to all that which was lost in Eden. Christendom in general expects to go either to heaven or Purgatory or eternal torment, but many Jews know their Bible better than this; that the blessings promised are earthly ones—"Times of restitution of all things spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began" (Acts 3: 20).

With the close of this age heavenly hopes will no longer be held forth to mankind, but, on the contrary, earthly hopes, restitution. Israel, therefore, will be the better prepared for the terms and conditions of the New Covenant. Besides, amongst them will appear Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the prophets, perfected in their resurrection and constituting them the earthly representatives of the Church, the heavenly Kingdom. Naturally they will be more ready to receive these than the remainder of mankind, because this is the promise which God made to them—"I will restore your judges as at the first and your lawgivers as at the beginning" (Isaiah 1. 26).

BLESS ALL NATIONS.

Let us not forget that the blessing of the Lord which maketh rich is not to stop with Israel, but to be passed by them as a blessing to all nations, that whosoever will may attain to everlasting life through the merit of Christ's sacrifice and through the Church sealing the New Covenant with Israel. Be it noted, however, that to obtain a share in the New Covenant blessings it will be necessary for the people of all nations to become Israelites and, by so doing, they will become children of Abraham. And this will be a fulfillment of the Divine promise, "I have constituted thee a father of many nations" (Romans 4: 17). Remember also how the Lord referred to Samaria and Sodom as examples of all nations of the world, and declared to the Israelites, "I will give them unto thee for daughters, but not by thy old (Law) Covenant." They will become Israel's daughters at the restitution time, the prophet declares, under their New Covenant. "When I shall bring again their captivity, the captivity of Sodom and her daughters, then will I bring again the captivity of thy captives in the midst of them." When Sodom and her daughters shall return to their formes estate and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your former estate" (Ezekiel 16. 53, 55).

As now the Lord addeth no sorrow with his blessing, so it will be during the Millennium with the world. The assurance of the Word of God is that by the close of the Millennium there will be "no more sighing, no more crying, no more dying," but that he will make all things new.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Central City, Neb., Oct. 9.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Kindly change my address from Lexington, Neb., to Central City Neb. I can't afford to be without The Tribune. I appreciate it for its fairness on all subjects treated. But its principal value to me is because of Bro. Russell's sermons. I take several papers that publish them, but The Tribune is best of all and true to the label (not a word altered or cut out). Yours sincerely,
MACK HESS.

Apple Grove, Va., Oct. 9.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Your excellent paper, with the par excellent sermons of Pastor Russell, received regularly. Some day you will realize what a part you have been priviliged to take in the "harvest work." With best wishes for your success, I am,
Yours very truly,
O. W. NUCKOLLS.

East Boston, Mass., Oct. 10.
Editors National Labor Tribun
Please change my address from Tampa, Fla., to East Boston, Mass. We appreciate and enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, as published in your paper that we don't want to miss one of them. Yours,
MRS. F. V. RAY.

Brookton, N. Y., Oct. 5.
Editors National Labor Tribune.
Enclosed find stamps, for which please send me five copies of September 30, 1909, paper. It seems to me Pastor Russell's sermons keep getting better all the time, and I do not intend to be without them as long as you continue to publish them. I only wish they were published daily instead of weekly.
Yours truly,
MRS. L. R. BOS.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 10.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Please change my address to Belvidere, Ill. I enjoy the sermons of Pastor Russell, and do not wish to miss any of them. Thanking you in advance for the favor, I remain,
Respectfully yours,
E. S. MASON.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 6.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Inclosed please find money order to be placed to my credit for your paper; am sorry to have neglected this matter and assure you the delay has not been from any criticism of your paper which we acknowledge to be far above the average of today particularly do we admire your efforts to be just on the labor question. We are deeply interested in Pastor Russell's sermons and appreciate having them in such good, clear type. Respectfully yours.
RIBERT NAIRN.

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FUN AND FANCY.

"Everybody says that Jones has the finest mind, insight and sagacity he ever ran across. How did Jones get such a reputation?" "Easy. Whenever you make a statement, he says, 'By Jove, that's so! Why didn't I ever think of that before!'"—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Phan (roaring from the top of the stairs)—Mildred! What is that young man doing down there so late? Mildred (sweetly)—He's just doping out how the teams will finish for the pennant. Mr. Phan (mollified)—All right. Tell him to take his time, not overlooking past performances and the possibility of a slump, and when he gets done he can compare with my list behind the clock on the bookcase.—Puck.

"Forty years ago I started in life without a dollar." "Say on." "And now I have $400 in the bank, and a job lot of furniture worth as much more."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Crawford—So his wife is extravagant in dress? Mrs. Crabshaw—Very. Just now she's getting a coat of tan at a hundred-dollar-a-week seaside resort.—Puck.

"That man says he will create some real excitement if he gets into congress." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "he is one of those peculiar patriots who want to climb on board the ship of state simply for the pleasure of rocking the boat."—Washington Star.

"Where are you going to spend your vacation?" "I'm not going to." "Huh?" "I just earn my vacation—my family spend it."—Cleveland Leader.

"How would you like to be a merry widow?" asked the octogenarian. "Oh, this is so sudden!" exclaimed the youthful beauty.—Houston Post.

First Aeronaut—What's your best record? Second Aeronaut—A State a minute. What's yours?—Boston Transcript.

She—I consider I am responsible for your business success. He—Well, you certainly did make it necessary for me to earn more money.—London Opinion.

Stranger (dining at the club)—That Mr. Jones I just met doesn't seem to be very popular among the members. Host—No; his baby boy is beginning to say bright things.—Harper's Bazaar.

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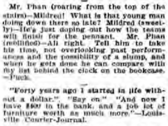

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

W. B. Brooks, Orchid.
W. T. Davis, South Anna.
D. L. McLamb, Newton Grove.
Mrs. M. C. Reynolds, Philadelphia.
H. Holmes, Sydney, Canada.
Robert Nairn, Los Angeles.

Newitt—No; of course Batchelor doesn't keep house. He just has apartments at his club.
Wrounds—He doesn't know what life is. Why, half the fun of going to your club is lost unless you've got a home to stay away from.—Newark Star.

Alas!

Full of confidence and splendid self-assurance, she entered the big clothing establishment, where good-looking gentlemen in wax wore suits ticketed $12 and upward.

"I want a pair of trousers for my husband," she said to the shop walker.

"Certainly, madam. Can you tell me what size he takes?"

"No; but he's just an ordinary sized man."

"If you can give me some of his measurements, madam, perhaps I might be able to help you."

"Oh, yes," she said with enthusiasm, as if suddenly struck with a bright idea, "he takes a 15 collar."

But the assistant was found wanting.—Denver Times.

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INDUSTRIAL PEACE PROJECT.

A meeting of great interest and importance is the tenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation to be held in New York November 22d and 23d. The Federation is one of the most valuable instruments of social and industrial betterment that we have in this country. It is not only making careful studies of various industrial problems but it is exerting its influence to create a better feeling and clearer understanding between labor and capital in all the great industrial centers. How great that influence is we have had more than one striking demonstration. Repeatedly the intervention and intercession of the Federation have prevented strikes and lockouts of the most serious proportions.

It is the first great organization in the United States in which labor and capital have met on equal terms and with the avowed purpose of discovering common ground on which to labor for the welfare of each other and the country. John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers have as much voice in its deliberations as have Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont, Clarence Mackay and other prominent employers.

The National Labor Tribune has been an earnest supporter of the Federation since the meeting at which it was organized ten years ago. We will give our readers reports of all the proceedings of interest at next month's meeting. The chief subject scheduled for discussion is "Industrial Insurance," including "Employes' Sick and Death Funds," "Compensation in Case of Accident," "Employers' Liability" and "Old Age Pensions"—both governmental and private. It is announced that the members of the several state commissions now working on this problem will be present. Simultaneously will be held the annual meetings of the "Immigration Department," "The Trade Agreement Department," "The Welfare Department," "The Women's Department" and the "Industrial Economics Department."

As the National Labor Tribune is working earnestly for the sane cause of industrial peace which is the mainspring of the National Civic Federation's existence we are glad to be informed that the executive committee of the Federation has under advisement the promotion of an International Industrial Peace Congress to be held in this country some time next year and to which the governments of the world will be invited to send delegates. Some time ago, at an industrial peace gathering of representative capitalists, labor leaders and public men, held at Mr. Andrew Carnegie's residence in New York city, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler made a proposal to this effect. It is suggested that such subjects as the following appropriately could be considered: "Trade Agreements," "Methods of Conciliation," "Welfare Work," "Shorter Work Day and Unrestricted Output," "Women and Children in Industry," "Employers' Liability," "Dangerous Trades and Safe-guarding Machinery," "Industrial Insurance," "Old Age Pensions," "Labor Employment Bureaus," "Out of Work Pensions," "Minimum Wage Boards and "Profit Sharing." Leading men in industrial affairs, both in Europe and on this side of the Atlantic, look upon such a meeting with favor and as likely to throw a wider light upon these subjects.

EUROPE IN A FERMENT.

The execution of Ferrer, the Spanish patriot, has stirred up a surprising tempest in all parts of Europe. The King of Spain is practically a prisoner in his own palace. At Barcelona and other industrial centers in that country there has been almost incessant rioting since the execution took place. Outside of Spain the consequences have been of even more startling character. In France there have been violent anti-Spanish demonstrations even to the point of endangering the life of the Spanish ambassador. In London there have been similar expressions of strong anti-Spanish feeling.

As this article is being written there are cabled reports that the French and British governments have addressed a joint note to Spain demanding the deposition of the Spanish premier. Although the motive for such a communication is easily seen, it would be of such an unusual character that one may well doubt the accuracy of the reports. The French and English governments both have more or less formidable Radical agitations on their hands at the present time. Spain's unwarranted execution of Ferrer unnecessarily complicates the task of government in every monarchical country on the continent.

It may be that the resentment of the Paris and London ministers has led them to the extremity of protesting against Spanish arrogance and stupidity in the manner indicated. But even if the report should be verified and the Madrid government should see the wisdom of making the prime minister its scapegoat it will take more than such a superficial expedient to stem the tide of democratic feeling let loose by Ferrer's martyrdom.

Ferrer's only crime was his bold championship of popular education and his demand for reform of the governmental abuses which have made Spain a reproach and a by-word. The wide extent and tremendous force of the demonstration in sympathy with the martyr should be a warning to all European monarchs, as well as to the aristocratic classes which feed like parasites on the common people under royal protection. Government of the people, by the people, for the people is an ideal which current history shows has taken a deep hold on the minds and hearts of men in all lands.

ENGLAND ADOPTS SINGLE TAX.

While France and Spain and other European countries are witnessing revolutionary disturbances as the result of Spain's execution of Ferrer, there is political dissatisfaction of a less spectacular but not less real character in Great Britain. That country, as a daily contemporary points out, is the most conservative in Europe, in most respects, but with all its conservatism it is not able to withstand the social impulse toward radicalism which is apparently sweeping over the entire continent.

The Lloyd-George budget, which the government is committed to and which has set the political parties in Great Britain by the ears, might not be deemed Socialistic in some countries but if anything like it were proposed in the United States such an outcry would go up from the propertied classes, as was never before heard. Chancellor Lloyd-George's scheme proposes to tax the increment of land values. The tax is to be 20 per cent. An assessment of present values is to be made, and when the owner sells he must pay one-fifth of the enhanced value received to the government, on the theory that the increment is not of his making, nor the fruit of his labor, but is the result of communal growth.

It is pointed out that this is substantially the theory on which Henry George built up his economic philosophy; and the radical members of parliament frankly admit that their purpose is to pave the way toward the nationalization of the land. A like purpose is avowed by the more outspoken followers of the chancellor in the proposed tax on minerals and mining royalties. The Small Holdings act, under which county councils are authorized to acquire land and rent it on long-term leases to farm colonies or sell it on deferred payments to small farmers, is the English counterpart of the Irish Land-Purchase act; and it also squints toward nationalization.

Lord Rosebery applies the term "revolutionary" to the Lloyd George budget. It may be that, in the sense that it aims to make the big English landlords pay somewhere near their rightful share of the cost of government in return for immense grants which were never earned either by them or their ancestors. In this country no such land tax would be approved by the people for the reason that the land here has never been monopolized by a few great landlords by virtue of royal grants in the same manner as in Britain. The economic distress of that country is in considerable part due to its land system as well as to its stubborn adherence to the free trade policy. Lloyd George is evidently determined that at least one of these economic errors shall be corrected.

TO START MERCER MILL.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

SOUTH SHARON, Pa., Oct. 19.—Announcement is made at the Mercer works of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company that the Bray attachment will be placed in operation as soon as repairs to the machine are completed.

The plant closed down about two years ago on account of a suit over the patents for the machine, but it was announced several months ago that this had been settled. Since then, the resumption of the whole plant has been eagerly looked for. The plant is now operated on the old sheet mill style, but the addition of the Bray continuous attachment will turn the work out a good deal faster than the old-style mill.

When the mill was built first by the Sharon Tinplate Company, it was to be operated as an ordinary sheet mill, but before a wheel turned the plant was bought by the American Sheet & Tinplate Company, which at once installed the mammoth machine known as the Bray continuous mill. After many failures, the machine was perfected and turned out a high grade of product. Then the suit came over the patent rights, which was but recently settled.

It is stated that the mill will now be operated as steadily as the orders keep coming in, a large number being already on the books. When working in full, the mill will give employment to more than 500 men, many of these being employes of the tin mill at South Sharon.

Denounce Murder of Ferrer.

Resolutions fiercely denouncing the "murder" of Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish revolutionist, who recently was condemned by court-martial and shot in Barcelona, in which, after referring to him as a "martyr," it was declared that his martyrdom has given "the cause of liberty a great impetus, not only in Spain and in European monarchial countries, but everywhere that human aspiration for freedom yet seeks attainment," were adopted at today's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session at Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Results of British Compensation Act—Convention of Railroad Men and Miners—Former Favor State Ownership of Roads—Attempt to Force Richard Bell's Resignation Fails.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—American readers will know that we have in this country an effective Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906. This act is now three years old and a Blue Book issued from the home office on October 6th gives some interesting details as to the total amounts of compensation paid.

In the case of the shipping industry the returns received show 371 fatal cases and the amount of compensation paid during the year in connection with these was an average of 825 dollars per case. There were 5,899 disablement cases which cost on the average 44 dollars to settle.

For factories the total paid in 951 fatal cases was an average of 685 dollars and in 136,357 cases of disablement an average of 24¼ dollars. In connection with dock fatalities, which numbered 156, an average of 680 dollars was paid per case. The number of disablement cases was 10,591 upon which on the average 31 dollars per case was paid.

Turning to mines there were 1,301 fatal accidents which cost on the average to settle 870 dollars. In respect of 137,622 non-fatal cases settlements were arrived at on a basis of an average of 41 dollars.

Quarry fatalities numbered 81 and an average of 655 dollars per case was paid. In the case of constructional work the amount paid was fairly small and works out on the basis of employes returned, not, be it noted, on claims, was 2 dollars per head.

Railways paid out in respect of 458 fatal cases of accidents during occupation 735 dollars per claim and 20 dollars per claim in connection with 29,649 disablements.

Underneath is a summary of the total compensation paid in the various industries:

Shipping	$ 564,260
Factories	8,010,220
Docks	433,640
Mines	4,207,280
Quarries	173,990
Constructional work	259,640
Railways	754,320

The grand total of these figures is to end of 1908, $10,403,360.

Members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are in annual convention at Leicester this week, the number of delegates present being 60. In his report to the convention, Richard Bell, M. P., secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, said that the formation of conciliation boards for the settlement of labor disputes had been completed on practically all British railways. Up to the present conciliation boards had been formed on 47 railways and out of 391 seats upon them 720 were held by members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Regarding the working of the conciliation boards he had to complain of the obstructive and unfair methods adopted by some of the railway companies. During the past year he said the great depression in trade had a serious effect on railwaymen as well as other classes of workers, but now the outlook appeared brighter.

One of the big questions discussed at the convention was whether Bell should continue to hold his position as general secretary of the union. It is held by certain members of the union that his action in parliament on the occasion of the second reading of the Great Northern, Great Central and Great Eastern Companies' Amalgamation bill was contrary to the interests of organized railwaymen. Quantities of mud had been thrown about from side to side during this controversy and in the end the union decided to have the whole matter discussed in camera. Bell refused to assent to this and declared that should it be discussed otherwise than in public he would take no part in such dis-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EX-PRESIDENT SHAFFER EXPOSTULATES.

Suggests to Those Employers Who Have Combined for Extermination of Trades Unions that Present Day Unionism is Helpful and Constructive and Cites Examples to Prove that Employers Can Profitably Encourage It.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

Among the various associations of employers is one which was not created for hostility to labor unions or for their overthrow; nor does it aim to deprive workingmen of those privileges which they hold should be recognized as theirs naturally and which have been incorporated in their constitutions and by-laws.

This association desires to be fair, but regards itself as justified in demanding that its members be the recipients of fair treatment from its employes. One of its tenents reviving a salient demand of trades unionism, sets forth clearly and sharply its expectation of "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

It is evident that they have a grievance and, like the employes, are organized for protection. Such an association can not be termed an enemy of organized labor. On the contrary, it should receive encouragement and assistance from every labor leader and followed. It should be regarded and treated as an ally. This is conditional upon the presumption that all its principles are conservant with the above. A cursory examination leads to the belief that they are united solely to defend themselves and protect their business from dishonest, indifferent, careless and unfaithful workmen. In them we find a class closely akin to the Simon pure labor unionist. They are the genuine partners of the toilers. Between these two is a community of interests. They and their workmen are the real creators of wealth. Their very demand for good work and efficient service carries with it a promise to share the profits, and, in this, meets fully the requirements of the most exacting among the numerous claims presented and insisted upon by labor societies.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OHIO FEDERATION DEFIES A. F. OF L.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 18.—By a vote of 198 to 158 the Ohio Federation of Labor, last Thursday, seated the delegates under the national federation's ban, and what is expected to be a bitter contest, affecting the unions of the nation, was begun.

One hundred delegates, representing fifteen organizations, immediately withdrew in a turmoil and called a rival convention, which met this afternoon.

Hayes, editor of a labor paper and who offered the motion to seat the contested delegates, read a section of the American Federation constitution, purporting to guarantee the preservation of autonomy in each of its affiliated organizations, and denied the right of the national council "to dictate who the officers of the electrical workers shall be."

"If we have come to this point where that section is ignored, we have reached the point of the age-long contest between monarchy on one hand and democracy on the other," he said. "That is the point upon which the Knights of Labor split."

President Lewis of the Ohio Federation said:

"We propose to follow out the constitution of the American Federation of Labor through an appeal to the next convention at Toronto, and we do not believe that the American Federation will violate its constitution by issuing a charter to a dual organization until the appeal has been decided upon. We were informed last night by National Organizer Hamilton that our charter would be revoked if the contested delegates were seated."

The charter was revoked by telephone and the bolting faction was recognized by Frank Morrison of the national council.

MITCHELL ON CAR STRIKE.

John Mitchell, the labor leader, who was in Pittsburg last week and was the special guest of honor of the ba'l team from the Smoky City, has returned to New York and is again plunged into work. He gave a special interview to a reporter of the Publishers' Press before going to his home at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mr. Mitchell congratulates the men who won the big strike against the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, Pa., and is enthusiastic over the splendid showing organized labor made during the last panic, especially interested in industrial education of the laboring classes.

"Yes, the success of the men at the mills of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, Pa., was very gratifying to me, although they were not what is known as organized laboring men. It was most gratifying to me for the reason that it was such a decisive victory over capital, and also because the thousands at these mills were so intolerable that men, though unorganized, were, in desperation, forced to rebel against the continuance of these conditions. It was a rebellion of humanity against awful conditions.

"And very gratifying to me, as well as the labor organizations, is the fact that during the last panic, with the few insignificant exceptions, organized wage earners have been able to maintain the scale of wages paid prior to the panic."

SOUTH SHARON TO VOTE?

(Tribune Correspondence.)

SOUTH SHARON, Oct. 13.—Keen interest is being taken in the outcome of the meeting of the striking tin workers to be held at South Sharon this evening. Intimations have been made that the object is to take action on the strike situation, but President Harry Gill of the tin workers's union stoutly denies that such is the case. To a Tribune representative this afternoon he said:

"There will be a meeting of South Sharon Lodge this evening at Michler hall on Broadway, headquarters of the strikers. Owing to the many false rumors that are afloat, I wish to state that there will be no ballot of any kind taken to determine whether the men on strike against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will return to work.

"We have no restraining order to prevent any man from returning to work if he so desires. But any man who does return to work while the strike is in progress will be stigmatized. No one can get the sanction of South Sharon lodge, or any other lodge of the Amalgamated Association to go back into the plant."

PAUPER LABOR A FAILURE.

Pauper labor, like slave labor, is almost worthless, says the London Spectators. Support for this dictum is found in the recent experiences of the London County Council in its efforts to provide work for the unemployed. "Work was done this winter in the London parks to the value of $30,000. It cost the central unemployed body to accomplish this no less than $296,100. In other words, work which laborers hired in the open market and paid high wages could have done for $39,000 cost $257,100 more when done by the unemployed—that is, by men who knew that they would not be discharged if they idled and who had no interest in their work but only in their wages. That, we venture to say, is the type of work which will be universal when the state is the sole employer and when men do not choose their own form of work, but have it found for them by that beneficent despot.

TRANSVAAL'S LABOR PROBLEM.

"The labor question is once more beginning to be of serious interest to the mine managers of the Transvaal," writes the Engineering and Mining Journal. "Probably it has never been quite absent from their minds, though for two years past there has been a sufficient supply for the time being, and the number of Kaffirs brought in increased from month to month, as the Chinese mine laborers were gradually deported under the law forbidding the renewal of their contract.

"This was chiefly due to the facts that public works and railroad construction were almost stopped, and that general business in the country, outside of the mines, was not prosperous. Partly also it resulted from outbreaks of cattle diseases and other troubles which forced the natives to seek work for their support. The Kaffir 'boy,' when he finds it necessary to work at all, decidedly prefers outside work to that in the mines, where discipline is more strict and the conditions harder. For several months past, however, general business has shown a marked improvement in the Transvaal, and there has been also a partial resumption of public and other constructive work. The Native Labor Association—the co-operative body which supplies laborers to the mines—has found it more and more difficult to recruit negroes; while the number of Chinamen was, of course, constantly decreasing.

"The total number of laborers employed in the Transvaal mines—not including white men, who are mainly foremen, gang bosses, miners and overseers—at the end of July was 154,844, of whom 5,370 were Chinamen and 149,474 Kaffirs, according to the returns of the Chamber of Mines. This was a decrease of 4,794 during the month of June, at a time when more labor was badly needed. As compared with January of this year, there was a loss of 6,563 men of whom 5,855 were negroes and 708 Chinamen. The Native Labor Association has been unable to keep up the supply although it has extended its recruiting ground into Portuguese territory at a long distance from the mines.

"Some Witwatersrand managers estimate that before the close of the present year at least 190,000 men could be profitably employed in the mines. Possibly the total given is an over-estimate, but the requirements for labor are certainly increasing with the extension of development, and the prospective opening of more deep-level mines. To fill the demand promises to be a serious problem. Since the Chinese law was passed more than 45,000 Chinamen have been returned to their own country on the expiration of their labor contracts. In another year the Chinese episode in the Transvaal will have become a matter of history."

"Bob" Hinton Goes to Madison.

Robert E. Hinton, one of the best known puddlers and scrappers and former deputy vice president of the Amalgamated Association, left Pittsburg Wednesday for Madison, Ill., at which place he has accepted a job on a scrapping furnace. Bob ought to make good as he is skilled in the business and will be at home among the many old friends who are in Madison from away down South in Dixie.

H. M. Vrannatta, son of brother Jonas Vrannatta, is still climbing up. He has charge of the testing department of the Westinghouse air brake works. Brother Vrannatta is happy. His wife is here from Indiana for a visit of a month.

The bill prohibiting any one not entitled to do so from wearing a button of any labor organization or from carrying a union card without being an actual member of a union, has been passed by the California legislature.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

CHRISTIAN VERSUS ANTI-CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, addressed two large audiences here today from the following text: **"Godliness With Contentment Is Great Gain"—1 Tim. 6: 6.** He said: The only proper contentment is that which combines with godliness and which sees from the standpoint of God's Word the Divine power able to correct the difficulties which assail us and all mankind. The godly believer thus instructed is able to appropriate to himself the Divine promises of providential care and thus to be content with conditions which are not satisfactory.

On the other hand those who either do not know of the Divine power, or have lost their faith in Divine wisdom, chafe more and more under present conditions. And the more discontented they become, the greater is their tendency toward ungodliness—doubt of Divine love, wisdom and power. Self-dependence is a poor substitute and, as disappointments come, the combative find anger, malice, hatred, envy and strife surging through their minds. Then they become rabid socialists and are in the way to eventually become rabid anarchists.

Again we have those who term themselves Christian Socialists. These well-meaning souls perceive the situation of their brethren and say, Yes, the world should be socially transformed. Its riches should not flow, as at present, into the favored channels, but should be scattred everywhere for the general refreshment and comfort of mankind as a whole. They philosophize on what God surely would and surely would not approve amongst men, and then declare that all Christians should at once set about to secure to the world of mankind a just division of God's bounties. Their love and zeal for right principles we should and do admire and commend. But we cannot commend their course, their hopes, their preaching, by which they seek to obtain the ends desired. Recognizing the principles of Divine Justice they seek to apply them, forgetful of the fact that they have not the Divine Wisdom necessary to a proper application. They seem to forget that justice has been the same for several thousand years past and that Divine Wisdom has not yet seen fit to establish Divine Justice amongst men. If they think that this is a neglect on God's part which they are wise enough to rectify, the thought is evidently an erroneous one. If they believe, on the contrary, that the time for the establishment of justice was not in the past, but has now come, they should be able to find and point us to a Divine revelation to this effect, practically authorizing them to take their stand now for socialism and explaining that the due time for the prosperity of justice has now come and how they shall proceed and what shall be the outcome. But do they offer us such evidences from the Bible Do they offer us such proofs as these? Nay, verily. Like the other socialists they are merely discontented and, becoming discontented, seek a remedy; and, because of a religious turn of mind, seek to justify their course as Christian and biblical, without thinking it necessary to study the Bible on the subject and to conform their message and expectations to its outlines of the Divine Plan of the Ages. From the Bible standpoint the world is not properly ready for its own control under any form of government. It is a rebellious province in the Divine Empire—one in which sin and selfishness and death constitute the ruling elements. The Bible declares that what the world needs is a monarchy—a strong, centralized government in which the masses must not be allowed to have a voice at all, because, in their fallen condition, they know not what is for their own highest good. The Bible tells us that present institutions, under the power of selfishness, driving the wealthy in one direction and the masses in the opposite direction, is about to bring a universal crash—anarchy. This and atheistic socialism and Christian socialism, and, in a larger sense, general selfishness and discontent are urging upon the two great combatants, both of whom will fall in the struggle, never to rise again, however, according to the Scriptures, they will be succeeded by the Kingdom of God's dear Son—the Millennial Kingdom—the Mediatorial Kingdom—for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven."—Matt. 6: 10.

That strong Government, that theocracy to which every knee must bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God, is the Kingdom that the world needs. Its rule of righteousness alone will bring to mankind the joy and peace and blessing which all crave, but which none of us are wise enough to know how to bring about—not even our socialistic friends. The part of faith and the part of wisdom is to look unto the Lord from whom cometh our help. Nor should we look to him to approve our methods, but rather to be informed respecting his methods and to approve them and to co-operate to the extent of our abilities.

CHURCH CONGRESS OF BOSTON.

At a church congress recently held in Boston a day was given to the discussion of Christian Socialism. Both sides of the question were permitted to be presented. One minister, Reverend Eliot White, is reported in the "Christian Socialist" as having made the following statement:

"Let us answer, 'Hasten the day when Labor, united, shall shake off its chains!' Our part as Christians is to help men out of every bondage. We are not perturbed that Socialism, in its eagerness to rid labor of material bonds, has not yet realized the weight of bonds spiritual. That realization will come in good time, and Christianity must be ready to show the workers of the world how to be rid of all those fetters of the soul which material emancipation will but render more apparent. **But for Christianity, as too often now, to profess desire to free men of spiritual bondage, while** repudiating any call or need to strike fearless blows at their material prison bars, is to lay itself open to **justifiable charges of hypocricy.** This must yield to braver counsels, though the striving be even unto blood against the sin of slavery which still defiles modern industrialism.

"'With widest meaning, then—inclusive of all that the most ardent and uncompromising Socialist lover of liberty has demanded, and embracing besides all that the Christian means when he proclaims the glory of spiritual freedom, Christianity must now take up the challenge and cry with world-wide voice like the sound of many waters and a mighty thunder—'Amen! even-so, unite, ye workers; you have but your chains to lose, and you have a world to gain!'"

Brother White and the other dear souls who propose to get Labor out of the "slavery of modern industrialism" should be willing to concede that if now is the proper time for it, God is as much interested in that release as they or we or others could possibly be—yea, much more so. If, then, Brother White and others have received some special commission authorizing them to preach a new Gospel or a new edition to the old Gospel they should produce the proofs of this authorization. Until we see the proofs we must doubt their existence.

On the contrary the Scriptures declare that there is but the one hope set before us in the Gospel, even as there is but the one Lord, the one Faith and the one Baptism. Brother White and his coadjutors have not succeeded and will not succeed in making the world more happy by preaching to them the Gospel of discontent. Labor today is a hundred-fold better fed, better clothed and better housed than in the days of Brother White's grandfather, and it is safe to say that it is a hundred-fold more discontented. And Brother White, with doubtless the very best and noblest intentions, neglecting the Word of God, the "wisdom that cometh from above," (James 3: 17) is really doing injury by his gospel of socialism. Our Lord was surrounded by conditions of sickness, sorrow, poverty, etc., so that he could properly declare, "The poor ye have always with you." (Matt. 26: 11.) The apostles were similarly situated. Yet have we any evidence whatever that any of these attempted to break the chains of the "slavery of Labor?" Most assuredly not.

THE REDEEMER'S EXAMPLE.

While our Lord went about doing good and healed many of the sick, he by no means healed all of the sick nor comforted all the mourning ones. His favors were specialized, as in the case of the impotent man at Bethesda. "There were multitudes of impotent folk there." (John 5: 3.) But only the one was miraculously healed by our Lord's Word. Many widows were bereft of their sons, but only the widow of Nain had her son restored to her by the all-powerful Word of our Savior. He came not into the world to heal the sick, but to die for the world as its Redeemer. He left the great work, the important work of healing all the sick—the mentally, morally and physically sick, and of awakening all the dead, until the establishment of his Millennial Kingdom.

We likewise may do good unto all men as we have opportunity and especially to the "household of faith." But we likewise must wait for God's time and manner for the general healing of the world's sorrows and troubles. When in fulfillment of the prayer our Lord taught us, God's Kingdom shall come and his will be done on earth as it is done in heaven, then all the blessing, all the helpfulness necessary to the full recovery of our race will be brought into operation. And it is not possible for any man or set of men, Christians or otherwise, either to improve upon God's great Plan of the Ages nor to hasten his Plan, "the times and seasons of which God hath put in his own power."—Acts 1: 7.

Is it urged that the early Church at its beginning established a communistic society? We answer that this was not a worldly establishment, nor with those who recognized worldly principles. It was merely a social arrangement whereby the Church at Jerusalem sought to deal with each other as one family. It was not successful. It did not persist. It did not have apostolic commendation to other Churches. We may suppose, therefore, that the arrangement was Divinely permitted so as to show the Lord's people throughout the age the impracticability of such an arrangement at the present time. For, if that was not successfully operated under those recognized as having Divine authority, the apostles, communism never could be a benefit under present conditions—nor until the coming of God's Kingdom and its omnipotent wisdom and power to control.

HEAVENLY HOMES NOT DESIRED.

Brother White and others would probably tell us that socialists are crying out that heavenly hopes are not satisfactory—that what they want is earthly riches and comforts and that they intend to have; and that what the people want is what the pulpit must supply—otherwise the influence of religion will wane in the world and its ministers will become back numbers, whom no one will care to hear or heed.

We answer that this is all very true, but that the difficulty lies in the fact that the Gospel message is not properly presented to the people. The message which our Lord and the apostles presented is a consistent one, whereas the message from the majority of pulpits today is an inconsistent one. The people are told by both Catholics and Protestants, that there is a heaven for the saintly who before dying shall become firmly established in the graces of the holy Spirit. As for the masses, they are told by Catholics that they must expect centuries of torment to be prepared for them. And by Protestants they are told that they will have an eternity of torment without hope of a release. And then both Catholics and Protestants unite in telling the poor world that such an arrangement for the future is the provision of a just and loving God, for which they should be deeply thankful, and that the trouble of this present life are partial penances for sin.

TELL THE TRUTH—SHAME SATAN

The Truth is so much more reasonable, so much more just, so much more wise and loving, that to every ear that hears it there comes a satisfaction, a harmony, which error could never produce. God's Word tells us that our race is a convict race—condemned to death because of father Adam's disobedience—because, as his children, we have inherited a share in his death sentence—not an eternal torment sentence. The Bible tells that Satan, who misled our first parents by misrepresenting God and his Word, has since misrepresented him to mankind and that he it is who is responsible for the "doctrine of devils" (1 Tim. 4: 1.), respecting the tortures of the dead, when the Scriptures declare "know not anything." (Eccl. 9: 5.) The Bible tells us that God, seeing that many of our race, dying because of Adam's transgression, would be glad to return to fellowship with their Creator, and to be recovered from sin and death conditions, has made a provision for them. Our Lord Jesus by his death purchased the lives and liberties of Adam and his entire race. He died, "the Just for the unjust, that he might bring us back to God."—1 Pet. 3: 18.

Is it inquired then why Adam and his race have not been released from the condition of sin and death and brought back to happiness, human perfection, and a Paradise home, in harmony with the promises of God's Word that these things shall result to mankind through the death of Christ? The Bible answers that God has a due time for the various features of his great Plan of the Ages in the interest of humanity. Before the restitution blessings can come, the Redeemer must take to himself his great power and reign, binding Satan and undoing all the works of the flesh and of the devil—loosing the chains of ignorance, selfishness and superstition, which have so long bound mankind—yea, more; eventually recovering from the tomb every member of human imperfection, every member of the race will come into harmony with the new order of things, which the Kingdom of God will establish under the whole heavens.

But why must we wait? Why must we pray, Thy Kingdom come? Why the delay? The Bible answers again that the Kingdom class must first be found—"the little flock" to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the Kingdom. (Luke 12: 32.) This Kingdom class is to be composed of the saintly few who from positive character for righteousness by faithfully following in the footsteps of their Redeemer; by being taught of him in the School of Christ. These faithful few of present selection, or election, are symbolically spoken of as the members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church of glory; and again, as Members of the Body of Christ, his Joint-Heirs in his Kingdom. The Kingdom will not be established until this elect Kingdom class is completed. These must share in the sufferings of Christ and then the glory will immediately follow.

THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS SHALL COME.

The Lord declares that the desire of all peoples shall come. The people of the world in general would desire the coming of the Lord's glorious Kingdom and would rejoice in it, if they knew about it. The Divine provision would satisfy their longings as nothing else could do. Brother White and all ministers of God should hold up before them the glorious messages of the Divine Word. This would bring them joy and peace and rest of heart, notwithstanding the incidental trials and difficulties and weaknesses of this present time of distress. Socialism stirs up the minds of men to dissatisfaction and to worry and to fear and to strife, and leads them on and on into the great time of anarchistic trouble. The Gospel message, on the contrary, would be helpful, comforting, sustaining.

True it is not all men who are to receive the Gospel message; but those who cannot receive it would be far better off without the distracting Gospel of socialism, which merely arouses them to greater dissatisfaction. The Bible tells that in mercy God has hidden his Plan from the world and intends that only the saintly believers in the Lord Jesus Christ shall understand the secrets of it. "The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence him and he will show them his Covenant." (Psa. 25: 14.) "To you it is given to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of heaven." (Matt. 13: 11.), but to all outsiders these things are spoken in parables and dark sayings, that seeing they might see and not understand.

So then the work of the Christian ministers as Divinely appointed is to let the world alone to be dealt with in God's due time, and to comfort and sustain and instruct merely those whom they find to have **the hearing ear of faith.** These are to know the Truth and the Truth must make them free from error and superstitions and bring them to the place of full consecration to God—sanctification. Such are to be informed respecting the Kingdom of which they are invited to become members, by becoming members of the Body of Christ through faith, consecration and obedience unto death. The world in due time will have the good blessing which God intends for it. Meantime surely we are not wiser than God, that we should hope for the world to hear in respect to God's Plan in advance, nor wise enough to define and bring to pass a better Plan than the Divine one.

Socialism amongst men will be the Divine arrangement following the Millennial Age—following the lifting up of the race to perfection by the Redeemer—King. Then socialism will be a grand success, because of the perfection of all mankind then living, the unworthy having all been cut off in the Second Death.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Cave City, Ark., Oct. 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find renewal on subscription. I still prefer your paper to all others publishing our Bro. Russell's sermons, to which I look forward every week with much pleasure. Sincerely,
MRS. SADIE BREWER.

Bentonville, Ark., Oct. 10, 1909.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find amount for one year's subscription to your very valuable paper.

The type is so good and clear. The sermons of Pastor Russell, I believe, are appreciated more and more.

Not one of them do I miss reading. You are a brave man to do as you are doing, and as you promise to do to print them as long as preached. May God give you courage and love to the "end of the way." With many thanks to you, I am
Yours for love and truth,
A. H. DOOLEY.

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 14.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Have not received The Tribune for two weeks, today, making the second sermon missed.

My principal interest in it is Pastor Russell's sermon, which I consider too valuable to miss even one, so, kindly send the last two papers and I sincerely hope to get them regularly hereafter. And the type and the fact you publish sermons full, especially appeals to me. I hope The Tribune will receive many new subscribers on account of this feature. May the Lord bless and reward you for your effort in spreading the "Glad tidings of Great joy, which shall be to all people."
Yours respectfully,
C. H. WARD.

Greenwich, N. Y., Oct. 16.
Editors National Labor Tribune.
I enclose 50c in stamps for which send me five (5) copies of your excellent paper, containing Brother Russell's sermons for five weeks in succession.

I want to add my word of "appreciation," also, of the many excellent qualities of the "Tribune." A "labor" paper is generally "dry" and uninteresting reading, to those not directly interested in labor problems; particularly is this true in rural districts, and smaller towns, where these problems do not "command" the attention that they do in larger business centers. Again, some labor papers are too violent, to extreme, too denunciative, in their discussion of labor problems, and thereby forfeit a large share of the sympathy, and good will, to which labor is rightly entitled from the public. But you seem to have solved this problem to a nicety.

Your candor, your moderation and manifest spirit of justice in discussing these perplexing questions, will surely win to yourself the approval and esteem of all fairminded and justice-loving people, and ultimately benefit labor's cause, more than an opposite course.

Your paper is unique in this respect. It is unique also, in that it publishes weekly, the best sermons ever preached. How fitting also, that these grand sermons, unfolding God's wonderful plans and hopes for the "groaning creation," should be published broadcast in a "labor" paper, for it was chiefly among laborers—humble fishermen—that our Lord found his friends, and associates, and from whom he chose his Apostles. It is doubtless due to all the considerations that your paper enjoys another unique distinction, viz.: that of numbering among your subscribers a large number of names of women, who as a rule do not subscribe to a labor paper. My chief interest in the "Tribune," lies in the fact of its publishing Brother Russell's discourses, in full, and in lage clear type, and I want especially to thank you for this, but I want you to know that I appreciate all the other features also. Surely the Lord will bless you for your efforts, in circulating "His Truth," for it is written "Whosoever will give a cup of cold water, unto one of my Disciples, because he is such, shall in no wise lose his reward," and again "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me," therefore verily, you will have your reward.

God bless you in your good work, is my prayer. Yours in the hope of the Gospel.
R. H. BARBER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

A. H. Dooley, Bentonville.
Mrs. Sadie Brewer, Cave City.
Mrs. F. G. Bonner, Boomville.
Mrs. W. F. Weyerbacher, Boomville.
Miss Andrew Davidson, city.
Mrs. Elligan Thompson, city.
Clarence Beck, Portland.

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Fill the loaf with the uncooked oysters, seasoning with salt, pepper and a little finely minced celery. Put generous lumps of butter over the top and replace the crust. Put in a baking pan and pour over the loaf part of the sauce. Bake about 30 minutes, basting occasionally with the remainder of the sauce.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL PITTSBURG, PA.

Entered as second-class matter at Pittsburg, Pa.

The Louisville Herald says that in denouncing the execution of Ferrer the Federation of Labor has taken up the cause of Socialism. The editor of the Herald must be subject to brainstorm. If to be moved to indignation by the Spanish government's assassination of a patriot is Socialism then nine-tenths of the people in this country today are Socialists.

As reference to our Washington correspondence will show, it seems likely that the American Federation of Labor will endorse industrial night schools. This action may not be deferred longer than the Federation's convention at Toronto next month. It will be accepted as evidence of progressive liberality of American trades unions, which at one time opposed industrial training schools stoutly.

The Labor Temple project has been revived in Pittsburg. There is now an opportunity to buy the Syria Temple from the Shriners. All that is needed is the money. Whether that will be forthcoming remains to be seen. To judge from the past, the prospect is not encouraging, although it would undoubtedly be to the advantage to the labor organizations to pay rent to themselves instead of to some other landlord.

William A. Blakeley, the district attorney of Allegheny county, who prosecuted and convicted the grafting councilmen and bank officials, has been seriously ill during almost the entire campaign. That fact ought not to be any detriment to him in his candidacy for re-election. The people all know that he has done his duty bravely under trying circumstances. This should secure him an overwhelming majority and nobody should be more determined upon giving him a vote of support and confidence than the workingman.

Reports from Armstrong county, this State, indicate that Judge Patton will be re-elected next Tuesday by the customary Republican majority. The opposition resorted to various roorbacks a couple of weeks ago—just long enough before election day to enable voters to discover the fraud in each case. The result has been to strengthen rather than weaken Judge Patton's candidacy. He has been an upright and able judge, and deserves another term.

The men who earn their livelihood in the mills and mines of Pennsylvania will be glad to note that the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce gave a reception last night in honor of Senator Penrose. Business men until recently affected to look upon Mr. Penrose as a mere politician and gave heed to baseless attacks made upon him by sham reformers for discreditable personal reasons. The Chamber of Commerce reception was in recognition of Mr. Penrose's able defense of Pennsylvania's industries during the recent extra session, and it is an honor which the senator deserved in high degree.

The United Textile Association of America at its convention in Washington last week put the power of ordering strikes into the hands of a committee of five members. Hitherto that power has rested in a more cumbersome body, the executive council, containing seventeen members. The daily newspapers represent the change as being made with the purpose of facilitating the declaration of strikes. They overlook the fact that the new committee has the power to settle strikes as well as declare them. The change may, therefore, prove as favorable to peace as to war.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Labor Candidate in London's Great Tanning District--Miners' Federation Adopts Sweeping Resolutions---Iron Workers Revise Scale of Benefits--Furnacemen's Wages Raised.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A foretaste of what labor will do in the general election which is impending should be given by what is taking place in connection with the by-election in London at Bermondsey. It was owing to the death of a sitting member that three candidates—a Conservative, a Liberal and a Laborite are fighting for the representation of the constituency, a Liberal having got in last election by a majority of 1,759. Then, however, there was no Labor candidate put up.

Bermondsey is the great tanning of leather quarter of London and is almost wholly working class. There are also a number of jam factories there and women are becoming more and more bread-winners in Bermondsey. There is also a lot of casual riverside labor for men, which never tends to self improvement.

Out of the 19,000 houses of from 5 to 8 or 9 rooms each only 120 have bathrooms and out of a population of 82,000 the only people who employ hired domestic help are the clergymen, the doctors and the saloon keepers. Dr. Salter, the Labor candidate, is a Quaker and is held to have a first-class chance of winning the seat for independent labor.

The Railway Clerks' Association, an important trade union organization of the clerical workers of our railways, have decided to affiliate with the Labor party, by a majority of over 3,000. At the previous biennial periods—1907 and 1905 the clerks voted against joining the Labor party.

Alfred Walkden, the parliamentary secretary of the association attributes the majority in favor of affiliation to the successful action of the Labor party in parliament this session in fighting against restrictions certain railway companies sought to impose on their clerks in connection with new bills they were pushing through the house.

With the appointment of Mr. W. H. Beveridge as director of labor exchanges under the new act it may be expected that the work preparatory to the opening of the exchanges will shortly be in an advanced stage. The first fully equipped labor exchange should be in working order before Christmas and at least 100 of the 250 proposed principal exchanges should be ready early in the new year.

Each exchange will send its returns two or three times weekly to the divisional clearing house. The initial expenditure of building and sites is estimated to amount to about $325,000 in the present financial year—a sum that will naturally diminish as the organization progresses. The total number of officers of all grades will exceed 800, the average annual cost of salaries and wages, when all is complete, being close upon $500,000. Men seeking work must call at an exchange at least once a week or be struck off the list. All exchanges will be linked up with the divisional clearing house by telephone and it needs be an unemployed man's fare will be paid to the center where labor is wanted.

Since we last wrote the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has concluded its annual convention. Resolutions were carried in favor of the nationalization of land, minerals, mines and railways and some delegates urged that the Federation should organize a campaign to demand a government measure for all these purposes.

Upon the question of those two miner members of parliament who had refused to sign the Labor party's constitution as directed by the Federation it is resolved that it should be left to the two men's own society, the Northumberland Miners' Association, for settlement. Resolutions were also passed unanimously in favor of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

JOHN JARRETT ON LABOR JOURNALISM.

Tells What a Labor Paper Should Stand For and Will Become a Contributor to National Labor Tribune.

Thousands of workingmen in all parts of the country, particularly those belonging to the iron and steel trade and affiliated with the Amalgamated Association, will learn with who ever connected with the trades union movement in this country. He was president of the Amalgamated Association at the period of its greatest power and prosperity. After his retirement from the presidency of the

pleasure that John Jarrett will in the near future contribute a number of articles to the National Labor Tribune.

Mr. Jarrett is one of the ablest men association he was offered and accepted the post of United States consul at Birmingham, England, being sent

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

A. A. STRIKE LOST--LET THE MEN GO BACK

The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers should call off the strike of the sheet and tin plate workers who belong to that association. The strike is hopelessly lost and no friend of either the Amalgamated Association as an organization or of its striking members will attempt to gainsay the fact.

The National Labor Tribune has supported the Amalgamated Association in every fight it ever made, from the first one to the last; but we can no longer support this one because we know, as everybody looking the truth squarely in the face now knows, that every chance of victory disappeared a month ago. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is operating its principal plants at close to their full capacity. If the output of the mills is not as large as it was before the strike was declared, it is at least near enough to that point to convince every honest investigator of the situation that in a month more the company will have placed itself in such a position as to be indifferent whether the strikers return to work or not.

The men who are out on strike are skilled workmen and naturally are more valuable to any employer than the ordinary substitutes. But in every such contest as this the substitute has the advantage of promising the employer freedom from strike disturbance. And no strike ought to be prolonged to the point at which the substitute begins to be a skilled workman himself and the employer begins to consider him a permanent employe. The sheet and tin plate strike reached that dangerous stage (dangerous for the strikers) sometime ago.

We plead in sympathy for the strikers and their wives and children. There may be some of them who have been deceived into thinking that they still have a chance for victory, but we know that there are others who no longer fondle that delusion. At Sharon, at New Castle, at Youngstown, at Elwood there are scores of good, loyal Amalgamated men wearied by four months' profitless and losing struggle, and disheartened by the cries of hungry wives and children, who want to return to work and return now before it is everlastingly too late. That chance to return is absolutely the only thing that can be saved out of the association's latest disaster. In the name of decency let it be given to them.

At some of the strike centers we have mentioned, the strikers have been going back to work in very considerable numbers without waiting for the sanction of the officials at the association's national headquarters in Pittsburg. They have not taken this step without long hesitation and sincere misgiving, for they are loyal union men. But they know that if they do not soon return their jobs will be lost permanently, and they will be sent forth by their impotent leaders to join the already too-large army of unemployed who have nobody to thank for their unemployment except men who either called unjust strikes or prolonged just ones after it was evident that victory was impossible.

No set of men who have the welfare of trades unionism truly at heart will force loyal union workingmen to desert the union or starve. This is the outrageous thing that the officials of the Amalgamated Association are now doing to their faithful followers in the sheet and tin plate division.

We do not know whether it is blindness, vanity or cowardice that makes these "leaders" of labor choose such a hard path for their long suffering followers. The trades unionists of the iron and steel industry of the United States have given repeated proofs that they will fight to the last ditch, but when sacrifice becomes meaningless only one result can come from insisting on it. Unionism is hurt irreparably. The ranks of non-unionism are reinforced by men whom a just and sensible policy would save for the union ranks. We assert without fear of contradiction that just such fatuous leadership as that which is refusing to sound the retreat for the striking sheet and tin workers is responsible for the failure of trades unionism to enlist more than one out of every six workers in the country.

To say that the strikers want to remain out after the strike has been lost is to credit them with less intelligence than we know they possess. We undertake to make a prediction as to what will happen if the national lodge officials issue a circular to the strikers candidly acknowledging that the prospect of victory is remote and recommending permission to the association's members to work in "open shop" sheet and tin plate mills in the same manner that other great labor organizations have permitted their members to work in open shops. Our prediction is that at every strike center, absolutely without exception, the vote in favor of returning to work would be overwhelming.

What folly in the headquarters' generals to pretend that they are not beaten! Every day they hold the men out now is a day the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is forced to devote to the training of new hands by whom the old hands threaten to be displaced for all time. This is unspeakable folly from the union standpoint, and it is by virtue of its position as the oldest labor paper in America that the National Labor Tribune feels itself entitled to protest. If the so-called leaders of the men have not the courage to proclaim the truth in regard to the matter, we will proclaim it for them. In the calling off of the strike lies the only hope of preserving a considerable portion of the sheet and tin plate industry for trades unionism and of saving the union cause from the undeserved blot and stigma of having turned thousands of capable and industrious American workingmen out of doors and robbing them of their means of livelihood.

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To show that prosperity is here Italian labor is now at a premium. Some contractors are paying $2 per day for this kind of labor.

NON-UNIONISM IS ELUCIDATED.

Ex-President Shaffer Describes the Different Species of Non-Unionists and Shows That One Way to Decrease Their Number is For Unions to Embark in Fewer Hopeless Strikes.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,
Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

Organized labor is the inveterate and implacable foe to the non-union man. It denounces, abuses and ostracises him. Every historical record has been examined carefully in search of epithets to describe and hold him in view as a fit subject for scorn and contempt. He has been compared with Cain likened to Esau, placed on an equality with Judas and ranked with Benedict Arnold. His wife has been subjected to inconvenience and annoyance and his children driven from among their schoolmates and companions with bitter invective and reviling. His natural proneness to err has not been regarded as a possible excuse. His environments have not been considered, his training has been disregarded, his difficulties and temptations have not entered into the question as palliating his offence. The inexorable fiat declares that having sinned he must die. No attempt has been made to disassociate him from witting and voluntary turpitude. No recognition is taken of his individuality.

He is not a person, he is a class and that class is excommunicate. Of course this action is extreme and consequently faulty. Like all doubtful species he should be studied, analyzed, labeled and assigned to his proper place. If this were done an evil might be remedied, a cure effected and the industrial economy purified. Attempts to do this will be misunderstood and motives declared sinister, but duty calls frequently to unpleasant tasks even in righteous causes and we do not hesitate to make the venture.

We predicate of the non-union man that he is neither an individual nor a class but a genus containing many and varied species. To indicate their differential characteristics will occasion difficulty because a few, at least approximate generic proportions, such as the term strike-breakers for example, but regarding them as enlarged species will enable us to overcome the trouble and to proceed with reasonable clearness. Mere terms can not assign to position, or order or rank, consequently such words as scab, rat, blacksheep and the great list of reproachful appellatives must be looked upon as synonyms only. Having thus essayed to clear the way we discern the following distinct species: (1) The foreign non-union man, (2) the American non-union man and (3) the ex-union non-union man.

The original foreign non-union man was the original strike breaker. He was imported to lower wages and to displace native and naturalized citizens of a greater degree of intelligence, possessing a common or cognate language and holding tenaciously ideas of liberty, justice and independence, which made them unfit to be mere procurers of fortune for their employers. Actuated by these desiderate and uniting to secure them they dominated the labor market and practically dictated the terms and conditions of employment. The abuse of power on their part or objection by the operators, to payment of wages which retarded their advance to the golden realm of their ambition prompted the latter to seek relief and it was found speedily. A new industry had been created by the transformation of a great mineral deposit into fuel required for metallic conversion. Skilled men engaged in developing the mineral, transforming it and converting the metal, were in receipt of what, today, would be termed enormous wages. They contended for and obtained limited working time and restricted output.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN THE MILLS.

The National Labor Tribune has investigated the conditions existing in the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, where members of the Amalgamated Association are now on strike. The appended table tells the result. The Tribune believes any impartial inquiry will corroborate the figures.

TIN MILLS.

	Equipment.	Operating
American, Elwood	28	18
Anderson (Obsolete)	7	..
Cambridge	7	7
Chester	7	7
Crescent, Cleveland	6	6
Humbert, Connellsville	6	..
La Belle, Wheeling	10	..
Laughlin, Martins Ferry	23	..
Monongahela, South Side, Pittsburg	8	8
Morewood, Gas City, (Obsolete)	8	..
National, Monessen	25	25
New Castle	20	19
Pennsylvania, New Kensington	8	8
Pittsburg, New Kensington	8	8
Sabraton, Morganton	10	10
Sharon	20	18
Shenango, New Castle	30	21
United States, Demmler	11	11
	242	166

SHEET MILLS.

	Equipment.	Operating.
Vandergrift	37	37
Leechburg	11	11
Hyde Park	6	6
Saltsburg	4	4
Aetna-Standard, Bridgeport	23	..
Canal Dover	11	11
New Philadelphia	12	12
Canton	5	5
Dresden	4	4
Guernsey, Cambridge O.	11	11
Mercer, South Sharon	5	5
Midland, Muncie, Ind.	7	7
Piqua	4	3
Scottdale No. 1	9	9
Scottdale No. 2	8	8
Struthers	6	6
Wellsville	10	*6
Woods, McKeesport	13	†12
	186	157

*Broken Engine.
†One Mill Obsolete.

THE WEEKLY SPEECH.

Vice President Lewis Tries to Cheer the Strikers.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 26.—The striking tin workers heard their weekly address from one of the officials of the Amalgamated Association last Thursday afternoon, and were again advised to stick it out. Llewellyn Lewis was the speaker. Mr. Lewis is vice president of the tin division of the Amalgamated Association. In his remarks Thursday he conveyed the impression that there was something doing and that everything would be all right shortly. When pressed for some information by strikers at the meeting Mr. Lewis could not be induced to say what was doing, but dropped hints that there would likely be some announcement made in a few days. He also conveyed the impression that the officials of the tin plate company were dealing with officials of the association, but was careful not to say that such was the case. Some of those present got up in the meeting and challenged Mr. Lewis to come right out and tell them what was on, but he said he couldn't. He told them to remain loyal and that it would be to their benefit.

Enlarging Sheet Mills.

The Empire Iron and Steel Company of Niles, O., of which Jonathan Warner is president, has let contracts for additions that will include two additional hot mills in the sheet department and an addition 200 feet long for the roofing department. Some of the new machinery has been ordered in this city.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has started its Woods Run plant, giving employment to a large number of men.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

GRIEVING THE SPIRIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct 24.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, addressed the Bible students twice here today. His text for the evening discourse was from the text, **"Grieve not the holy Spirit of God, by which you were sealed unto the day of deliverance."** (Eph. 4: 30.) He said:

Most evidently our text is not addressed to the heathen, who know not God, nor to the masses of Christendom even, but merely to those who come to an intimate acquaintance with the Lord and who have received his holy Spirit as a seal, mark, evidence, proof, that they by and by will attain the fruition of their hopes—the completion of their redemption, their absolute deliverance from sin and death conditions. Most assuredly no one could grieve the holy Spirit who had not received it.

The expression holy Spirit of God, is here used exactly in the same sense as if we were speaking to a dear earthly friend, whose sympathy, fellowship, favor we had learned to esteem very highly. Of such we might say in very similar language, If you do so and so, it would assuredly wound and grieve the spirit of your dearest friend. The intimation would be that you would no longer have his esteem and favor as before; that the reprehended conduct would cause more or less of a breach between you and your friend. It would not mean that his acquaintance would necessarily be cut forever and that he would become your enemy instead of your friend. It would mean, rather, that having been your friend he would esteem you no longer worthy of the same degree of fellowship and confidence as before. He would no longer treat you as a dear and intimate friend, and communicate to you his plans and arrangements along various lines. They might still speak as he passed by, and treat you in every way kindly, yet there would be a difference, a coolness, a separation, a cloud, between. If you esteemed the love of your friend, his fellowship, his interest in all of your affairs, you would assuredly be continually on guard to do nothing that might wound, offend, grieve him and alienate his sympathy and fellowship—especially if he were on a higher plane of wealth or honor or intelligence than yourself, and one, therefore, whose patronage, advice and counsel you needed and desired.

This, we take it, is the thought behind the Apostle's word "grieve" in our text. It is closely allied with the thought of offending our best friend, our Creator, our Heavenly Father. We are not to get the thought that the great Creator of the Universe could be actually caused sorrow, grief, repining, pain, by any conduct of ours. He is too great and we are too insignificant. Yet our heavenly Father takes note of us as a world of mankind. He has provided for our relief from sin and its penalty death. He is specially interested in those who have responded to his gracious proffers. "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that reverence him." (Psa. 103: 13.) His pity extended beyond this—even to love, when he heartily accepted his favor and made full consecration of our little all to him. It was then that he was pleased to seal us, to give us the mark or stamp of sonship, to evidence to us that we have been begotten again to a New Nature, to immortality, to glory with himself—if so be that we continue faithful to our vow of consecration.

THE LORD'S JEWELS.

As a father He watches over the interests of this consecrated class. Although, as the Scriptures say, they are "few," he estimates them very highly and, amongst other precious names, gives to these sons of God the title of "jewels." The experiences of the present life are intended to polish these jewels—to prepare them for a heavenly setting in the Resurrection Morning. "They shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels."—Malachi 3: 17.

As the lapidary first washes the diamond which has been picked from the miry clay; as he then critically examines it to note its very best possibilities; as he then gives direction to the workmen respecting its cutting and subsequently respecting its polishing, we have the Divine illustration of how God's providence through the holy Spirit, the holy Power of God, overrules and guides in all the experiences of this consecrated "jewel" class. It is required of them that they exercise faith and learn to rejoice in tribulations, as well as in more pleasurable experiences, knowing that they are in God's hand, and that, if they are submissive to him, he will "work out for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" through the disappointments, the frictions, the sorrows, the tears, the anguish even, of earthly experiences—if these be endured for righteousness' sake.

Coming down to human comprehension, the Lord represents himself as pleased or displeased, rejoiced or grieved, after the manner of the most noble of the human family. Because of his generosity, his benevolence, his desire to do good unto all, and especially to the household of faith, and particularly to the fully consecrated, our Creator takes pleasure in the working out of a great Plan of Salvation for humanity. But as the poet has declared—

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps on the sea
And rides upon the storm.

"His purpose will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower."

For six thousand years our loving Creator has permitted Adam's disobedience to bring upon his family a terrible reign of sin and death. God sympathizes with the "groaning creation" and has promised assistance—deliverance. But his Wisdom determines that the lesson of the sinfulness of sin and the bitterness of its fruit must first be thoroughly learned. Then the deliverance to righteousness and life may be the better appreciated and all danger of a reversion to sin be avoided, and an eternity of righteousness and blessing result.

Preparation for this great program has not been swift, nor is haste necessary. The lesson of sin and its bitter fruitage has come to the world during six thousand years, though no single member of the race needed or received so prolonged a lesson. The first step of recovery was accomplished by our Redeemer's sacrifice of himself. The second step has been in process since Pentecost (the calling and accepting of the antitypical Levites) and specially amongst these of the antitypical priesthood, who now rejoicingly suffer with the great High Priest. They lay down their lives in his service, under the promise that in the First Resurrection they shall be with their Redeemer and share his glory and, as a "royal priesthood" under him, rule, instruct and everyway assist in uplifting the "groaning creation" during the Millennial Kingdom of the great Mediator, whose members they will be. This step in the Divine Plan is spoken of in the Scriptures as "The Mystery of God;" that the Church now being selected are "members" of The Christ. As soon as this "mystery hidden from ages" shall be completed and the Church be glorified, with her Lord, then our prayer and the prayer of our Redeemer will begin to have fulfilment—"Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

Not all who have named the name of Christ; not all who have turned away from sin; not all who have made full consecration of themselves even will attain to the glorious "things which God hath in reservation for them that love him." Only such of the consecrated as learn in the School of Christ the great lesson of supreme love to God and heart obedience to his will (outward obedience also to the extent of ability) only these will be accounted worthy to share in the Kingdom. It is these that are mentioned in our text as sealed by the holy Spirit of promise and waiting for the resurrection morning, the deliverance day, the day of attainment to the glorious things which God has in reservation for the faithful. As a loving parent watches the progress of his child in school, so the Heavenly Father is interested in our progress, and desirous that we shall make our calling and our election sure to the heavenly glories. Hence he pictures himself as pleased with our progress and as grieved when we fail to learn the necessary lessons. He has promised us a place with our Lord in his Millennial Kingdom Throne, but the promise is a conditional one. Our Redeemer expresses it thus: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my Throne." Thus we get a glimpse of God's special interest in each of his consecrated spirit-begotten children. They have his love and favor and smile in proportion as they follow the Redeemer's footsteps. A failure to walk in this way grieves the Lord's spirit or figuratively brings his frown instead of his smile and tends to separate us from his love. This thought was expressed by the poet in the beautiful words.

"Sun of my soul, my Father dear,
I know no night if thou art near;
O may no earth-born cloud arise
To hide thee from thy servant's eyes!"

The child of God should seek to ever live in the sunshine of the Heavenly Father's favor. Whatever clouds arise between such and their very best earthly friends will be light afflictions indeed, if they still abide in fellowship with the Heavenly Father and the Son, through the holy Spirit—the spirit of love, the spirit of Truth, the spirit of obedience, the spirit of self-sacrifice. Indeed, if earthly friendships and earthly loves be entirely severed through faithfulness to the Lord, the loyal one may reach the place where he can "rejoice in tribulation also."

SEALED BY THE HOLY SPIRIT.

A seal is an authoritative mark. With a signature a seal implies that the contract of the document is no longer open, no longer a mere proposal, but an accomplished, finished agreement or bargain. In olden times, seals were usually impressed in wax while it was yet soft: the seal itself represented a coat of arms or something representing the personality of the one who used it. The pressure upon the soft wax was gradually increased and then held firmly until the wax had cooled, hardened, and permitted the removal of the seal, without injury to the impress which then was clearly revealed. This is the mental picture which our text brings before our minds. God our Creator, our Father, impresses upon our willing hearts by his holy Spirit his own character, likeness, which is specially exemplified for us in the words and doing of our Redeemer and the apostles who walked in his steps of devotion to God and to righteousness and in self-sacrifice in the interest of others.

What a beautiful picture our text then gives us of the holy Spirit's operation upon our hearts, sealing us, marking us, continually deepening the impression, eventually transforming us, until, by the final change of the First Resurrection, the sealing processes shall have been accomplished. Then the glorious promises of God's Word having been fully realized, we shall be like our Lord on the spiritual plane and sharer of his glory. Then shall be granted the privileges of association with him in his Millennial Kingdom work for the uplifting, the restitution, the blessing, of Israel and all the families of the earth. But let us not forget that no one is sealed with the holy Spirit of promise, except he has turned from sin and accepted our Lord Jesus as his Redeemer and who has, additionally, consecrated unto death all his human rights and interests of every kind—to sacrifice the same as guided by the holy Spirit of the Lord.

THE SEALING OPERATION.

God's holy Spirit, in affecting this sealing of our hearts, in making this impress of the Divine character upon us as New Creatures, uses various means. One of these is the Word of God, sometimes called "the sword of the Spirit." Its instructions, encouragements, warnings and promises constitute a power of God upon the hearts of those who love righteousness and hate iniquity and who are striving to serve the Lord with willing and self-sacrificing hearts. The Word of God may reach others and influence them more or less this way or that, but only upon this one special class does it exercise this sealing power. Another agency for the impressing of the Divine will, "the mind of Christ," the holy Spirit, upon our hearts is God's Providences. These, however, can be rightly understood only by those enlightened by the Word, the Bible, and can be rightly applied only by the meek, the humble, the truthful, who have made the consecration and are seeking to make their calling and election sure. The holy Spirit uses these different means of developing in the consecrated one the mind of Christ, the spirit of God, the holy Spirit; and the sealing thus effected marks each individual as one of the Lord's "jewels," one of the Lord's "numbers," in preparation for a share with the Lord in the heavenly Kingdom. There is a blessing experienced in conjunction with the sealing itself—a joy, a peace, a rest of heart, which the world can neither give nor take away. However, these blessings of the present time are merely a foretaste and earnest of the great inheritance which is to be theirs with the completion of their experience in the School of Christ. In the end of this age all of these faithful ones, "not many," "a little flock," will reach the end of the journey, and, by the First Resurrection, be "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," into the glorious likeness of the Redeemer. That wonderful moment will be in the early dawn of the Millennial Day, which is the Day of Redemption, the Day of Deliverance.

DELIVERANCE FOR THE WORLD.

But while the Church will be the first to be blessed in that deliverance day, the Scriptures assure us that others also will be delivered—"the groaning creation." But the Church will be first everyway, and then through it as the Body of Christ, the blessings of restitution opportunities will be extended to all others. That will be the earth's deliverance day or, as shown in the Jewish types, it will be the antitypical Jubilee Year, in which the world will be released from its bondage to sin and death. As St. James declares (James 1: 18) the Church is "a kind of first-fruits unto God of His creatures." But the first-fruits will have a great pre-eminence, in that the First Resurrection will bring them spiritual perfection, as well as a share in the Millennial Kingdom. Theirs will be an instantaneous change, while the opportunities of the world will be that of gradual uplifting from sin and death conditions to the perfection of manhood, such as Adam enjoyed before he sinned, and in a world-wide Eden home.

The grieving of the holy Spirit, then, would signify that the sealing processes would discontinue; that the work would not be accomplished; that the Word and Providences of God would not prove effective in the heart which had grieved the Spirit. In other words, it is required that this work of sealing shall be fully with our consent (co-operation), else it cannot proceed. The Apostle intimates that self-will on our part, or a recurrence to the Spirit of the world, would have this blighting effect. This is shown in the context preceding, which should be fully studied.

It is not our wish to discourage anybody in any measure of well-doing. On the contrary, we encourage all with the Scriptural assurance that not a single act of kindness done to one of the least of the Lord's disciples will fail of its reward—even a cup of cold water. It is our duty, however, to call attention, not only to the grandeur of the prize which the Lord has set before his Church, but also with equal persistency to call attention to the particular terms upon which it may be secured. It is not in vain that the Apostle wrote, "If ye do these things, ye shall never fail, for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." In the very same connection the Apostle calls our attention to some who have grieved the holy Spirit wherewith they were sealed unto the day of deliverance, saying: "But he that lacketh these things is blind and cannot see afar off (has lost his spirtual sight) and has forgotten that he was purged from his old sins."—(II Peter 1: 8, 9.) So, then, dear brethren, let us give the more earnest heed to the Word of the Lord, lest we should let the blessed message and blessed influence slip gradually from us and we become castaways as respects the Kingdom blessing, whatever else we might or might not attain.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Editors National Labor Tribune:
WATERFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—Will you kindly change address on wrapper from New London, Conn., to R. F. D. No. 1, Oswegatchie, Waterford, Conn.

I appreciate your paper in many respects, but above all, the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y., are especially grand. My earnest wish is that you may continue to print them. You will see some day that thus you have had wonderful opportunities for co-laboring in the present harvest work.

I am respectfully yours,
G. F. W. THOMSON.

Iola, Kan., Oct. 22

Editors National Labor Tribune:
I value your paper for its excellent print and for the good reading on the labor question, and more especially for Brother Russell's sermon every weeks. Yours,
JNO. H. WILSON.

Randolph, Vt., Oct. 22.

Editors National Labor Tribune:
Please change my address from Schoon Lake, N. Y., to the above. I prize your paper very much for the excellent sermons of our dear Brother Russell as so clearly given us in the columns of your paper, especially since being isolated so far from the friends of the Truth or class meeting.

Sincerely yours for the Truth,
MRS. GEO. E. BROOKS.

Jonesboro, Ark., Oct. 22.

Editors National Labor Tribune.
Inclosed please find 25 cents for which send us as many copies of National Labor Tribune of Thursday, October 21, as the quarter will buy. We want them to send to our friends in various parts of the country. We are especially impressed with Brother Russell's sermon of the above date. We are a subscriber to your valuable paper. We look forward to its coming with much pleasure, for we know it contains one of the best sermons ever printed every week. We also appreciate good features of the paper other than the sermons. May the Lord bless you gentlemen in this work of presenting glad tiding to the people. Yours truly,
J. M. ANDREWS AND WIFE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week;

C. A. Swartz, Valencia.
Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Bakersfield.
Mrs. C. S. Abby, Darien.
Miss Emma Bates, Kansas City.
A. Z. Becker, Newton.
C. F. Duwe, Cleveland.
Mrs. Hattie A. Miller, Kansas City.
Mrs. L. Miller, Valencia.
Matthew Radovich, Chicago.
Ward W. Williams, East Nassau.

Trolley Cars in Parks.

A correspondent writes to "The Survey" to protest against a note published last month, in which approval was expressed of a plan to bring trolley cars into Pittsburg parks, that the parks might be made accessible to those who could not motor or drive. He says of the plan: "While it may save the public a little exertion, it destroys one of the most valuable functions of a park—the enjoyment of restful, rural scenery, free from intrusion of distracting influence." The Survey says: "If it were really going to do this, we should most heartily agree with our correspondent; but we cannot believe that there is any necessity that it should have this effect. The tracks can be screened absolutely by planting, to say nothing of grading. But to the general principle expressed in the protest, no one can take exception; it behooves the authorities of any park which trolley cars are allowed to enter to safeguard with exceedingly jealousy the landscape's reposefulness."

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

Where Onions Save Babies.

A Chicago commissioner of health, in a recent issue of the Health Department's Bulletin, calls attention to the value of yard-gardens from the standpoint of municipal sanitation. He says: "The gardens serve to keep the yard clean, to use up the stable manure, to add to the revenue of the family, and to furnish fresh, crisp vegetables for the family table." He adds: "The increase of such gardens has been especially notable in the Eighth ward. Collections of cans and rubbish, and stagnant pools have given place in the last two years to small, neat-looking gardens filled with cabbage, onions, parsley, beets and corn, with here and there a fringe or bed of flowers. Seeing this, we do not wonder at the lowered baby death rate in the Eighth ward." This is a somewhat new credit mark to give to the yard garden, but no doubt it is deserved.

Honest Willie's Reward.

William Cowly is a conscientious office boy. He had been taught to emulate the great George Washington and never tell a falsehood.

Willie, who is a baseball crank, wanted to get off yesterday to see the game. As the noon hour approached he went to the boss and said in a timid tone:

"Mr. E——, I would like to get off this afternoon."

"You do, eh?" said the old man peering over his spectacles.

"Yes, sir, and I haven't got any grandmother."

"Well, you are an exception, indeed."

"And I'm not sick."

"Extraordinary; very extraordinary."

"In fact, sir, I want to get off to go to the ball game."

The boss' face brightened.

"Well, Willie, I must say you are the most honest boy I have ever met."

"Thank you, sir."

"Yes, and come to think of it, I want to see that game myself. I was afraid to leave the office at first, but now that I see that you are such an honest boy, I know my business couldn't be in safer hands. It will take some time for me to get back so you will stay an hour or so later. So long, Willie. There is nothing like being honest. When I come back I will tell you the score."—Philadelphia Times.

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Kicker—I attended a Christian Science lecture last night. I tell you I wished I was one of them.

Sukker—Why?

Kicker—So I could think I wasn't bored.—Puck.

The Same as Usual.

Teacher—Where was the Magna Charta signed?

Intelligent Boy—At the bottom, sir.—Harvard Lampoon.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and it is all within our power to avoid that.

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LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 49. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest Report On Wage Changes and Hours of Labor--Conciliation in Growing Vogue--Iron Molders Find Pension Benefit Too Heavy a Burden--Nearly 90 Labor Candidates to Try for Parliament.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 28.--The labor department of the board of trade has just issued its annual report on changes in the rates of wages and hours of labor in this country during last year. The returns cover 10 million but exclude seamen, railway employes and farm workers. Comparative tables show that through 1896-1900 wages continuously advanced and then from 1901 to 1905 declined, but not to so great an extent. Advances predominated for 1906-1907; last year decreases were in the majority, but not to a large extent.

In the last 13 years, however, the margin in favor of the workers is a large one, especially considering the state of trade, and this may be taken to be purely owing to the increasing strength and intensification of trade unionism. Last year 119,000 workers had their wages advanced and they were principally employes of public authorities and workers in the textile, printing and building trades. Decreases were suffered by 48,000 workers chiefly in mining, engineering and shipbuilding, 9,000 being in the iron and steel trades.

During the first half of the present year wages continued to rise, over one million workers being affected and the net result being a decrease in wages by nearly $240,000 per week.

Had it not been for the disputes on the northeast coast 1908 would have been quite a peaceful one in the labor world. The peaceful methods for determining changes in wages and hours without strikes were sliding scales, conciliation, arbitration and negotiations between the parties at times by the intervention of friendly advisers. 944,000 workers had their differences adjusted in this way and only 15,724 had to resort to strikes. The progress of peaceful arrangements is noticeable; it will be found greater now that large groups of industries have entered into agreements for four to five years.

The changes in hours of labor were small in 1908; only 26,500 workers were affected and almost all had their hours reduced, nearly 10,000 of them being in the building trades. The net reduction was equal to 28,400 hours per week. Individual unions did not altogether seem to share in some of the above good fortune.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with a membership at date of 53,512, finds this month nearly 10 per cent of the men unemployed. Reports from the same societies in the United States and Canada declare trade to be better there.

The Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland find trade better in that society, like all our unions, finds the superannuation or pension expense one of increasing seriousness. For example, in the last 12 months 31 members of this union have been on the receipt of superannuation benefit. The average amount each of these members had contributed to the union's funds prior to going on pension benefit was $955. The superannuated members who have died during the past quarter just shown have drawn for superannuation benefit alone, ignoring all other benefits, $1,200 each. These are notable figures relating to superannuation.

The Associated Blacksmiths state

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

HOW STRIKES AFFECT THE BUSINESS MAN.

Ex-President Shaffer Denies That Capital and Labor Are the Sole Parties in Interest in an Industrial Dispute--Hardships Inflicted Upon Outside Business Interests by Ill-Advised Strikes.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

It is perhaps natural for the participants in any struggle to contend earnestly, each for his claims, without regard to the possibility of their not only excluding a third claimant to recognition and participation in the things contended for, but of their seriously affecting and sometimes injuring him in his personal rights and in his business affairs.

It is not often that two disputants give any thought to the results of their quarrel upon persons who may through no fault of theirs be affected and injured because of mere proximity to the scene of conflict or because of fortuitously inextricably interwoven with those of the belligerents. It would be better for all concerned if the baneful effects of strife could be confined to those directly responsible for and engaged in it, but as this is impossible, because of life's intimate relationship and the involved character of most business institutions and transactions, consideration should be given to the probable injury wrought upon others before persons should engage or be permitted to engage in any controversy likely to involve or jeopardize any public interest.

In all industrial disputes it has been taken for granted that there are, and can be, but two parties who are interested in and affected by misunderstanding and conflict between them. Capital and labor are held by some to be natural antagonists whose differences must be adjusted by a warfare which shall give superiority to the one and subjection to the other. Others declare them to be co-partners with a mutuality of interest which is best conserved by co-operation rendered possible in spite of occasional friction.

The first position is untenable, because it is palpably wrong and the second is true in part only as it discards an adjunct as necessary to the common good as either of the principles. It is true that capital withheld from investment would leave labor unemployed and that capital waxided by labor would yield meagre and unsatisfying returns, but could they exist and prosper without the aid of others? If not, then they are dependent and those upon whom they depend are interested and should be considered.

When this is understood and admitted and a course of action followed.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

DEAF TO THE APPEAL.

WHY SHOULD McARDLE CARE?--HE ISN'T SUFFERING AND HIS PAY GOES RIGHT ON.

The story of the strike of the sheet and tinplate workers belonging to the Amalgamated Association is told in the above cartoon by the National Labor Tribune's artist more powerfully than it can be told in words.

The well-paid, well-fed, well-dressed "leaders" who sit in headquarters directing the struggle assure the strikers that everything is going along splendidly, AND IT IS--FOR THEM.

They can fight it out on this line if it takes all winter and all of next summer to boot. THE STRIKE COSTS THEM NOTHING, DEPRIVES THEM OF NOTHING, not even of the high-priced cigars that one always sees between the lips of a certain type of labor "leaders" and a certain type of politicians and for the same reason--to-wit, that other people are paying in both cases for the smoke.

Yes, the headquarter's generals are comfortable and satisfied. THEIR wives aren't wasting away with hunger. THEIR children aren't starving, or going to school in bare feet.

But one of their own trustees admitted in a speech at New Castle two weeks ago that the children of the strikers ARE hungry and in bare feet, and the picture of this poor, faint, disheartened mother, with her crying children clinging to her skirts, knocking in vain at the door of McArdle and his headquarters staff and being turned away without a hearing let alone relief or redress, is enough to move a heart of flint.

Why are McArdle and his staff unmoved? Because THEY have not suffered and will not suffer.

THEY cannot lose, for they have nothing at stake. THEIR strike benefits never cease. THEIR jobs are safe.

THEY have nothing to worry about as long as the men who work to keep them are willing to pay dues.

McArdle, in a published statement pretending to be an answer to this paper's charge that he is prolonging a strike which he knows to be hopelessly lost, tries to divert attention from the charge, to which he well knows he has no defense, by howling that the Tribune is bought and mentioning a card which appears in our advertising columns.

The same card was carried until recently in McArdle's own official paper, the "Amalgamated Journal." To attempt to argue that the "ad" puts the paper carrying it under any obligations is balderdash on its face. We mention the thing only to show what extremeties McArdle is reduced to. If he could have said anything sensible, he would have said it. HE MAY ABUSE THE TRIBUNE, BUT HE DOES NOT DISPROVE ITS CHARGE.

McArdle cannot escape like the cuttle-fish, by muddying the waters. He is on the hook, wriggle as hard as he may. His puny effort to make it seem that we are against the Amalgamated Association will not avail. We are not against the Amalgamated Association, but against the man who is disrupting it--McArdle.

In this fight which we are making on behalf of hungry women and children and on behalf of a trades unionism imperilled by the incompetence of so-called "leaders" like McArdle there is little to be gained by mere personalities.

If we could help the real sufferers by being mean and personal, we would not hesitate to ask McARDLE HOW MUCH MONEY THE INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS ARE PAYING TO THE A. A. TO PROLONG THE STRIKE.

806--TWO--H--Nov 2.

Also, we might ask the A. A. national officers to explain why the men at New Castle, Wheeling, Youngstown and elsewhere would BE HURT ANY MORE BY WORKING IN OPEN SHOP MILLS THAN SOME OF THE RELATIVES OF SOME OF THE AFORESAID NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The International Typographical Union allows its men to work in open shops and it is a far stronger and more prosperous union than the Amalgamated Association.

The UNITED MINE WORKERS recognize the open shop mine and remain the most powerful union in America.

The BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, with ten times the membership of the Amalgamated Association, not only lets its members work in open shops but lets them work at whatever wages they can get when conditions of trade are unfavorable.

The Amalgamated Association's ban against the "open shop," and its order throwing several thousand men out of work, were NOT WARRANTED even by ITS OWN PAST PRACTISE.

It has been recognizing the open shop for years. How about Kewanee, Illinois? How about the lodge at Pullman? That Zug's mill in this city, claimed even to this day by the Association, has for years been an open shop, is notorious.

When McArdle explains why he will not let the men belonging to the U. S. Steel lodges work in open shops while letting other members of the Association work in open shops, it will be time for him to assume the offensive and attempt to impeach this paper's honesty.

We rest our case not on unsupported charges, but on facts. If we are not right, LET McARDLE SHOW WHERE WE ARE WRONG.

The strikers are entitled to know what mills the company is succeeding in operating. The Trib-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE STRENGTH OF TRADES UNIONISM.

John Jarrett Points Out That It Lies in Conservatism and in The Full Recognition of Labor and Capital's Mutual Dependence Upon Each Other---The History of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cited.

By John Jarrett, Ex-President A. A. of I., S. and T. W.

I feel in somewhat of a reminiscent mood, and in taking in the retrospect I am reminded that it is now 25 years since I retired from the presidency of the Amalgamated Association. How time passes and what changes have taken place since then! The men I knew best as labor leaders in the 60's, 70's and early 80's have so many of them passed over the line "to that bourne from which no one returns," noble and gallant souls were they, men of iron nerve, true, brave and self sacrificing. I never can look back to the days I "sawed the fore plain" and took an active part in the affairs of the old Sons of Vulcan and later when I had the honor of presiding over the destinies of the Amalgamated Association but that I find recollections are awakened and heart throbs are quickened.

My experience as a member and worker in the Sons of Vulcan and later of the Amalgamated Association are among the most cherished memories of my life. But those were militant times. Trades unions were practically in their infancy, in many respects misunderstood and in many quarters bitterly opposed. The Amalgamated Association shared in all this, but with a firm conviction in the ultimate success of unionism, it forged ahead, overcoming what seemed almost insurmountable obstacles and in a few years from its birth attained such a position of consistency as to command the recognition and respect of fair minded and progressive employers generally and the admiration of the intelligent public.

The policies of the A. A. were broad, liberal and progressive. Its activities were devoted, not only to the improvement and advancement of its members, morally, intellectually and financially, but in addition embraced every opportunity in promoting all measures for the protection and upbuilding of the iron and steel industries in the United States.

Strikes were regarded as a measure of last resort and while arbitration and conciliation were considered, conciliation was officially recognized as the best procedure by which all questions of differences arising between ourselves and employers should be adjusted. In view of this our general policy, therefore, was to cultivate feelings of friendship between ourselves and the employers, so far at least as conditions would possibly admit. We believed then and still believe that the greatest good is to be accomplished by workmen and their employers co-operating with each other for their mutual welfare, and this can be done only by bringing about the proper relations that should exist between them. Why should workmen regard their employers as enemies, or employers regard their workmen as serfs? Surely on no grounds of reason or common sense.

Today that either can be independent of the other is the acme of folly. A man or a number of men may form themselves into a company and construct an iron or steel works, but of what value would such a plant be to the company or the community without workmen to operate? Absolutely of none whatever. The company to make the property of value to themselves or the community must employ workmen to operate it, hence they are

(Continued on Eight Page.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Ordered to Go to Jail by District Court of Appeals, Which Affirms the Recent Sentence of Justice Wright---Case Will Be Carried to Highest Court of the Nation.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.--The sentence of Judge Wright of the District of Columbia court, ordering President Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to serve one year, nine months and six months, respectively, for contempt of court, was sustained today in the District court of appeals.

The opinion was rendered by Associate Justice Van Orsdel, and concurred in by Justice Robb. Chief Justice Shepard dissented.

"Industrial interest," Justice Van Orsdel said, "dwindle into insignificance when compared with the higher principles involved in this cause. The fundamental issue is whether the constitutional agencies of government shall be obeyed or defied. The mere fact that the defendants are officers of organized labor in America lends importance to the cause and adds to the gravity of the situation, but it should not be permitted to influence the result. If an organization of citizens, however large, may disobey the mandates of the court the same reasoning would render them subject to individual defiance. The one is no greater right in the eyes of the law than the other. Both are subject to the law and neither are above it."

President Gompers and Vice President Mitchell are out of town, having gone to New York city to prepare for the forthcoming annual convention of the Federation. Secretary Morrison is in the city, but was not at his office when the opinion was rendered. All three are under bond.

The case decided today grew out of the action of the American Federation of Labor in placing the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis on the "we do not patronize" list in the monthly official organ of the Federation, following the failure to adjust the dispute between the Metal Polishers' union and the Bucks company in March, 1907.

The St. Louis concern thereupon obtained an injunction from Justice Gould of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to prevent further use of their name in that connection. Justice Gould's injunction was of a sweeping character, and forbade

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON.

ALL SAINTS DAY.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached to a large audience of Truth seekers here today. Much interest and profound attention was manifest. He took for his text the following: **"Both he that sanctifieth and they that are sanctified are all of one: for which cause he is not ashamed to call them brethren."** (Hebrews 2: 11). He said:

Tomorrow will be observed by our friends of the Catholic, Lutheran and Episcopal churches as "All Saints' Day. At an early date after the death of the apostles, probably in the third century, the custom crept into the Church of invoking the blessing of some Bible hold in remembrance a patron saint, whose influence and memory were of a merely local character, and a certain day in the year was set apart as a memorial and for invoking his influence in the heavenly courts. When subsequently papacy was organized, gradually the majority of the Christian congregations acceded to papacy's claims that its bishop is the special vicar of Christ, **reigning in his stead** and exercising his authority, many submitted themselves to this rule and this were absorbed into that great system which still holds sway in the world. It was papacy that established "All Saints' Day" as a holy day for the invocation of all saints not otherwise particularly provided for by separate days of invocation.

Although saints admittedly are rare—few in comparison to professed Christians, nevertheless it seems there were enough so considered in the time of Gregory IV. to nearly appropriate all the days of the year. In other words, there were about 365 recognized in Gregory's time—after Christianity had been in operation for 600 years. Hence inconvenience will be the day for invoking the blessing of all the saints of the past one thousand years. But just how many or how few days are according to the records of the celebrating churches we do not surely know. If the records of the first eight centuries were correct, in the same proportion we should not expect that the total number of saints recognized would be above one thousand. One and thought connected with the celebration tomorrow must present itself to all thinking minds amongst the celebrants; that is that only the saintly do they acknowledge as of holy character. So far heaven, because the unsaintly, the unholy, would certainly be unfit. The teaching of papacy is that since only the saintly can be ushered into heaven at the time of their death, all the unsaintly, the undeveloped, they hold, must first experience awful tortures in Purgatory—to purify them, to make them ready for heaven.

Protestants on the contrary have discarded Purgatory, claiming that it is an unscriptural doctrine. They do not, however, claim that any but the saintly are prepared for heaven at death, nor that God has promised heaven to the untaught or undeveloped in Christian character. Hence, in some respects the Protestant theory is still more grievous, more terrible, more awful, for the bereaved than the Catholic view in that it offers no hope for all eternity to any unsaintly. Prayers for the saints, we believe to be unscriptural and unreasonable. Nowhere are we authorized to pray to the dead—either saints or sinners. On the contrary the Scriptures set forth our Heavenly Father as the supreme object of worship, though they do intimate propriety of praying to our Lord Jesus also. As we read: "All men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." (John 5: 23.) But prayers to the dead are unreasonable, according to the Bible which teaches that "the dead know not anything" (Eccl. 9: 5); that "their sons come to honor and they know it not—to dishonor and they perceive it not of them" (Job 14: 21); and that "there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest."—Eccl. 9: 10.

The Scriptures do recognize the difference between the saints, the Lord's holy ones, and the remainder of mankind. And it is assuredly true that the great masses of humanity are totally unfit for the glories and perfections of the heavenly state. It is true that the Church is called upon to develop the fruits and graces of the holy Spirit and is assured, as St. Peter declares, "If ye do these things, ye shall never fall: For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."—2 Peter 1: 11.

But we hold that it is not only unscriptural, but irrational, to believe that all mankind except the saintly deserve centuries of torment in Purgatory or an eternity of torture in a worse and hopeless place. Let us take the Scriptural proposition, the only consistent one, the one which agrees with our five senses and with the Bible—that the dead are dead and that resurrection from death is what they need and what our Lord's death will secure for every member of our race. Let us accept this statement of the Bible: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the Second Death hath no power; but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years." (Rev. 20: 6.) Let us accept the Scriptural explanation of that thousand years, that Millennial reign of Messiah—that it will be a time of blessing, of uplifting mankind, and that therein the elect saints of this age will be privileged to co-operate with their glorified Redeemer in bringing about the uplift, the restoration, the restitution of all who will then prove willing and obedient.

The term saint is not a sectarian one. It occurs over one hundred times in the Bible, mostly in the plural form, "saints." Our text speaks of a saint, a sanctified class, and declares our Redeemer to be one of these—their Head, their Lord. He declares that all the sanctified of this Gospel Age are one—of one spirit and figuratively of one body. As for instance, the House of Lords is one body under a chairman, and the House of Commons is another body. The United States Senate is another; and the House of Representatives is another. So the Church as the Body of Christ over which He is the Lord, the Presiding Officer and Member. But the point especially to be noticed is that all who will belong ultimately to this Church class which the Lord is now calling and drawing from amongst men will every one of them be saints, every one of them be sanctified. The word "sanctified" signifies to be set apart to holy usage or services, and distinct and separate from any earthly ambition, calling or business. Nevertheless these sanctified ones are not merely the clergy or those without earthly responsibilities. While our heavenly Father is a great King, the King of the Universe, he nevertheless has made a plan which enables even the humblest of his creatures to approach him through the merit of the blood of Jesus, and by faith and obedience to the extent of his ability to sacrifice, to become a joint-heir with his Redeemer in the heavenly Kingdom. Thus the present call is confined to a call to sanctification. As St. Paul declares, "This is the will of God (concerning you), even your sanctification."—1 Thess. 4: 3.

The word "saint" signifies "holy one," "sanctified one," "set apart," or, taken as a whole it signifies one set apart to holy usages, service, etc. We are quite ready to admit that these are a comparatively small number at the present time, as the Scriptures declare, "a little flock" and again, "not many," and again, "few there be that find it."

When we say that God is now selecting a special class to be joint-heirs with Christ and that he has determined that this special class shall consist exclusively of the sanctified, let us not be misunderstood to mean by this that in the next age God will accept to his favor the unsanctified, the wicked. The conditions during the Millennial Age will be much easier for mankind than are present conditions of the Church, the elect, the saints. Now we must walk by faith; then we will walk by sight, because Satan and sin and darkness will have passed away, and the light of Truth will flood and cover the whole earth, so that, as the prophet says, "They shall teach no more every man his neighbor, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." (Jer. 31: 34.) The reward of obedience to the Divine requirements in the Millennial will be the earthly rewards, eternal life on the earthly or restitution plane. The reward proffered to those who now walk the narrow way by self-sacrifice is a spiritual one, glory, honor and immortality in the spirit plane, like unto the holy angels—and higher than this—like unto our Lord Jesus in his glorified state; as seen by the Apostle, "Shining above the brightness of the sun at noonday."—Acts 26: 13.

We must guard also against the thought that the total number of God's elect would be as small a number as the calendar of the saints recognized by our Christian friends might imply. We hold that none is able to judge definitely on this subject, except the Master. He has given us general indications of the lines of this decision, but he has not permitted us to determine the matter, saying, "Judge nothing before the time." We are to content ourselves, therefore, with the thought that "the Lord knoweth them that are his," and that he will accept none that in any degree are disloyal in heart, and that he will overlook and neglect none who are of the proper attitude of heart. We unders.and, too, that our Lord is no respecter of denominational lines, but that, in every sect, he sees those God, and or who accepts the merit of Christ by faith, and who presents his body a living sacrifice daily unto death in the Lord's service—all such are his disciples and, as stated in our text, "He will not be ashamed to call them brethren." But all of this, be it noted, is based, not upon their earthly Church relationship, but upon their sanctification of heart, their relationship to their Redeemer and Head, Jesus. Not only may these be found by the Lord in various denominations, but of various ages, of various colors, of either sex, of various nationalities, and on various levels. One may be a washerwoman, another a farmer, another exercising his talents in business direction, another giving his time as a Pastor, Priest, or teacher of spiritual things. "The Lord knoweth them that are his."—2 Tim. 2: 19.

HOW TO BECOME SANCTIFIED.

Seeing that the sanctified are comparatively few, and that evidently pen has properly direct the way toward a condition which they know not, their attention is called, it behooves us to look carefully to the instructions given us by our Lord Jesus directly and through his apostles. St. Paul, who wrote, "This is the will of God, even your sanctification," also wrote, "We are bound to give thanks always to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the Truth." Accurate and in full accord with the Lord through belief of the Truth, and a proportionate getting rid of error. And this enlightenment through the Truth progresses in proportion to our sanctification of spirit—of thought, of word, of deed. Note again the same Apostle's explanation of the matter. He says that he addresses them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, and he explains that while they had been sinners, children of wrath, even as others, they had been cleansed by faith through acceptance of the finished work of Christ on our behalf. "Ye are washed, ye are sanctified, ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of our God." (1 Cor. 6: 11.) The same St. Paul, addressing the Ephesian brethren, says, "I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified." (Acts 20: 32.) Note here that it is only the sanctified who are counted worthy to get the inheritance that is now offered—the heavenly inheritance with our Lord Jesus—a share with him in his heavenly Kingdom. Other passages of like import here again lays emphasis upon the Scripture through God's message as containing the power which not only leads us to consecration and setting apart to the Lord's service, but which will strengthen us in thought and word and deed to do his good pleasure, to maintain our sanctified relationship with him through our Lord Jesus Christ.

ELECTED THROUGH SANCTIFICATION

St. Peter (1 Peter 1: 2) explains to us that God's election of the members of the Church from amongst the world during the present age is along the line of sanctification. He elects that all those who shall accept his favor to the extent of sanctification in the trying conditions of the present time shall be joint-heirs with our Lord and Redeemer in his Millennial Kingdom. The Apostle's words are, "elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ." (1 Peter 1: 2.) Here we have the matter succinctly stated—faith in the blood of Jesus is essential as the first step in the way to God. "No man cometh unto the Father but by me," said our Lord. Then our way must be through sanctification of the Spirit, of the will, the setting apart of our hearts from earthly ambitions and glories, from worldly ones—deadness to the world and livemess toward God. This work of grace must progress day by day. Our sanctification is not merely for the beginning of our Christian experience, but to be the key essence of our lives hereafter. The trials and testings of life from the world, the flesh and the devil will serve to demonstrate the thoroughness of our sanctification. God, however, is not seeking to prove whether or not we are perfect in the flesh, for he knows and informs us that we are imperfect. He does, however, desire to prove that our consecration, our sanctification, our setting apart of ourselves wholly and fully to the Lord at any and every cost is not merely a passing whim or fancy, but by continual instructions of his Word by the inspirations of his Spirit, by the testings of his disciplines he would fix indelibly, unalterably, this decision of ours to be entirely his in thought, in word, in deed—even unto death.

Such as attain to this good degree will have the Divine approval and will hear the Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—Matt. 25: 23.

"COPIES OF HIS SON"

St. Paul consistently with his statements already quoted wrote to the Christians at Rome respecting God's foreknowledge and predestination of the Elect Church, saying, "Whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren." (Rom. 8: 29.) Let us not lose the thought in this. Our Heavenly Father, who foreknew our Lord Jesus Christ, his sufferings, his death, and his exaltation to be the great Prophet, Priest, King and Mediator between God and men during the Millennium, has foreordained that a company of saints should be selected during this Gospel Age to be the bride-Consort of the great King of the Millennium—to be his Queen, to sit with him in his throne, to share with him in his glorious work. But Divine Wisdom and Justice decreed in advance that no one might be a member of this elect Church except sanctified ones. And these must be tested before final approval. Their elect foreknowledge having been of saint fully consecrated to the Father's will, these called, chosen and faithful followers will likewise be saints and, in this respect, the Apostle declares, they will be copies of their Redeemer, and he will be an Elder Brother amongst them when they shall share his glory, in his Kingdom.

Notice the harmony of all this with out text, "Both he that sanctifieth (our Lord Jesus) and they that are sanctified (his elect Church) are all of one (of one spirit or loyalty to the Father and his righteousness—and baptized by the one spirit into the one body of which Christ is the Head.) For this cause he (our glorified Redeemer) is not ashamed to call these sanctified ones, finally tested, his brethren on the highest plane of nature—his own, the Divine nature, in glory, honor and immortality, far above that of the angels."

THE INHERITANCE LATER

We have already hearkened to the Apostle's words, to the effect that the sanctified in Christ Jesus are to receive an inheritance. I remind you that this inheritance was promised to Abraham's seed more than thirty-five hundreds years ago. The Divine Word was backed by an oath for confirmation to this effect, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Abraham's natural posterity claimed this promise. And indeed they were doubtless as noble as any race in the world at the time of the call of them. But God had this high standard of sanctification in mind and set it as a test. It was represented to the Jews in the Law Covenant which they were unable to fulfil because of their fleshly imperfections, the results of the fall, though the hearts of some of them, we are told, were thoroughly loyal to the Divine Law, which they could not keep perfectly. Neither are we able to keep that perfect Law. Only our Lord Jesus could and did keep it. Our saintliness under present conditions of fallen flesh cannot extend to our flesh. At very most we can be sanctified in heart, in intention, in will. Thus we see that we are not a whit ahead of some who lived in the Jewish Age. Nevertheless there is a difference. Christ has come.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 23.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I desire to thank you for the running of your excellent paper to me for one year. I desire to thank you especially for the nice clear type in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons, and also that they are printed in full.

I was exceedingly glad to know of your intention to continue the printing of the sermons as long as delivered. I have the privilege of reading Pastor Russell's sermons to my father and mother as soon as it arrives, every week.

Yours very respectfully,
BAIN MATTHEWS.

Cedarville, O., October 25.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change my paper address from Jamestown, Ohio, to Cedarville O. I enjoy very much the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons, which you publish in such good type; also the letters from the dear people in the Truth, commending you for the same. The Lord will surely bless you richly for the good you are doing.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
J. C. RICKEY.

East Liverpool, O., October 25.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money to pay the subscriptions of two new subscribers. We desire to thank you for the sample copies you sent us. I gave each of the class one. We are well pleased with your paper especially with Brother Russell's sermons. Trusting the coming year may be a profitable one for your paper and that its circulation may steadily increase, and that you may continue to publish Brother Russell's sermons and may the Lord richly bless you, I am

Very truly yours,
W. H. MOON.

Butler, Pa., October 26.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Your paper has been a welcome visitor at our home for two years. Our subscription will soon expire, and hope to renew again through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. You may count on the continuance of my support as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermon. Please find inclosed stamps to send copy of October 2d and 9th to address below.

Very truly yours,
E. O. CHAMBERS.

Rosedale, Kans., October 26.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find inclosed \$1 for subscription to your paper for the reason of the way you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, as they are always complete and just as delivered. I am taking three papers, but Pastor Russell's sermons, but I find they are them incomplete and the type not so plain as the Tribune and, although they are much cheaper, I prefer the Tribune.

Yours truly,
JAMES A. M'CONNELL.

Latah, Wash., Oct 25.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I notice by the date on the wrapper of my paper that the time is past due for renewal. Inclosed find the price of one year.

Your valuable paper is highly appreciated in our home and the manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, being unabridged and in clear type is alone worth the price of subscription. Our dear Heavenly Father has promised to reward those who give even a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, so we feel sure you will be amply rewarded in the part you are taking to help spread the Gospel and in assisting those "hungering and thirsting after righteousness" and a better knowledge of the Truth.

With grateful appreciation for your efforts, we remain, Yours very truly,
L. A. THAYER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 29.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed will find stamps for a few extra copies of your paper October 23. We all look forward to receiving your paper and appreciate the way Brother Russell's sermons are printed.

I hope The Tribune will receive many new subscribers on account of the way you publish the "Glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALICE SUTHERLAND.

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

C. A. Shonberg, Birmingham.
Wm. Knupp, East Liverpool.
Mrs. Emma Barker, East Liverpool.
L. H. Thayer, Latha.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to mention seeing their ad in The Tribune.

Sweater is Worn Longer This Year.

For fall and winter sweaters are indispensable whether one intends to sit on the veranda at home or motor. The most striking sweater development of the season is the increase in length. Many of the short sweaters are still worn, but the most popular is the coat sweater reaching to the knees or even a little longer, all lengths between this and the hip length.

The long sweater is the outgrowth of the long coat fad.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

NOV 12 1909

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 30. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Some Unions Feeling the Pinch of Local Hard Times--Big Anti-Strike Organization Formed in International Shipping Federation--Statistics of International Labor Movement.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Your correspondent has before referred to the pronounced decline in the membership of certain trade unions, and has pointed out that this decline is owing on one side to bad trade and therefore inability to pay the ordinary dues, whilst on the other side it is caused by the increasing weight of some of these dues, especially in connection with superannuation and sickness benefits. The three leading carpenters' unions show a steady train of membership. This has gone on to such an extent that certain branches are below what one might call their fighting weight and proposals are on hand to amalgamate the adjacent weakened branches into one central strong one. The building trades all around are feeling the pinch of bad times and from nearly every part of the country the local branches report trade as being bad or dull. Very rarely is the word moderate used, and never the word good.

For the past two years the International Shipping Federation has been incubating. This week it hatched out and proves to be a serious menace to the rights of labor. It is not a federation in the sense of either the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation or the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. The organization, final arrangements with regard to which were completed in London on October 27th, is simply an international extension of the British Shipping Federation. But that federation is not like the Chamber of Shipping. It has nothing to do with freights or the economic or finance of ownership, or the financial and commercial aspects of shipping. It is merely a national organization for the provision and protection of labor for the ships. Practically it is an anti-strike organization, for it is prepared to furnish crews or laborers to all owners within its membership where operations are arrested by labor disputes. It makes liberal provision for all seamen who receive its "ticket."

Talking with some of the principal delegates of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, your correspondent was given some interesting information with regard to the effects of the miners' eight hour act. The operation of the act has to a certain degree resulted in some reduction in the output of coal, but this will only be temporary. As soon as time has elapsed for work in the mines to become settled down to the new conditions the output will return to its normal level. Already this has occurred in certain places. Owing to the exceptional conditions which prevail in Northumberland and Durham, the miners' eight hour act has not yet been put into operation in these two counties. Certain colliery owners, however, have declared that the eight hour act has so exceptionally increased their cost of production, that they will have to consider the closing of some of their pits. It may be taken, however, that these things are mainly for publication, and that if any pits are being closed the owners are those which would have been closed under any conditions.

Whilst on mining topics, it might be mentioned here that there are 3,000 mines in the United Kingdom, and to inspect them there are only 12 chief inspectors, and 26 assistant inspectors. A royal commission has recommended that the staff should be increased by 26 additional inspectors. The miners themselves say that seeing the great amount of work which

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GOMPERS AS HIS CRITICS SEE HIM.

Public opinion in this country is very sharply divided as to the justice of the long imprisonment to which Samuel Gompers has been sentenced for his alleged contempt of court in the District of Columbia.

There are some people, of whom Justice Wright of the inferior court mentioned, is a fair sample, who entertain a strong suspicion that Mr. Gompers (like John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, who have been sentenced with him) meditates the destruction of our courts and in fact our whole social fabric.

There are other people, not so hopelessly narrow-minded, who have been led by close study and observation and influence to regard Mr. Gompers AS ONE OF THE MOST CONSERVATIVE FORCES IN THE COUNTRY.

In the above drawing the National Labor Tribune's artist endeavors to indicate the extreme diversity of prevailing estimates of Mr. Gompers.

As intelligent people (that is, those who read the Tribune) well know, Mr. Gompers has just returned from Europe, where he was coldly received at some trades union conventions and almost mobbed at others.

Why? Because of his habitually fearless and unbending OPPOSITION TO EVERYTHING THAT SMACKS OF SOCIALISM AND RECKLESS OR ILL-ADVISED RADICALISM IN GENERAL.

All over Europe, among leaders of labor, Gompers is regarded as the ARCH-ENEMY OF ALL AGITATORS who wish to overthrow the existing social system and resort to revolutionary remedial measures.

But of course Justice Wright doesn't know that. Wright can't see so far away. The idea that SAMUEL GOMPERS IS REALLY A MUCH GREATER SAVING AND RESTRAINING FORCE THAN WRIGHT HIMSELF has never penetrated the latter's ten-ounce brain.

That is why Wright has meted out to Gompers and Mitchell, the associates of A. H. Revell, August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, Archbishop Ireland, Seth Low and such men in the National Civic Federation, a sentence such as one would expect to see handed to Alex. Berkman or Emma Goldman.

WHAT A CONSERVATIVE LAND THIS IS ANYHOW! About the only radicals we have are those who are made so by gimlet-eyed judges of the Wright type.

As for our own estimate of Mr. Gompers, we know him to be neither the foe of law and order Justice Wright deems him, nor the partner and confederate of plutocrats that he is deemed by the impatient and distraught radicals of Europe.

He is simply an able, cautious, broad-minded leader whose valuable social service is freely recognized by the best class of employers and who in making a fight for jury trial is DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL of us, from the highest to the lowest.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

President Taft Back in Washington--Will Advocate Postal Savings Banks for the People in His Message--Against Further Tariff Changes--Putting Lurton on Supreme Bench Will Offend Labor.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—At 8:30 o'clock this evening President Taft will have completed his first long tour of the United States as President and will be "at home" in the White House for less than a day, leaving at 5:35 Thursday afternoon for Middletown, Conn., to assist in the induction into office of President Shanklin of Wesleyan.

Mr. Taft is satisfied with the tariff situation. The present bill will remain as it is during his term of office at least, no matter what the western members of his own party or the Democrats may think or say. The presidential approval has been put on the Aldrich-Payne measure, and it will not be made a problem to further trouble congress.

The first Taft message to a regular session of congress will advocate a postal savings bank; a ship subsidy, whereby an American merchant marine shall be created; new powers to the interstate commerce commission, whereby railway rate and other problems can be settled and the decrees enforced; a simplified form of canvassy and all of the other matters that he has touched on in his present trip. There will be no startling innovations in the Taft message. It will not be a Roosevelian document, but will incorporate the views which the President has already given utterance to on the stump.

The President is not believed to have been so much impressed by his trip down the Mississippi river that he will champion the waterways from the lakes to the gulf program with the vigor that the advocates of the scheme hope for.

Private correspondence received here in the last few days make it at least certain that for the present, at least, Mr. Taft has decided to give the supreme court appointment to Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee.

The President bases his favorable opinion of Judge Lurton on his legal ability and personal character, but at the same time there have appeared in Washington already strong indications that the nomination will not be made without opposition.

The opposition will come first from labor leaders and secondly from the insurgent ranks. Protests from both these quarters the President is expected to disregard, and especially in appointments to the bench, and it is thought that the senate judiciary committee, headed by Senator Clark and including members like Senators Dewey, Dillingham and Brandegee, will turn a deaf ear to labor.

The opposition, however, is organizing for as vigorous a protest as circumstances will allow. Labor's opposition comes from decisions of Judge Lurton that have been interpreted as adverse to labor's interests.

The insurgents extend their criticisms further, and letters received here from Nashville and elsewhere will be used to show that whether by coincidence or not, the large corporate interests have not received severe treatment at his hands.

Objections to the appointment of Judge Lurton to succeed Justice Peckham will be made first to the President in person on his return to Washington. But both the insurgent element and the labor leaders realize that there is little hope of success there, unless the President should finally conclude that Judge Lurton is too old for the place. They will then try to oppose the confirmation of the nomination by the senate.

In case Judge Lurton is appointed, it is certain the appointment will be used as political capital against the Administration.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION.

President Gompers Assured at First Day's Session That Entire Power of Federation Will Support Him in His Fight for Liberty--Program of Convention--Healthy Condition of Treasury.

Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 9.—That the steam roller is now under full headway and will be skillfully managed by officers of the American Federation of Labor against all internal opposition, was seen at the twenty-ninth annual convention, which convened here Monday.

Sympathizers with the "insurgent" electrical workers, and those delegates representing expelled city central bodies and state federations in Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma, admit the outlook is not hopeful.

Federation officers, while outwardly protesting that the possibility of general disruption is far remote, are straining every nerve to minimize the outbreak and to strengthen their lines. Their greatest defense is the control of all committees.

The hope of the insurgents is to force the fight to the convention floor, hoping by a statement of grievance before the delegates to gain adherents. The officers are planning to dispose of everything in committees.

The trouble that has spread to many states and Canada, and which many predict might result disastrously to the A. F. of L., grows out of a split in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The federation recognized the faction headed by F. J. McNulty. J. J. Reed is president of the other. Many state organizations and central bodies espoused the cause of the Reed faction.

This resulted in the charter of the latter bodies being revoked by the A. F. of L. Revolt followed and the leaders are here in the fight of their lives. The chief defense of those representing suspended bodies is that the A. F. of L. officers violated the constitution of that organization by revoking charters before an opportunity for an appeal was had.

The reply of these officers is that the position of the law giving the right to appeal does not apply to cases involved.

This issue overclouds all jurisdiction fights, demanded legislation and trade autonomy at the convention.

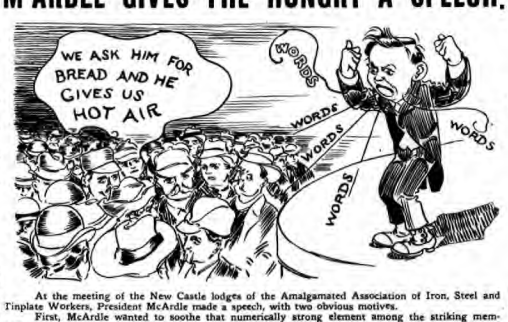
Leaders of the revolt in Ohio are: President Thomas Ramsey, Ohio State Federation; Max Hays, Cleveland, and James P. Egan, Toledo.

A. L. Urick, president of the Iowa federation, and S. G. Stewart of Cedar Rapids, whose card reads "One of the outcasts," are the insurgents from that state.

Most of the large national and international organizations are lined up with Gompers and the administration.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

M'ARDLE GIVES THE HUNGRY A SPEECH.



At the meeting of the New Castle lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers, President McArdle made a speech, with two obvious motives.

First, McArdle wanted to soothe that numerically strong element among the striking members of the association which knows the National Labor Tribune is right when it says the strike should be called off in time to save the men from losing their jobs beyond hope of recovery. The time for winning it has gone by.

In the second place, McArdle hoped to prevent a vote on the question of returning to work. He succeeded in the second aim. In other words, he staved off a vote. But he failed in the first. HE DIDN'T ALLAY THE DISSATISFACTION.

There was something else than dissatisfacton that McArdle failed to allay. HE DIDN'T ALLAY ANY HUNGER—the hunger of frail women and little children.

You can't feed the hungry or clothe the naked even with Benjamin I. Davis' "editorials."

We do not know how much longer the so-called "leaders" can put off the men at New Castle, Wheeling, Youngstown, Elwood and elsewhere with lies and with promises, but we do know that they are deliberately deceiving their followers, and the stupid malice of their attacks on the Tribune because it is exposing their shallowness and their failure will not save them.

In lieu of speeches, WHY DOESN'T McARDLE GIVE THE STRIKERS STRIKE BENEFITS? Or does the bolstering up of a hopeless strike a little longer require that the benefits shall be confined to non-members of the association?

McArdle's promises of victory are like the promises of payment that Beau Brummel, the empty-pocket dandy, used to make to his creditors.

He has promised long enough. Promises only go a short way when women are starving and men are out of work. Scores of strikers HAVE WRITTEN US COMMENDING our demand for the calling off of the strike. NOT ONE HAS WRITTEN IN PROTEST. The only thing that would suffer now from a strike-off order would be McArdle's self-conceit and his reputation as a prophet, neither of which is a thing of value at best. HE SHOULD QUIT SACRIFICING OTHERS AND SACRIFICE HIMSELF.

A TREATISE UPON THE OPEN SHOP.

Ex-President Shaffer Shows That It Was the Outgrowth of the Abuses of the Closed Shop, and That There is Good Union Sanction and Precedent for Occasional Resort to It.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,
Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

The open shop proposition is perhaps the most perplexing question to which organized labor has been required to reply for many years. Its natural regard for old methods and its disinclination for new and untried ones have placed it in irrevocable opposition, and all its forces are being collected to meet and overthrow this enemy which seeks to deprive it of its long cherished privileges, but as human imperfection is more apparent and likely to obtrude itself when mankind expresses opinion regarding that which is new and untried, and as any departure from a beaten path is sure to become the subject of hostile criticism and prediction of failure, and as these objections proceed from sentiments which may be adjunctions of truth, but not guides to it, they must be set aside and not relied upon to determine whether the open shop is a good thing or an evil one. It is injudicious, unfair and frequently injurious to permit our sentiments to assume judgment and render decisions. If organized labor is justified in its hostility to the open shop, it must have examined the matter thoroughly in all its details as they may affect individual liberty and privilege and the public welfare. If careful and painstaking investigation and tests have not been made and applied, then opposition to the open shop should cease. If one of the methods employed to organize the open shop can be depended upon as indicating trend of thought and action, it is doubtful if the opposition against it is well founded. The method alluded to betrays superficial examination because it uses the word "open shop" as being merely another name for the union shop and this is as sophistical as it is nonsensical.

The history of organized labor and the technical nomenclature which it originated are peculiar and distinctive and must be relied upon to some extent, at least, for deciding the matter.

The positive term "union" was given at first to places in which union men were employed and known as such, but it does not appear that all of the men working in them were required to be union men, although the wages were those insisted upon by the union. The negative term "rat" or "scab" shop represented the place in which no union man would work by personal choice or by prohibition

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

SECRET FAULTS—PRESUMPTUOUS SINS. WHO CAN UNDERSTAND HIS ERRORS?

TEXT—Cleanse Thou Me From Secret Faults; Keep Back Thy Servant Also From Presumptuous Sins; then Shall I Be Upright, and I Shall Be Innocent From the Great Transgression—Psalm 19: 12-13.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Pastor Russell returned home from a short tour this week and was welcomed by a large out-pouring of Truth seekers. He preached two interesting and instructive sermons in the Tabernacle. We report one taken from the following text: **"Cleanse thou me from secret faults; keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression."** (Psalm 19: 12, 13.) He said:

Our text prophetically represents the attitude of mind of God's true people. Those who are aliens and strangers from God would not thus pray. Even if they were repentant their first prayer should be in the nature of a confession of sins and an acknowledgment of their acceptance of God's mercy in the forgiveness of their sins and of his accepting them to be his children through the merit of the Redeemer. But even those who have become children of God, by renouncing sin and exercising faith in Divine forgiveness in the merit of Christ, have still to acknowledge that by nature they were "children of wrath even as others." Although they are saved by grace, only their minds, their hearts, their wills, have yet been saved or fully reconciled to God and harmonized to the Divine will. Their flesh is still imperfect, fallen.

Hence, in the language of the Psalmist, it is appropriate that the Lord's people take knowledge of their own blemishes, imperfections, and that they seek the Lord's assistance in fighting the good fight against those blemishes of their flesh. Thank God, this battle of the New Creature, the new mind, the new will, against the fallen flesh and its appetites will not last forever; to the faithful, death will be the close of the conflict. The glorified Redeemer is watching over the interests of his people. He guarantees us in advance that all of our trials, our difficulties, shall work together for our spiritual welfare. He guarantees us that when he shall have sufficiently tested our new minds, our new wills, by the opposition of the cravings of the flesh, he will forthwith declare our trial ended—declare us victors and heirs of glory, honor and immortality with himself, according to the exceeding great and precious promises of his Word.

THE OBJECT OF OUR TESTING

The question arises, Why should not the Lord grant to us and to all mankind an easier trial than is ours? Why should there be a fallen disposition to fight against? Why should it not be as easy, or more easy, to do right than to do wrong? Why should we not have flesh which should have a good craving merely, and not an evil craving? And if we must have an evil craving, why are we not at least relieved of the outward temptations which excite these evil cravings?-temptations from the world about us, inciting to evil rather than to good, and, according to the Scriptures and our experiences, temptations also from Satan himself, and from the fallen angels, who continually endeavor to intrude upon us, to incite us to anger, malice, hatred, strife and the various works of the flesh and the devil?

These questions are not unreasonable, and God acknowledges this when he shows us that just such favorable conditions as these questions suggest will be provided for the world of mankind during the Millennium. Satan and the evil angels under his captaincy will be restrained according to the Bible and not be permitted to molest mankind in evil promptings and suggestions. We read that Satan shall be bound for a thousand years that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years be finished. (Rev. 20: 2.) Relief is also promised from the injurious conduct of others, in that we are assured that during the Millennium nothing shall hurt or destroy throughout God's holy Kingdom. In that blessed time every evil deed will be restrained that it may not accomplish injury to another, while even the effort to commit sin will be promptly punished with "stripes;" not an immoderate, not an unjust torturing for centuries for finite sins, but, as the Scriptures declare, a just recompense of reward will be given both to the just and to the unjust.

The Scriptures assure us that promptness in the punishment for sin, and its reasonableness, its righteousness, will be promptly recognized and quickly bear fruitage throughout the world in peace and order—righteousness. Thus we read, "When Thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." (Isa. 26: 9.) The preaching of this reasonable, righteous judgment of the future surely bears much better fruitage than the preaching of the "dark ages," now fortunately disappearing—that the wages of a trifling sin might be either a century of roasting or an eternity of torment. The exaggeration of the error is so great that the human mind instinctively resists and rejects it.

The next query we shall answer is, Are God's ways unequal? And if not, Why should he provide at the present time for the trial and testing of the Church under conditions so much more severe than those which shall prevail by and by, during the Millennium? Why must we battle against the Adversary and his minions as well as against our fallen flesh? Why must we contend with sinful oppositions in our neighborhoods and our homes? Why should not evil in every sense of the word be restrained for us as well as for the world during the Millennium, and our way be made smooth also?

The Scriptures answer that the Church class, which God is now selecting or electing from the world, is a very special class, for which he has very glorious designs of joint-heirship with the Redeemer in his kingly and priestly offices for the blessing of the world during the Millennium. The greatness of the dignity to which the faithful will be exalted makes it reasonable that the terms and conditions should be exceedingly difficult in this way. Hence we read that the gate is difficult and the way a narrow one, so that few may find it. These few are the "elect," whose character-superiority will be fully evidenced to God, to angels and to men to be such as fully justifies the Lord in granting to them the high reward promised. Were their honors no greater than those the world shall experience, how could God's ways be just and equal in granting them the heavenly nature and Divine glory, while awarding the world of mankind restitution, blessing and a world-wide Eden home corresponding to what was lost by Adam and redeemed for the willing and obedient by the sacrifice of the man Christ Jesus?

WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS ERRORS?

If now we have clearly before our minds that it is the Church class who are addressed in our text, let us examine the various steps it suggests. During the Millennium the errors and secret faults and presumptuous sins of the world will all be made manifest and all be openly rebuked and punished. But not so now. Those who are now called to be of the elect Church are expected to be so zealous for God, so desirous to know and to do his will, so opposed to sin, that they will voluntarily search for their own errors, their own secret faults, and strive against presumptuous sins. It is the seal of this class in the matter of uprooting evil from their own hearts and subduing their own flesh which entitles them to be called "overcomers" and to be rewarded as such. Of this entire class, Jesus the Head and the Church his Body, it must be true as foretold by the prophet, "Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."—Heb. 1: 9.

When we remember that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven the sins of the Church, the question may arise, What then are these faults or errors? If all of our sins are forgiven freely for Christ's sake, what sins then remain to be forgiven? The answer is that through faith in Christ's blood we were fully forgiven "the sins that are past, through the forbearance of God." (Rom. 3: 25.) We will never more be held responsible for sins great or small which were ours before we came to the Lord and accepted his grace, his forgiveness, and became his followers through our consecration of our little all to him. What remains of sin with us is the imperfection of the flesh and its inherited weaknesses, and these blemishes may be with us to our dying day in considerable measure. It is against these that we must fight—fight the good fight and endure hardness as valiant soldiers of righteousness, soldiers of the cross.

But some one may inquire, Is not the merit of Christ sufficient, not only for the sins that are past, but for all of our unwilling blemishes of the past and of the future? In other words, Does not our Lord's satisfaction of Justice include our imperfections present and future, which are the result of Adam's sin and our inheritance of the fallen condition, as well as atone for our sins of the past prior to our acceptance of the Divine mercy? We answer, Yes, this is quite true; nevertheless the Lord requires of us that, after coming into the family of God, we shall take note of our imperfections and apply to him for specific forgiveness of all transgressions. Doubtless this is intended to assist us in keeping humble—to assist us in keeping in remembrance the horrible pit of sin from which we were lifted by the gracious merit of the Redeemer by which we were justified. All of these experiences will doubtless be helpful to us by drawing us the more frequently to the "throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace (merit) to help in time of need."—Heb. 4: 16.

THE BLOOD OF CHRIST CLEANSETH

The expression, "The blood of Jesus Christ **cleanseth** us from all sin," refers not merely to the sins that are past and the cleansing which was ours at the moment we first accepted the Lord's favor, but rather, especially, it refers to the cleansing which is continually necessary to the maintenance of our relationship with the Lord. The forgiveness, the cleansing, is freely, promptly given, but conditionally. It must be applied for. This is the Lord's method of instructing us in the way of righteousness and of assisting us to overcome the oppositions and temptations of the world and to become at heart "overcomers." He knows our weaknesses better than do we; and he wishes us to learn of them, not with a view to discouraging us, but that we may fight a good fight against them, conquer them and, in so doing, develop the characteristics which he approves and has promised to reward with joint-heirship with the Redeemer in his Kingdom.

Hence, instead of openly rebuking his people, the Lord leaves as ours the work of searching for secret faults and putting them away. In proportion as we love him, we will be desirous of doing those things which please him, thus living in his smile, under his approval. It is quite sufficient that the light of the Lord's countenance, his smile, should be withdrawn from those who do not walk the narrow way with zeal—who do not seek for their own faults and endeavor to correct them and to thus make character. As those now being called grow in love for the Lord, every hindrance to his favor will be quickly noted. It is this class that in our text is represented as seeking Divine assistance in the searching out of their secret faults.

Some of these faults may be known to ourselves and to the Lord, but unknown to fellowmen. The heart that is truly converted to the Lord and to harmony with all the principles of righteousness which he represents must more and more desire full perfection—full victory over the weaknesses of the flesh, and must strive for this condition. Other secret faults may be secret from us but well-known to the Lord and possibly quite plainly manifest to our brethren and neighbors. How earnestly all who are truly the Lord's people should seek to see themselves as others see them; and to correct those faults which hitherto have been secret to themselves.

Assuredly the Lord's assistance is necessary in this work; but, in praying to him, in the language of our text, we should remember that his method of answering our petitions is to show us the facts of our case, and then to encourage us by his promises to fight a good fight against the weaknesses thus brought to our attention. The Bible is the Lord's lamp. The Spirit of its wonderful teachings, like a two-edged sword, is sharp and penetrating. It can discern or discriminate between the very thoughts and intents of the heart which deceive so many into thinking a wrong course justifiable. The Christian who makes continual and good use of this "sword" will soon find that with its assistance he is able to analyze his **own motives** lying behind his words and his acts, will sometimes find himself secreting them and sometime masquerading them as graces and otherwise.

The difficulty with the majority of Christian people seems to be that they have never undertaken a close scrutiny of the **motives** lying behind their words or their deeds—yea, the motive or intention lying hidden in their own minds. The reasons for this laxity, the reason for their failure to follow up with the searchlight and to "bring every thought into captivity to the will of God in Christ" is that they have not yet attained to a sufficiency of love for righteousness and a sufficiency of a hatred for iniquity. The reasons for this condition of things may be either that they are "Babes in Christ" who have in the past fed merely upon the milk of the Word and not upon the strong meat and who are therefore, weak in the faith and weak everyway along the lines of Christian character development. What they need is more love for the Lord and a greater appreciation of his Word, which will lead to more earnest study of the same.

"The entrance of the words giveth light." (Psalm 119: 130.) As the Word of the Lord dwells richly and abounds, it educates us respecting God's will and its standards and, if we are obedient to his will and his gracious purposes, we will endure his tests and ultimately stand approved as our Lord's joint-heirs in his Kingdom.

KEEP FROM PRESUMPTUOUS SINS

One of the great character tests imposed upon the Church is **humility**. It is not sufficient that we love right and hate wrong and search for even our secret faults. Even after attaining perfection we might be presumptuous and, if so, be unfit for the proposed exaltation. Satan, when a holy angel called Lucifer, the Morning Star, was perfect; but the **sin of presumption** crept into his heart and blighted everything. So Satan strove to tempt our Lord, who was perfect, to commit a presumptuous sin, through which he would have made shipwreck of his career. He wished him to presume upon God's goodness and abundant care, not by starting a rival empire, as Satan himself had attempted to do, but to presume, nevertheless, upon Divine goodness to the extent of jeopardizing his life by leaping from the pinnacle of the Temple and trusting that God would suspend the laws of nature and work a miracle for his protection, when no such miracle was necessary, because no such hazard had been demanded.

Applying this matter of presumptuous sin to the Church of our day, we find some who appear to be the Lord's people presuming upon his goodness and mercy and love by jumping from financial and other pinnacles and trusting for miraculous protection from disaster. This, to our understanding, is a presumptuous sin. Sometimes we see presumptuous conduct amongst Elders and others in the Body of Christ, much after the manner of Moses' transgression, when presumptuously he smote the rock, while God had merely bidden him to speak to the rock. For pastors and elders of the Church to assume and to exercise an unscriptural lordship over the Church would appear to us to be a presumptuous sin—a presuming to take place and authority not bestowed by the Lord. On the contrary, sometimes a congregation of the Lord's people may be presumptuous in neglecting the Scriptural direction to take heed to those who have the rule over them and watch for their souls, as those who must give an account. In how many ways might we be presumptuous and ignore the Lord, his supervision over the Church, and his message to us in his Word?

Our text declares, "Then shall I be innocent of the great transgression"—innocent of anything which would prove me unworthy of eternal life and worthy of everlasting death—"the Second Death."

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., November 2.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

For three years I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper, which we look forward to every week, and principally because of your printing Pastor Russell's sermons, which you make more conspicious than any other paper I know of at the present time, and which I enjoy more every time I read them. I cannot help but admire the wonderful solution of all the hitherto perplexing questions that a just and reasonable mind would care to ask with reference to some seeming contradictions in the Holy Book. Truly, he is the greatest exponent of Holy Writ in modern times.

Herewith I enclose money order for another year's subscription, ending with October, 1910.

Very truly yours,
AUGUST C. KRUEGER.

Bradenburg, Ky., Nov. 5.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Kind Friends—I have been reading The National Labor Tribune through some dear brother for two years, and you don't know what a blessing it is to me to read Brother Russell's sermons. That they have directed and guided me I now know and I see the true light, and I am receiving more knowledge and understanding each day I live to know and do His blessed will. My dear friends, I am now walking in the martyrs footsteps in word and deed and I am so happy. Brother Lafe Miller started me on my way with Bro. Russell's sermons and through other dear brothers and sisters I meet with in New Albany and Louisville, I get the Watch Tower also. Now dear friends, I do hope and pray that the paper will be continued by some kind friend, for, oh, what would I do without it, for all my enjoyment and happiness. Oh, I would be lost, for I trust in him, I believe and have faith in God and his will is mine with all my heart, soul, mind and body. Praise his holy name, my Lord and my God.

Now I will close with Christian love and best wishes to all and Brother Russell and all dear friends in Truth. Remember me in your prayers, your sister true and faithful in Christ, our Redeemer.

MATRALA E. PRICE.

Greensburg, Ind., Nov. 5.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber and reader of your excellent paper but a short time, however, long enough to appreciate it for its many good qualities. I like the sentiment of your paper throughout, but especially desire to thank you for publishing Pastor Russell's weekly sermons, and the beautiful manner in which you print them, in such clear, good type and complete.

I have been taking some paper publishing the sermons ever since they began publishing them, but have never had one that always gave them in full, and printed them in such good, clear type as does The Tribune. I am pleased, too, to note that you have expressed your intention to continue the publication of the sermons as long as delivered, and may I add that it is my intention to be a subscriber to your paper as long as you continue to publish the sermons in such an excellent manner, and will gladly use my influence to get others to subscribe. I very much appreciate the privilege of reading such a sermon once a week, and desire to thank you again for publishing them in full, and trust it may be the means of increasing the circulation of your paper, because the sermons alone make it worthy of a wide patronage.

Respectfully,
B. A. POWERS.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. L. S. Goehring, Unity Station.
A. C. Krueger, Chicago.
H. C. Galloway, Kansas City.
James A. McConnell, Rosedale.
George Moffit, Kansas City.
J. L. Price, Lincoln.
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We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to mention seeing their ad in The Tribune.

Had His Son's Sympathy.

Upon returning home from the country club an enthusiastic golfer of Glenside was explaining the results of his afternoon's game to his bright little daughter. His son, four years old, sat with the father, a most interested auditor.

"I made some splendid drives and went along very nicely," continued the father, "until I reached the quarry. I never have succeeded in getting across it, and it was there I fell down this afternoon."

With that the youthful son's face grew serious, and in most sympathetic tones he said, stroking his father's cheek:

"Did you fall down, father? And did you hurt yourself much?"

Heavy Penalty.

She—I see in Russia there is a heavy penalty for putting a declaration of love on a postal card.

He—What is the penalty? Marriage?—Yonkers Statesman.

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 51. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Interview With Secretary of British General Federation of Trade Unions---Compares National Labor Parties Abroad: Praises the Workmen's Compensation Act: Does Not Expect Much from Labor Exchanges--Miners and the New Eight-Hour Day.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Talking to your London correspondent, Mr. W. A. Appleton, the capable secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, spoke eloquently about the way in which this organization has developed. Whilst refusing to say anything about himself except that he lives for his work, there was nothing to which the enthusiasm for trade unionism would put bounds to.

Asked to compare the various national labor movements, he pointed out that the German is practically political whilst the American is quite clear of party politics. The English labor movement has realized the necessity of using political influence, but has tendered to impress its influence through a separate organization—the Labor party.

At the present moment he found it impossible to express any opinion about the French labor movement. Across the channel there has been great internal difficulties and it is hard to say what policy may develop.

The workmen's compensation act has been a great boon to the working people here whilst there are some cases of hardship. The great majority have reaped very large benefits from it, more especially in the case of fatal accidents. Under the old employers' liability act it was necessary to prove wilful negligence on the part of the employer before any compensation could be obtained. It was almost impossible in this case to get a jury of employers to convict an employer of wilful negligence. Consequently very few of the widows or children who were left without means of support as the result of a fatal accident to the bread-winner obtained any satisfaction other than that which could be obtained under the poor law. Under the new act the surviving and often necessitous relatives obtain their compensation with comparatively little difficulty.

Mr. Appleton anticipates many big developments in the national labor movement. Special difficulties are expected to arise in connection with unemployment and the Federation is endeavoring to get up-to-date statistics from its own members.

If the present government returns to power after the general election in the early part of next year it will no doubt make an attempt to carry out its policies in connection with state insurance against unemployment. If the scheme is as good as the Federation hopes it will be, it will mitigate some of the worst evils of unemployment and help to keep a surplus of workers fit for work when it turns up.

Most of the English unions have of course had to draw heavily on capital during the last 12 months for the purpose of paying out-of-work benefit, but next year it is hoped things will be better in this direction. There is of course an easy possibility of some improvement in trade. In the shipping industry the dislocation caused by the alteration of load lines will soon have adjusted itself and as a result employment should be better in shipbuilding. The alteration of the load lines of course increased the carrying capacity of ships and consequently decreased the demands for new ships.

With regard to the drain upon the unions in connection with superannuation benefit, Mr. Appleton perceived that this is still going on and the fact that this trouble has arisen in so acute a form is put down by him to

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

M'ARDLE WRECKING THE AMALGAMATED

The National Labor Tribune would be very glad if it were able to print the news of the past week in the sheet and tinplate strike without mentioning the name of President McArdle.

McArdle is a little man mentally, and we realize that in noticing him from week to week we are running the risk of giving some stranger—SOME PERSON WHO DOES NOT KNOW HIM—an impression that he is big—as big mentally as the average.

WE HEREBY APOLOGIZE FOR LEAVING ANYBODY WITH SUCH AN IMPRESSION.

Strangers—people who neither know McArdle himself nor know his record as a labor "leader"—will have to become acquainted with both at their leisure and then they will understand that it is NOT THE MAN BUT THE POSITION THE OCCUPIES THAT SECURES HIM NOTICE IN THESE COLUMNS.

To be president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers is a position that any man, however big, might be dignified by if his own pettiness did not cast indignity upon it.

THAT IS WHAT McARDLE IS DOING—CASTING INDIGNITY UPON A POSITION FOR WHICH HE IS INCOMPETENT.

And when The National Labor Tribune, which has done more for the Amalgamated Association than forty McArdles, rebukes him for the irreparable injury he is inflicting upon the organization and every man belonging to it, and asks him to be fair enough to acknowledge the truth and release the men on strike AND THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN from further endeavor to win a struggle which he knows to be lost, he does what?

He does what every shallow blunderer does—namely, attempts by abusive circulars to poison the minds of his followers against those who have discovered his lack of capacity and exposed it.

To the declaration of The Tribune that all the mills named in a list which it published were operating, McArdle answers how? By showing that the list was inaccurate?

No; his only answer is that The Tribune is "bought," and that charges were brought once upon a time against its editor by the Typographical Union.

As for The Tribune's being "bought," we can only say that if the American Sheet and Tinplate Company had any influence with this paper it would surely be exerted to induce us to support McArdle and his policy, for he is the weakest man the association has ever had in the office and if the Steel Trust wants to wipe the organization out of existence McARDLE IS THE TRUST'S MAN. HE IS DOING ITS WORK BETTER THAN IT COULD DO IT ON ITS OWN ACCOUNT.

As for the alleged charges against The Tribune's editor, it is sufficient to say that he was never a printer, never worked as a printer, never worked at any trade but that of a writer, was a member in good standing of the Newspaper Writers' Union as long as it existed, and no charges were ever heard against him in the Typographical Union or any other.

THAT SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE TRUTHFULLY SAID BY SOME PEOPLE PRETTY CLOSE TO McARDLE.

The Tribune is a union paper from top to bottom. There is not a member of its staff of associate editors who has not rendered organized labor greater service than McArdle.

THE TRIBUNE CRADLED THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION AND IT IS GOING TO PREVENT McARDLE, IF IT CAN, FROM MURDERING ITS BABY.

McArdle will not get sufficient aid from the American Federation of Labor to enable him to win the strike.

Why? BECAUSE SAMUEL GOMPERS DOES NOT BELIEVE IN FIGHTING UNNECESSARY OR HOPELESS BATTLES. We make this statement deliberately and with full knowledge of its truth.

And we make another statement which is no less true and no less worthy of the careful consideration of the men at Wheeling, Steubenville, Youngstown and New Castle whom McArdle is trying to deceive into thinking that they can win.

Our second statement is that SOME OF THE WISEST OFFICERS THE ASSOCIATION HAS ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE TRIBUNE IS RIGHT AND THAT THE STRIKE SHOULD BE CALLED OFF NOW WHILE THERE IS STILL A CHANCE FOR THE MEN TO RECOVER THEIR JOBS.

When McArdle goes to Toronto to ask for aid in a hopeless strike against the open shop in the American Sheet and Tinplate Company's mills, he will get a little aid—IN PUBLIC—and a great deal of advice IN PRIVATE.

And the advice will be, to END THE STRIKE.

The United Mine Workers, the Carpenters, the Typographical union, and the other big and powerful organizations represented at Toronto ALL RECOGNIZE THE OPEN SHOP IN CASES OF NECESSITY and McArdle's pretense that it is inconsistent with good unionism to do so is an insult to all these great organizations.

There is not a successful labor organization in America today which has not repeatedly WON STRIKES BY CALLING THEM OFF. That was the policy which enabled the striking printers, going back to work in the daily paper offices alongside non-union men in 1900, to convert those offices from "open shops" then to closed union shops in 1909.

The National Labor Tribune is convinced tat the only way in which the A. A. can be saved from a crushing blow and thousands of loyal union workmen be spared from being turned out of home and job to wander the countryside, is for McArdle to issue a "STRIKE OFF" order.

In the name of the men and the women and children who must bear the burden of this cruel sacrifice we repeat our demand that such an order be issued

FEDERATION STIRRED BY SALOON QUESTION.

This Issue Even Dwarfs the Demand of President McArdle of the A. A. for a General Demonstration Against the U. S. Steel Corporation---Alliance With European Trades Unions Proposed--Many Radical Measures Suggested but Few Adopted.

Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—By a rising vote, the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Monday, adopted a resolution presented by Vice President John Mitchell, extending sympathy to the families and dependents of victims of the mine disaster at Cherry, Ill.

Cooler heads among the delegates are working to prevent any further discussion of Sunday's temperance meeting, which was addressed by John Mitchell, Treasurer John B. Lennon and Tom Lewis, president of the U. M. W. A. Sunday night there was every evidence that the question would be brought to the floor of the convention and a vote forced on the liquor question.

The leaders worked overtime to head this off, and they expressed themselves as certain that it was "a closed incident." The length to which Mitchell, Lennon and Lewis, in condemning the saloon, and the simple facts they laid on a complete disassociation of labor and liquor, was a surprise to nine-tenths of the delegates.

Mitchell declared that wherever a saloon is destroyed a reputable business will arise in its place, taking care of the labor question, and Lennon expressed the belief that, within a few years, only total abstainers would be in the councils of the A. F. of L.

The federation declared war on the United States Steel Corporation by unanimously adopting the report favoring concurrence in the resolution to attempt the unionizing of all the corporation's employes. The resolution also provides that the executive officers of all organizations represented, together with the president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, meet at once to devise means to make more effective the present strike of sheet and tin plate workers.

All the speakers urged that the fight on the steel trust be not allowed to drop with merely the adoption of resolutions.

The convention decided to send an organizer to Elkhart, Ind., to build up the union movement.

The question of labor and the saloon was discussed Sunday afternoon by prominent labor leaders at a big mass meeting in Massey Hall. The Rev. Charles Stelzle, a fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, presided and made the principal address. Among the other speakers were Vice President John Mitchel and Treasurer John B. Lennon of the American Federation of Labor and President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Mitchell declared that organized labor, in its fight for better conditions for the wage earner, is doing more to promote temperance than any other organization. He refuted the contention that shorter hours of labor and increased wages result in added profits to the saloon.

Mr. Lennon said the liquor business lowers the standard of efficiency of the workingman and prophesied that the time would come when the forces of labor would be arrayed against the saloon.

The United Mine Workers, Mr. Lewis said, have prohibited their members from selling intoxicants, even at picnics. Education of the masses, he argued, would go a long way toward eradicating the liquor traffic.

Rev. Mr. Stelzle, in his introductory address, declared that the saloon and the labor hall must be divorced. He said:

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

NEWSPAPERS GIVE AID TO LABOR.

Ex-President Shaffer Thinks They Can Be Trusted to Defend Interests of the Wage Class and When They Withdraw Support From a Strike it is Because They Know the Fight to Be Useless.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

Popular opinion as represented by the American press usually assumes an attitude favorable to labor and its troubles and is disposed to aid it in its strikes when they are entered into for the purpose of securing living wage rates or improvement of conditions. If we accept this as expressing correctly the disposition of the press then it behooves those having a strike in charge to examine carefully not only the status, but the causes and the prospects of the strike if the press should refuse endorsement and support or, having given them should change its position by counselling settlement or even by maintaining silence regarding it. Those having a strike in charge should be on the alert constantly not only for signs of victory, but should avail themselves of those which might betoken defeat. So certainly as flying straws show the direction of the wind, so certainly does a silent adverse press indicate a lost strike. Wise leaders reading such signs of the times should make preparations and save the army from not only ignoble defeat, but irretrivable destruction. To rail at fate, to bemoan one's misfortune and to assail others will afford no relief. They should be entitled examination of the wishes of the men, of the chances for treaty with the enemy, and especially of the possible results of complete surrender. If examination is made upon refusal by the press to endorse a strike or if support should be withdrawn at any time during its course, it will be discovered that the press is justified because of intrinsic faultiness in the strike itself or in its conduct. To accuse the press of inanity in such cases is not only inflicting wrong and injury upon a good friend,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MINERS' FIRST-AID WORK SPREADS

One of the aims of The National Labor Tribune is to promote by all possible means the "social uplift," by which is meant everything that tends to better the life and condition of the people, the working classes especially.

It is gratifying to note that our efforts in this direction are attracting support from the better class of employers, whose co-operation in all movements for the betterment of industrial conditions is of tremendous importance.

The Tribune in a recent number published a letter from one of its correspondents in the anthracite region describing the systematic instruction given there to miners in first aid to the injured.

That article set the managers of the biggest coal-mining corporation in America, the Pittsburg Coal Company, thinking, with the result that from their offices was sent during the past week the following letter:

To All Mine Employes of the Pittsburg Coal Company:

The men in the Anthracite Region have been availing themselves of First Aid training for some years and now have "5,000 trained workers." In a contest described in The National Labor Tribune six different Coal Company's teams represented 30,000 workers." How long would it take us, with 18,000 employees in one company, to have more than 5,000 trained men? Not long, surely, for at one meeting at one of our mines recently 47 men volunteered for instruction. We have 53 mines now running, and each mine ought to have 48 men trained each year; 24 every six months. In two years we can accomplish a greater result than six Anthracite Companies have achieved in a number of years endeavor.

If 48 men at each mine will take up this study each year, we will soon have enough trained men in every mine so that no matter in what part of a mine a man may be injured, one of these men will be within easy reach so that intelligent and trained attention can be given immediately, to the undoubted saving of life and prevention of suffering.

The Doctors who attend the men at each mine are competent to give the instruction in First Aid, and many of them have already volunteered to do this work without charge.

We would like to see you get together at you Mine and have your Doctor meet with you to consider the formation of a First Aid Squad. When a sufficient number of squads are organized at our mines, and have made sufficient progress in the work, it is possible that arrangements can be made whereby competitive drills can be had at central points and medals for proficiency distributed. And, further, at big parades, there is no attraction that would draw general attention more than a Corps of First Aid men, simply uniformed, and giving actual demonstrations of their work along the line of march.

PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY EMPLOYEES' RELIEF DEPARTMENT,
A. L. RUSSELL, M. D., Chief Surgeon. J. E. McDONALD, Superintendent.

Here is a movement that should enlist the active interest of every coal miner in this district. Let the Pittsburg district set the pace in first-aid training for the whole bituminous field. It is a life-saving enterprise—an enterprise the object of which is to prevent needless sacrifice of life and promote the sense of security and the happiness of every miner's home.

The Tribune is sure the first-aid work can be taken up generally throughout the bituminous fields with as marked success as has attended it in the anthracite region.

The Pittsburg Coal Company merits, and will receive, the gratitude of all mine workers for the interest it is showing in the subject.

ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN SHEET AND TIN MILLS.

Investigation by the National Labor Tribune Again Shows That the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company Continues to Gain--Large Per Cent of Capacity Actually Operating.

Three weeks ago The National Labor Tribune published the results of an investigation made by it into the conditions actually existing in the sheet and tinplate mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company where members of the Amalgamated Association are now on strike. The appended table shows the result of another such investigation on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The table printed three weeks ago showed 166 tin mills and 157 sheet mills in operation. The present conditions are even more favorable to the company; for it appears that there are now 169 tin mills and 153 sheet mills operating exclusive of nine tin mills and eight sheet mills which on the day of our canvass were off for repairs. The present active list is therefore 169 tin mills and 161 sheet mills. The complete list of mills on the day before yesterday is as follows:

TIN MILLS.	Hot Mills Operating
American, Elwood, Ind.	20
Crescent, Cleveland, O.	6
Chester, Chester, W. Va.	7
Cambridge, Cambridge, O.	7
Monongahela, Pittsburg, S. S.	8
National, Monessen, Pa.	21*
New Castle, New Castle, Pa.	20
Pennsylvania, New Kensington, Pa.	9
Pittsburg, New Kensington, Pa.	9
Sabraton, Morgantown, W. Va.	5**
Sharon, South Sharon, Pa.	20
Shenago, New Castle, Pa.	19
United States, Demmler, Pa.	11
	169

*Four mills off at National Works account repairs.
**Five mills off at Sabraton Works account repairs.

SHEET MILLS.	
Vandergrift, Vandergrift, Pa.	16*
Leechburg, Leechburg, Pa.	11
Hyde Park, Hyde Park, Pa.	6

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

ELECTING KINGS.

TEXT--"Brethren, Give Diligence to Make Your Calling and Election Sure"--2 Peter 1:10

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached today to Truth seekers from the following text: **"Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure."** (2 Peter 1: 10.) The audience was very attentive. He said:

Throughout the length and breadth of this land of liberty, young and old understand full well the significance of election. Councilmen, aldermen, mayors of cities, county officials, State officials, United States Congressmen, Senators, the President and Vice President are chosen or elected from amongst the people to their various official stations. They are chosen with a view to the blessing that will accrue to the electors by the exercise of their official positions. How strange, then, that we who are so familiar with these things should read into our text so very different a view of election!

The thought should naturally suggest itself to us that if God is electing or selecting a Church in the present time, it must be with a view to the use of that Church subsequently to serve in some manner the interests of the remainder of the world from amongst whom they were elected. And this is just what the Scriptures teach: namely, that Christ Jesus himself is the Head, the Chief Ruler, and that this "elect" company are, figuratively speaking, his "members," h's associates, his underpriesthood. The Scriptures tell us that this selection is according to Divine foreknowledge and foreordination. They tell us that God foreknew our Lord Jesus as the one who would occupy the glorious position of Prophet, Priest, Mediator and King of the World during the Millennium. They tell us also that the same God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ foreknew us also and "predestinated" that there should be a Church class selected from amongst the world to be their Redeemer's associate, his under-priesthood, his subordinate kings during the Millennium.

As the Lord Jesus was elected or selected and proven worthy, according to certain tests which were imposed upon him, so likewise his Church was called and is to be elected or selected from amongst men under tests of character which will determine the fit and the unfit, the worthy and the unworthy, and that thus the faithful will themselves have to do with making their calling and election sure, firm, steadfast, eternal.

"THE ELECT" NOW AND HEREAFTER

The Church is spoken of as God's "elect" now before the election has been finished, before the testing is completed, before the called have been proven faithful and worthy. These are "elect" in the sense of having been nominated—"moved and seconded." God moved that they should be elected and "called them with a heavenly calling." It remained for the called ones themselves to "second the motion," by presenting themselves in full consecration of heart to the Lord. But this was not sufficient; for the invited ones were recognized as imperfect and unable to come up to the requirements of the call. Hence it was necessary that the Lord Jesus Christ should become their surety and agree to supply out of his fullness of merit all of their lack, their imperfection. And this he gladly does by applying for such the merit of his sin-atonement-sacrifice finished at Calvary.

MAKING THE ELECTION SURE

Keeping before our minds that the heavenly Father made the motion or the call, and that we seconded it by accepting the call upon its terms of faith and consecration unto death, and that our Lord Jesus is our surety who will make good our unintentional blemishes, what shall we say of the prospects of our being elected and at whose door shall we lay the responsibility if we are not elected? Surely the unchangeable God who nominated us has made every provision for our election and will co-operate. Surely our Redeemer, our Surety, our Advocate, will give us every assistance in the way and, according to his promise, cause all things to work together for our good. Just as surely, therefore, the entire responsibility for failure would lie at our door. And this is what St. Peter in our text declares, "Make your calling and election sure."

From this standpoint we have a special interest in our own election, such as we never had before when we misunderstood the entire matter. Once in our ignorance we thought that St. Peter had written foolishly about our making the election sure; for according to the erroneous theory which we had "swallowed" without proper mastication, God was doing all the electing himself, and had unalterably fixed our destiny as eternal glory or eternal suffering, long centuries before we were born.

This erroneous view blinded our mental sight from all the various incentives which now are so precious and so helpful. What had God elected us to be and to do? To sit upon a cloud and to play upon a harp and to sing to all eternity, cheerfully looking over the battlements of heaven to see our dear friends writhing in torment—and striving hard to praise God for it all and to think of his course in our election and their damnation as the exemplification of Justice and of Love.

We read indeed in the Scriptures respecting a Kingdom, for which our Lord taught us to pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is done in heaven;" yet the thraldom of error upon us was so dense that we recognized not the inconsistency between these promises and our false hopes. Now, thank God, "the mystery" is revealed to us in God's Word and by his Spirit, and we perceive that the Millennial Kingdom is to be a reality and that its blessing to mankind in general, "to all the families of the earth," is to be most thorough, most systematic, most complete, and in the end entirely satisfactory.

KINGS TO BE ELECTED.

What an interest we properly take in this matter of our election, after learning that the office for which we are running is a combination of priesthood and kingship! The elect are to be priestly kings, or, otherwise styled, a "Royal Priesthood." Their glorious service is to be for a period of one thousand years, during which they will be kings and priests unto God and will reign over the earth.—Rev. 20: 4; 1 Pet. 2: 9.

They will not "reign on the earth" in the sense of being earthly kings, having earthly courts and thrones; their resurrection "change" will constitute them heavenly or spirit beings; they will be invisible to mankind, now as "the Prince of this world" is invisible, and as the holy angels are invisible. But they will possess heavenly power and authority and wisdom and grace. By these glorious attributes they will be able to serve God and humanity by a reign of righteousness, whose uplifting or restitution influences (Acts 3: 21) will begin with the living generations but eventually extend to "all the families of the earth" who have been going down for the past six thousand years into the great prison house of death—"prisoners of hope," however, because of the promise of God's Word and the redemption sacrifice of Jesus.

My beloved hearers, if your hearts are not moved by this message of God's grace and this information respecting his Kingdom and of your prospects of becoming kings and priests in that Kingdom, it is because you do not believe the message—because your faith does not properly grasp the "exceeding great and precious promises" of God's Word. (2 Pet. 1: 4.) I am aware that this whole message by Jesus and his apostles has been so long covered by the rubbish of "the dark ages" that it was lost to our sight for a long while, and sadly we missed its encouragement to faithfulness. I am glad, however, that now the eyes of understanding are opening to see the length and breadth and height and depth in the great Divine Plan of the Ages.

I rejoice that our eyes, anointed by the eye-salve of the spirit of the Truth, are now seeking wonderful things in the Bible, through the assistance of the helps which have been provided for us in this wonderful day in which we are living—this day of His preparation for the Millennial blessings!

THE VALUE OF EARTHLY CROWNS

Consider for a moment what fabulous prices have been paid for earthly crowns! Thousands of lives have been sacrificed and millions of money, to gain an earthly crown. And thousands who paid this price knew well that "uneasy rests the head which wears the crown." They knew well, too, that its tenure would be precarious and that the attainment of it would bring them lasting hatred from others who aspired to the same position and who considered that their right to it was as good or better. They risked their all for a transitory opportunity to share in earthly honors and dignities; or, let us generously suppose, in part at least, in a hope that their rule, their government, might prove a blessing to the people.

What comparison should we institute as between the value of such a crown and the "crown of glory," honor and immortality, which God has promised to his elect—to such of them as make their calling and their election sure! Has God placed too high a valuation upon the heavenly crown, in demanding that those who would share it with the Redeemer must prove their loyalty to him and to the principles of righteousness and to the spirit of love, to the extent of laying down their lives in his service and in "doing good unto all men as they have opportunity, especially to the household of faith?"

Nevertheless, whoever will follow the Divine direction will surely be thought foolish by the majority of his fellowmen. Whoever would sacrifice his all of time and talent and strength and opportunities for worldly preferment in order to gain in God's election, is sure to be deemed beside himself, mad, by those who have not the eye of faith and the hearing ear of faith and the obedience of heart, which are qualities possessed by the "called."

"WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT A MAN."

Our Lord asked wherein would be the profit to any man if he were to gain the whole world and lose his own soul—lose his future life. For the purpose of our present topic we might ask a modified question—namely, If one should gain the empire of the whole earth and all of its riches, and if another should gain this heavenly election to the heavenly Kingdom of one thousand years and to subsequent eternal blessings with the Lord, which of these would choose the better part—which would show the real wisdom, and which would be the foolish one? But the contrast increases when we note that the dominion of earth can not be secured by our sailing through bloody seas, and that a mere competency of earthly wealth is attained by only one of a thousand who strive for it day and night. Surely from the standpoint of the Father's Word all earthly honors are vanities, in comparison with the heavenly glories and blessings which may be surely attained by the "called" of this Gospel Age—if they will but follow the Divine directions, the terms upon which the election will be determined.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ELECTION

In our context St. Peter tells us upon what terms the called and accepted may make their election sure. After calling our attention to God's exceeding great and precious promises he tells us that they were given us with the intent that they should operate in our minds so as to influence our lives in harmony with the Divine will; and that thus we may "become partakers of the Divine nature," after having escaped the corruption that is in the world through desire, selfishness, lust. (V. 4.) He proceeds to simplify, and urges that such as have this hope shall give all diligence to the matter of adding to their faith virtue or fortitude. That is to say, faith of itself is very good as a start but God requires more than this. As a condition of our acceptance for election he requires that our faith shall be of a strong kind, giving us fortitude for all of life's affairs; for all of our Covenants with the Lord; for a faithful endurance of opposition, contradiction, etc., that thus we might be copies of our Lord Jesus Christ, as God has ordained that all of "the elect" must be.—Romans 8: 29.

Not only must we have a strong faith combined with fortitude, but we must also add "knowledge." We required some knowledge of God and of our Lord Jesus and of the Gospel message before we could come unto the Lord at all, but the Apostle is not referring to this, our earliest knowledge. He is addressing Christians who have already taken the first steps. He assures us that they need knowledge to enable them to go onward in Christian development—knowledge in addition to their faith and fortitude. We have nothing to say against worldly knowledge, scientific knowledge, etc., when these do not cross or interfere with the Divine Revelation, but we are confident that the Apostle did not intend to refer to worldly knowledge, but to the greatest of all scientific knowledge—the knowledge of God.

How shall we know God? By study of his character. Our Lord Jesus it was who declared, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." (John 17: 3.) This knowledge at the present time is a secret knowledge and, as the Apostle says, a "hidden mystery," which can be known only by those who put themselves into a certain attitude of heart and mind and conduct toward the Lord and his revelation. We are to study God's character—to learn respecting his Justice, his Wisdom, his Love and his Power, by studying his revelation—the Bible. In it we see his dealings past, and his promises respecting his future dealing. And a correct appreciation of these give us a knowledge of God's character as exemplified therein. But since this knowledge is not stated in terms for the world to understand, it follows that only those in proper condition of heart and enlightened by the holy Spirit can receive this knowledge. It is taught only to the pupils in the School of Christ. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will show them his Covenant."—Psalm 25: 14.

OTHER GRACES TO BE ADDED

The Apostle continues his advice as to things necessary to be added by those who would make their calling and election sure. They must keep adding, and the adding must be little by little and day by day. The knowledge we gain of God through his Word should lead us to greater moderation (translated, **temperance,** in our common version). "Let your moderation be known unto all men," (Phil. 4: 5.) moderation or balance in thought, in word, in action. God's people may be called extremists by those not begotten of the holy Spirit and who know not "the mystery." But even they should be able to charge immoderation only on the one score—our immoderation, our faithfulness, to the Word of the Lord and to our Covenant of self-sacrifice as followers in the footsteps of Jesus. Our lives should be so moderate as respects business and pleasure and food and raiment, etc., that we should be examples of wisdom and moderation to all—extremists only along the same lines that Jesus and the Apostles were counted extremists by those who knew not neither did understand "the mystery" of their endeavor to be of "the very elect."

Patience must not be forgotten. In addition to moderation, "Let patience have her perfect work that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Next add godlikeness—general goodness, benevolence, benignity toward all. And next brotherly kindness—in the natural family relationship, and also in the spiritual family, the Church. "Love as brethren" (ought to love). "We ought also to lay down our lives for the brethren." Still further the Apostle urges that while all of the foregoing are elements of love we superadd love itself in the fullest sense toward the Lord, toward the brethren, toward humanity, toward the brute creation, and toward our enemies. While all of these cannot be loved in the same degree, all should profit by the spirit of love in our hearts for all.

"YE SHALL NEVER FAIL"

Now comes the climax of the advice to those seeking to make their calling and election sure (v. 8.) "If these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall be neither barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." And then as our text declares, if these things abound and if we give diligence to the making sure of our calling and election and do these things, we shall never fall—we shall in no case fail of securing our election. God seeketh such for joint-heirship with their Redeemer in the Kingdom. God "seeketh such to worship him as worship him in spirit and in truth."

The grand consummation of our election—our Kingdom honors and glories, are specifically referred to by St. Peter in the next verse, saying, "For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." If, dear Brethren, we believe these things, let us permit them to control our lives—our words, our deeds and our thoughts. Surely we can well afford to be considered foolish along lines of the sacrifice of earthly interests, if thereby we can develop the character which our Lord desires, and prove ourselves worthy of a share in his Kingdom, according to the terms and conditions of the election, as God has distinctly laid them down in his Word!

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Dante, Va., November 8.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
The Tribune has been a regular and a very welcome visitor to our home for some five years. We appreciate it very much, not only on account of the conservative manner in which it deals with all questions, but also and chiefly on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. We find these discourses very instructive and very helpful to us in the endeavor to "set our affections on things above and not on the things of earth." We would not like to miss a single sermon.
Sister Dingus and Dora and Benjamin join me in wishing the Tribune the patronage it so justly deserves.
Yours in the glorious hope,
H. H. DINGUS.

Norfolk, Va., Novemeber 10.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
I must say I can see to read Pastor Russell's sermons in your paper better than any I ever saw. With best wishes to your paper, I am
Yours truly,
G. T. MORRIS.

Kansas City, Kans., Nov. 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune.
I inclose my subscription for The Labor Tribune. I wish to thank you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. May you be blessed yourself in blessing others. Yours sincerely,
ANNIE WILKING.

Bay City, Mich., Nov. 10.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find subscription for your paper. Reasons: For the pleasure and profit of reading the sermons of Charles T. Russell and for further information concerning the labor class and their cause. Please mail to my address and much oblige.
Yours truly,
J. W. KNAGGS.

Ogden, Utah, Nov. 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
First I want to thank you for your kindness in continuing The Tribune so long after the expiration of my subscription. For some months I have been one of the "shut ins," unable to attend to business matters, and the weekly visit of The Tribune bringing the message of "Good Tidings" which in due time shall be to all people, has been most welcome. Now I take this opportunity to send my renewal and one new subscription, for which please find amount inclosed. The new subscription is for Mrs. Marie C. Fries, Ogden, Utah. My renewal. Yours very truly,
(MRS.) M. E. KINGSFORD.

Lenover, Pa., Nov. 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find check to pay for subscription for another year. I wish to commend you for printing Pastor Russell's sermons and in such clear type. I am sure you will receive some blessing because of same. Very truly yours,
GIDEON BEILER.

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The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

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Gideon Beiler, Parkersburg.

We want every reader of **Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?**

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to mention seeing their ad in The Tribune.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 52 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1909. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Big Preparations for National Labor Conference--House of Lords Discuss Miners' Eight Hour Act and Want Amendment--Trade Union Officials Awarded $5,000 for Libel--Carpenters' General Secretary Reviews Labor Situation.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 15.— The program of the tenth annual conference of the Labor party to be held in the Great Central hall, Newport, on January 19, 1910, and the two following days has been issued. Among the resolutions to be proposed is one of unemployment, re-affirming the right of every willing worker to employment or maintenance, and urging the Labor members to persevere in pressing this claim. A resolution on old age pensions advocates the extension of the scheme by limiting the age to 60 years and removing the disqualifications under the present act; another, on the poor law, urges the abolition of the present system of relief, and the establishment of a central authority to deal with the unemployment. A fourth resolution urges the abolition of the house of lords, and other subjects to be dealt with are electoral reform, education, boy and girl labor, a shorter working day, factory and shop legislation, the workmen's compensation act, mining legislation, cab trade legislation, the establishment of a labor newspaper, conditions of public service, the character note bill, nationalization of land, railways and hospitals, payment of juries, and the fusion of the Labor party and the trade union congress.

In the house of lords on November 9th, Lord Newton asked the government whether they could state what decrease in the output of coal had occurred since the mines eight hours act came into operation, and whether the government still contemplated introducing an amending bill this session. So far as his own information went he believed there was no great difference in the Yorkshire collieries, but as regarded Lancashire, part of the Midlands and South Wales, there was a reduction in output of 10 per cent. He was further informed that the miners earned 18 or 20 cents a day less than before the act was passed. The act, which was intended to be so beneficial, had, as a matter of fact, he urged, proved so unpopular that when a member of the government (Mr. Herbert Samuel) had to seek re-election in Cleveland he had, in order to retain possession of his seat, to promise an amending act.

Earl Beauchamp replied that returns would not be made up until the end of the year, and there would be nothing to show the distinction between the output of coal in the six months before and the six months after the passing of the act. The inspectors of mines were consulted and there appeared to have been a small decrease in output since the 1st of July. The inspectors pointed out that in addition to the reduction of hours there were other causes tending to reduction of output, in particular the general depression of trade had influenced many industries. There had also been strikes and difficulties with the men. The amending bill was only intended to deal with a very small question, namely, whether the men should go to work early on Saturday morning in order to obtain full advantage of the Saturday half-holiday. The government did not propose to introduce an amending bill other than the one already brought in.

The trades union libel action which has been occupying the attention of Justice Grantham and a special jury in the King's bench division was concluded on November 8th. Plaintiffs were George Moore, chairman; Albert Fox, general secretary, and

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WM. CLELLAND, HERO OF THE CHERRY MINE.

The above photograph was taken just an hour after Clelland had been dragged out. It shows his children, William and Frances. Clelland is the man who put the entombed miners to work constructing the barrier which protected them from the gas and flames, and who led them in singing and prayer.

THANKSGIVING THE RIGHT SPIRIT FOR ALL.

The writer of imaginary heroics would do well to study the story of the twenty miners who were rescued living from the Cherry mine in Illinois last Saturday evening after an entombment of just one week.

The men tell in the simple, unaffected language of workingmen what they thought and what they endured during their awful imprisonment.

Yet these unadorned tales touch the heart more deeply than the finest writings of the novelists and do more to convince even the most incredulous that these two things are true—first, that there is no lack of fine feeling among those whom honest labor have made rough of hand; and second, that it takes crises such as the fire in the mine or the wreck at sea to bring out the real splendor of which human nature, no less in the lowly bred than in the inmate of palaces, is capable.

These men imprisoned at Cherry—experiencing a living death—behaved with few if any exceptions with all the fortitude supposed to be peculiar to stoics; with all the faith supposed to be peculiar to saints; with all the gallantry supposed to be peculiar to chevaliers.

They divided their little store of food in common; they obeyed voluntarily him among them (William Clelland) who seemed by superior intelligence and experience to be most fitted for authority: they protected the aged and weak of their numbers and saw that these obtained their due portion of nourishment (a thimble-full of water now and then) and when all human aid seemed to be failing they turned, with their leader, the brave and pious Scotchman, Clelland, and asked God to care for the loved ones whom they were leaving behind.

To the last, they bore themselves like real men, facing the Unknown with a simple but rugged faith and showing themselves in the presence of death, as throughout life, faithful husbands, sons and brothers. Titled nobility placed as these unpretending miners were placed could not have done more credit to humanity. The pity is that while twenty such brave hearts were saved so many others who had worked with them seem at this writing hopelessly lost.

ENTOMBED MINERS EXALT OUR COMMON HUMANITY

Prosperity is comparative. Adversity is likewise. Things are never so good that there are not those who wish they were still better. They are never, on the other hand, so bad that they might not admittedly be worse.

The American people have therefore reached the solemn conclusion that they should be thankful—not this year merely, but every year that the good Lord is pleased to vouchsafe us.

The National Labor Tribune does not propose to enumerate the particular blessings which have marked this particular year of our national existence. Cataloguing the bounties of Providence and saying "These are the things that we have to be thankful for in 1909" and feeling a little more thankful than we did in 1908, is too suggestive of mental reservations—too near an admission that if the blessings did not reach a certain stipulated aggregate we should decline to acknowledge any debt to Him from Whom we are taught that every good gift, including life itself, comes.

And after all life itself is enough to be thankful for—especially life in a land so full of opportunity as this. To be an American is still, with all the faults of our democratic institutions, a very great privilege.

The world is a good place, and every year it becomes better, thanks largely to the ever-extending influence of Christian civilization.

But of all the places in the world Americans believe their land is the best. It has much to learn from the struggles of the people of other nations. It has serious problems to solve. But it has also the strength of youth and abundant faith in the splendor of its destinies.

Let us all thank God for the progress that has been made thus far in the uplift of humanity, and take renewed resolution for still greater progress in the future.

NONE LIKE IT EITHER IN ENGLAND OR AMERICA.

The following letter from one of the best-known news correspondence bureaus in Europe explains itself:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CORRESPONDENCE SERVICE LIMITED

418 TO 422, STRAND, London, W.C.

Governing Director Thomas Reece

The Editor,
"National Labor Tribune." November 18, 1909.

Dear Sir,

We beg to enclose our regular copy for the "National Labor Tribune" which we trust will reach you in good time.

Great interest is being given on this side to the American Federation of Labor case and the daily press, which usually devotes hardly any space to labor matters, is giving quite a lot of news about Mr. Gompers.

We must compliment you upon the excellence of your journal. There is nothing like it in the English labor movement.

Yours faithfully,
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CORRESPONDENCE SERVICE, Ltd.
Thomas Reece
Governing Director.

FEDERATION ENDS GREAT CONVENTION.

Gompers and Other Present Officials are Re-Elected--Federation Disposes of a Variety of Important Matters, and Agrees to Send Representatives to Pittsburg to Hear McArdle's Complaints Against Steel Corporation.

Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 22.—The American Federation of Labor convention by unanimous vote on Saturday, and amid vociferous cheering, re-elected Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor. The applause lasted for several minutes, the delegates standing and waving their arms wildly.

"Who is all right?" yelled the delegates.

"Gompers!" came a roar as response.

"Who is all wrong?" was then demanded.

"Wright!" shouted the delegates.

Wright is the District of Columbia supreme court judge who excoriated Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell in passing sentence upon them.

President Gompers replied feelingly, declaring that he appreciated the present support more than ever in the past.

"It means that the principles for which I and my colleagues stand have the indorsement of the men and women in the labor world," he declared.

"I want to drive home just what our conviction for contempt of court means. I want you to remember the court's declaration that the injunction did not apply to us three defendants alone, but to the 2,000,000 union laborers of America. It virtually declared that 2,000,000 persons have been denied the right of free speech and of a free press."

"I want to say this to you boys. It doesn't make any difference where I may be if I have life and sanity, I am going to try to do the best I can for the men and women of labor. Whenever in the past it has been sought to stifle the voices of the leaders of any cause, by placing them behind prison bars, their voices have become more powerful, simply because the public has always had a clearer conception of the cause for which they suffered.

"The voice of labor will not be stilled. It is the plea for the same old justice; the same old cry for liberty and the fight has to go on. If Mitchell, Morrison and I were to lay ourselves crawling before the court and plead for mercy it wouldn't change the situation. There would be other men who wouldn't so debase themselves. But we are not going to do it. With becoming respect for the court and with dignity and self-reliance we will go to protesting against the wrong. I'll try to do my best, boys."

At the conclusion of President Gompers's speech a bass drum was brought into play and the demonstration was renewed. A similar outbreak greeted the election of John Mitchell as second vice president.

Mr. Mitchell said that he recognized that the convention's action was not so much a tribute to him personally, as to the cause for which he stood. He read from the federal constitution regarding the right to free speech and a free press.

"I wonder if the people who drafted this document didn't regard free speech and press as of equal importance to the freedom, conscience and the right to worship God as men see fit. If the courts of the United States would attempt, by subterfuge, to restrict these rights, the government wouldn't last long enough for the people to march on to Washington."

Secretary Morrison was re-elected by acclamation, as were the following vice presidents: James Duncan, Quincy Mass., granite cutters; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C., machinists; D. A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GREAT BLUNDER TO DRAG IN TARIFF.

Ex-President Shaffer Shows that the Toronto Resolution Supposed to Hit the Steel Corporation Really Hits the Independent Manufacturers Who Have Befriended the A. A. and in Several Ways Reacts Disastrously On Labor Itself.

BY THEODORE J. SHAFFER,

Ex-President Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

Among the resolutions, presented to the American Federation of Labor, at it convention held in Toronto, Canada, is one which is of great importance to iron and steel manufacturers and workers. The resolution contains two preambles and one conclusion which should be studied carefully because they are certain to work injury to the trades if taken up and acted upon as desired and intended by their framers who, manifestly, were deficient in information upon the matter and would be astonished by the results if their wishes could be granted.

The first preamble declares that the steel industry had induced congress to place a high protective tariff upon its commodities. The second states that instead of using, the protection given, for the object stated, the U. S. Steel Corporation had displaced American labor by importation of foreign workmen to reduce wages. The resolution requests the American Federation to petition Congress for the appointment of a special committee to determine if the tariff is being used to maintain American industrial conditions or is employed solely to increase profits for the corporation. If investigation should prove this implied charge then the still tariff is to be suspended.

There is little doubt regardinng the honesty of those who presented the resolutions, but serious objection must be urged against the proposition itself. The first preamble leads to the conclusion that the Steel Corporation alone had importuned Congress for protective rates when it should be a matter of common knowledge that labor, especially in its organized form, was associated with it, and labor just as assiduously to safeguard the industry.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOR HUMANIZED POLITICAL ECONOMY.

John Jarrett Sees in Its Lack One Weakness of the Present Industrial System--The Conception of Labor as a Commodity Gives Rise to Conflicts Which the Christian Ideal Will Some Day Dispense With.

By John Jarrett, Ex-President A. A. of I., S. and T. W.

In my former article I briefly outlined the natural relations between employer and employed as copartners, the necessity for co-operation for their mutual welfare naturally follows, but instead of this we find antagonism of the bitterest sort. It will be observed that in this connection I do not use the terms capital and labor, for there is not natural antagonism between these two forces they must act together or not at all. The antagonism is between employers and employees as individuals, as human beings, and this is what makes the industrial problem so difficult to handle. It comes from error on both sides, and a misconception of the rights of each in equity. Much of the mischief has been brought about by the teachings of abstract political economy and the doctrine of laissez-faire, which are so assiduously advocated in many of our colleges and universities.

One of the most insidious teachings is that labor is a commodity to be sold (by workers) in the dearest market and to be purchased (by employers) in the cheapest market. This simply means that the employer has the right to demand and command the largest amount of labor for the lowest wages, and that the worker has the right to demand and command the highest wages for the smallest amount of labor. Here we find two extremes and all the elements of opposition and conflict and therefore something essentially wrong. The proposition is based on a false theory, for labor cannot be regarded as a commodity in the sense that a bale of hay or cotton is such, for a bale of hay or cotton is a product of labor and not labor itself.

To deal in labor is to deal in human beings, some having feelings, thoughts and intelligence, to say therefore that labor is a commodity is to say that human beings are commodities and this can only mean slavery in its most hideous and loathsome form. Labor, work and service, for the words

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WEEPING ALL NIGHT.

TEXT—"Weeping May Endure for the Night, but Joy Cometh in the Morning"—Psalms 30:5.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 28.—Pastor C. T. Russell arrived here from the Tabernacle, Brooklyn, to address the Truth-seekers in this staid old town and vicinity. He was warmly welcomed by his many friends. He took for his text the following: **"Weeping May Endure for the Night, but Joy Cometh in the Morning."** He said:

Properly enough the world seeks to put its best foot forward, to present as good an appearance to others as possible. Properly enough sorrow and tears are hidden from the public gaze, as well as is the skeleton in the closet, which causes these troubles. This is well, for each other member of the race has quite a sufficiency of such things of his own. It is a justifiable kind of deception which seeks to appear as cheerful and happy as possible, however heavy the heart may be—however crushed and broken and lacerated. Yet there are special times when those who are near and dear may surmise each other's burdens and give to each other a word of cheer and comfort, which will lighten the load and heal the wound to a considerable degree. Blessed are those who have attained this degree of Christ-likeness that, instead of mourning or moping over their own difficulties, they make it their chief concern to "do good unto all men, especially to the household of faith," and to their own households.

No other book treats the matter of human woe and sorrow in the same wise, tender, sympathetic, helpful manner of the Bible. It assures us that however cold, heartless and disappointing the world may be and our friends may be, or those from whom we may have expected better things, we have, nevertheless, a God of sympathy—a God of love. No heathen religion knows anything of such a God. With them God's attributes are merely more or less of ferocity. Their gods are to be placated and worshipped from fear of what they otherwise would do to their creatures. The God of the Bible assures us of his love, his sympathy, in all of our distresses—his interest in our affairs and his provision for the ultimate welfare of all those who will come into the attitude of loving righteousness and hating iniquity—the only proper attitude of heart, the only one which he can approve and bless with everlasting life.

A NIGHT OF SORROW AND DEATH

But here is a seeming inconsistency. The God of the Bible admits that the world of mankind is suffering under a load of sin and its penalty of imperfection, sickness, pain—death. But while we are assured that God is loving and wise and that he has all power in heaven and in earth, the sorrow continues as though God lacked the love, lacked the wisdom necessary to the blessing of the world, or lacked the power to carry out his loving and wise purposes.

The Scriptures point out to us what we recognize to be the truth—that the world has been under a pall and blight and curse of death for six thousand years. Appropriately our text describes this period as a dark time of hard, blighting experiences, a night of weeping—of sorrow. In harmony with this figure it declares that "darkness covers the (civilized) earth and gross darkness the heathen."

Not alone does this condition affect those who are in alienation from God through ignorance and superstition and the power of sin, but it affects also those who have accepted the grace of God, who have turned their backs upon sin and who are seeking to walk in the narrow way, in the footsteps of Jesus. Well does the Apostle say, "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the first fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to-wit: the redemption of our body," the Body of which Jesus is the Head or Chief and we are symbolical members or an under priesthood.—Rom. 8: 22, 23.

There is a difference, however, between the Church and the world in this groaning, as suggested by the Apostle's words. The world groans aloud without alleviation, and even its waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God is a waiting in ignorance; for, being out of touch with the Eternal One, they know not of his gracious purposes and arrangements—for these are kept from all except his sanctified ones. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear (reverence) him and he will show them his Covenant." (Psa. 25: 14.) These who possess the secret of the Lord "sorrow not as others who have no hope." (1 Thess. 4: 13.) They "groan" inwardly and wait for the glorification of themselves and all the brethren, members of the symbolical Body of Christ, by participation in the First Resurrection. The hopes of these must be realized first, before the blessing can come to the "groaning creation" in general. The latter are waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God; namely, the Church in glory.

A LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE

The Bible represents itself as being the candle of the Lord, the lamp of Divine Truth and enlightenment. But it tells us that its light is not for the world—either now or at any time future. Its light is only for those who by faith and obedience unto consecration seek to walk in the footsteps of Jesus. They need the light. God provides it for them. These are represented by the Prophet as saying to the Lord, "Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path" (footsteps). (Psa. 119: 105.) This light evidently does not shine far into the future, but a short period each—enough for each onward step as it becomes due.

St. Peter amplifies the same thought. After telling us of the assurance which he himself and his associates had upon the Mount of Transfiguration when they beheld "the vision" (Matt. 17: 1-9) of the Lord miraculously transformed and with him Moses and Elijah, and heard the voice from heaven, it was forceful to their minds as teaching the coming of our Lord in glory, in due time. Nevertheless, says the Apostle, honoring the Bible above any vision, "We have a more sure word of prophecy; where unto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise," (2 Peter 1: 19.) indicating that the morning is at hand and that the Sun of Righteousness will soon fulfil its mission of blessing all the families of the earth.

BUT WHY IS THIS THUS?

Why does God permit the reign of sin and death, injustice, unrighteousness, sorrow, trouble, pain, headaches, heartaches, etc? Why does he not deal with humanity graciously, kindly, lovingly, as a Father—as he deals with the angelic sons of God? Is it just or loving on the part of our Creator to bring forth millions of his creatures under these admittedly unfavorable conditions?—beset by weaknesses and unwardness from their birth and surrounded by others similarly weak, and beset by Satan and his minions—wicked spirits? Is it just that we should thus be in an unequal fight subjected to weaknesses and dying and imperfect conditions on account of the sin of our first parents and then, on the same account, be in danger of an eternity of torture with nine hundred and ninety-nine chances out of a thousand against us?

No, thank God that thought of eternal torture which came down to us from the dark ages, and which we for a time supposed to be biblical, we find now is quite unscriptural, when judged in the light of the Bible's own testimony. The eternal torment doctrine assuredly is not of God, not of the Bible, but, as St. Paul declares, one of the "doctrines of devils."

The inheritance of weakness, blemishes, sorrows, pain and trouble, to which we were born, is quite sufficient and, according to the Scriptures, these are all part of death, and all reach their culmination in death, which is the real penalty for sin prescribed by our Creator. The fact that these blemishes still continue with the race proves that their sins are not yet blotted out, and to this agree the Scriptures which point us to the oncoming glorious day of blessing a thousand years long, the Millennium, in which Divine blessing will be bestowed upon every member of Adam's race. The merit of Christ's sacrifice, the ransom price for sinners which he laid down, will by that time be made available "for the sins of the whole world."

The merit of that sacrifice has already been applied to the Church—"The household of faith"—since Pentecost. It has brought to this class very special privileges, though very different ones from those it will bring to the world during the Millennium. The willing and obedient of the world will then get restitution (Acts 3: 20.) gradually, back to human perfection and a world-wide Edenic home. The blessing upon the Church is different. The promise now made to those who can and will walk by faith and not by sight is a heavenly one. They are to have a heavenly or spiritual reward and in their resurrection become partakers of the Divine Nature and have no share thereafter in human nature. The conditions of the present time are severe proportionately to the greatness and grandeur of their heavenly calling. The terms of acceptance to the Divine Nature include not only faith and love, but a self-sacrificing will. These sacrifice their earthly restitution rights and privileges of suffering with Christ, that they may also reign with him in his Millennial Kingdom.

These are left with the world in general, during the night of weeping; for it is a part of the test of their worthiness that they must "walk by faith and not by sight." It is a part of the test of their loyalty to God and to righteousness that they shall follow in the footsteps of Jesus through evil report and through good report. They could not receive this crucial testing during the Millennium, when sin and evil will be restrained; hence their testing comes in advance of the world's—during the night of sorrow and weeping.

LEARNING BY SUFFERING

Of our dear Redeemer it is written that he learned obedience by the things which he suffered. (Heb. 5: 8.) And again, "Being made perfect through suffering he became the Author of eternal salvation to all those who obey him." Only those who hear his voice and obey him as the Teacher sent of God will be successful in their endeavor to become members of the "Royal Priesthood," now being selected from the world. Only those who, during the Millennial Age, will hear and obey will there receive this great blessing of eternal salvation—eternal life under Divine favor, free from the curse. The reward to the world in the close of the Millennium and the reward to the Church in the close of this Gospel Age will each be eternal salvation; but the Church's reward will include eternal glory, heavenly glory and joint-heirship with the Redeemer himself in his great work of administering God's blessings to the world of mankind, as Mediator of the New Covenant between God and Men—the world.

It seemed wise to our Heavenly Father that our Lord Jesus should learn obedience through sufferings and be tested in respect to his willingness to endure suffering for righteousness' sake. How appropriate it is that the same Father should make similar arrangements for all of the Church, whom he will receive from amongst the race of Adam to be members of the Royal Priesthood under Jesus, the High Priest of our order. We see a necessity for this, not only as respects our own testings and a thorough proof of our own heart-loyalty to the Lord, but additionally we see a wisdom on God's part in thus preparing a priesthood of the future. The term priest as recognized amongst the Jews was not merely one who offered sacrifices, although every priest was of necessity a sacrificer. The special mission of the priestly tribe amongst the other tribes was that of instructing, helping, healing, teaching. And so God is preparing a Royal Priesthood for the Millennial Age to bless, to heal, to teach, to uplift all the willing and obedient of humanity.

The royalty of the priesthood signifies that it will no longer be a sacrificing class, for all sacrificing will be at an end. It will be a glorious class, royal, of the Divine Nature, and representatives with our Lord Jesus of the Divine power. As priests who will have to do with judging and chastening, healing and helping humanity, how much sympathy do we suppose that these Royal Priests should have? Are they not to be on the Divine plane of glory, "members of the Body" of Messiah, the great kingly priest after the order of Melchizedek? And of him has not the Apostle written that he must be a faithful and merciful High Priest, able also to sympathize with the people in their infirmities? Does he not declare that it was for this reason that our Lord was touched with a feeling for humanity's infirmities? And is it not in perfect keeping with this that all those accepted as "members of his Body" should have such experiences in this sacrificing time as would demonstrate their loyalty to the Lord and guarantee their deep sympathetic interest in the world, then committed to their care? To such will be committed the work of human **restitution**, uplift out of sin and death conditions—mental, moral and physical.

THE MORNING OF JOY

How glad we should be that our Heavenly Father's sympathy for us will provide "a morning of joy" to be ushered in, in his "due time!" Additionally he sympathizes with us to the extent that he has given us in advance a message and Revelation and explanation to comfort us, to sustain us, in the way! We have already seen that this Revelation is only for those who have the eyes of faith and the ears of faith at the present time. "Blessed are your eyes for they see and your ears for they hear." "He that hath an ear let him hear."

We recognize the wisdom of God in withholding the secret of his Plan from the world in general. We recognize that for the world to know the deep things of God at the present time would be injurious rather than helpful to them. It might possibly work an interference with the Divine Program. Nevertheless we are bound to sympathize with the poor groaning creation in its blindness and ignorance. The poor world knows not why it came into being. In an animal fashion, eating, drinking, etc., it seeks to use the opportunities of present life and, after a few short years full of trouble, it goes down into the tomb, ignorant of the purposes of its creation, and usually considerably enthralled by fear respecting the future beyond the portals of death.

How we may rejoice in spirit as we perceive the length and breadth and height and depth of the Divine Program for the future and the blessings which it will bring to this "groaning creation." How we long for the time to come when the Church shall be made ready through the sufferings of this present time for the glories of the future—of the Kingdom. No wonder the Apostle declares, "He that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he (the Lord) is pure." (1 John 3: 3.) He is our exemplar, our pattern. We seek to copy him. Although we cannot hope to be like him in the flesh, we can be like him in the spirit of our minds and thus be of the character-likeness which the Father will be pleased to honor with a share in the "First Resurrection." By that glorious "change" we shall be made like him actually and see him as he is and share his glory.

The morning of joy, the Millennial Morning, of course, cannot be ushered in until the rising of the Sun of Righteousness. Its beams of grace and Truth will flood the earth with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God to such a degree that it will drive out, expel, all ignorance, superstition and sin, which have worked such havoc in our race.

But what is this Sun of Righteousness? Whence comes it? The Bible answers the question by telling us that it symbolically represents the Lord himself and the elect Church of this Gospel Age. The Sun of Righteousness is a synonym for the Seed of Abraham, of whom it is written, "In thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The mystery hidden for a time from many is the fact that the Church is to share with her Lord in every feature of his glorious work, not only in suffering, but also in reigning. Thus we have St. Paul's assurance that the overcomers will be members of the Seed of Abraham. (Gal. 3: 29.) And we have our Lord's own words that this faithful class will be represented in the great Sun of Righteousness, the great Messiah, the great Prophet, Priest, King and Mediator between God and men.—Matt. 13: 43.

"WHAT MANNER OF PERSONS?"

St. Peter, in viewing the prospects of the Church, inquires as to "what manner of persons we ought to be in all manner of holy living and godliness." He refers us, who know that the present order of things is the reign of sin and death from which our Lord died to deliver us. What manner of persons ought we to be who have heard the Lord's invitation to joint-heirship in his Kingdom, and who know that we are now on trial to determine by our voluntary course our worthiness or unworthiness of that glorious position to which we have been called by God's favor! How paltry, how insignificant, do all the affairs of the world appear in comparison to this great prize set before us in the gospel!

And what should be our attitude towards the world, seeing from this inside standpoint of Divine Revelation the real condition of the world and God's sympathy for it? Its ignorance should make us very sympathetic and very much disposed to lend a helping hand of relief in every possible manner. We should be ever very ready to remove the scales of blindness from the mental vision of all who give indication of a desire for God—any who seem to be "feeling after God, if haply they might find him." (Acts 17: 27.) Only such will be ready for the Kingdom, fit for the Royal Priesthood, every "member of which must be touched with a feeling" of earth's infirmities.

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A sample copy of the National Labor Tribune is an invitation to subscribe.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Silver Springs, Md., November 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please mail to my address five copies of the Labor Tribune of July 15, 1909, containing Pastor Russell's sermon on the "Times of the Gentiles;" also five copies of the issue of November 11, 1909, containing the sermon on "Secret Faults and Presumptuous Sin." Should you be out of the former number send all of the latter.

For the sake of its select news of happenings and movements in the labor world and for the well-timed good sense of its editorials, the Labor Tribune is valuable to me, who, as a teacher, should keep track of general conditions and events; though, of course, from my standpoint, Pastor Russell's sermons are the leading attraction of your paper, in which they are put up in most convenient and attractive form.

Praying that the blessing shall be commensurate with the good you do by disseminating the Truth,

I am, sincerely yours,
P. W. WATKINS.

Bouvard, Nev., Nov. 18.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please note correction in address attached. I do not want to miss a single copy of your valuable paper. It is a welcome visitor. I appreciate especially Pastor Russell's sermon and the prominence given them by you and I feel sure the Lord will reward you for your noble efforts to spread the "glad tidings."

Sincerely yours,
C. F. BULLARD.

McComb, Ohio, November 14.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find my subscription for another year for your good paper. I can't get along without it.

R. W. CLOND.

Bareville, Pa., November 14.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change my address from Bareville, Pa., to Hope, Ark. I appreciate your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons.

Hoping you will continue in the good work of spreading the gospel, I feel sure that you will have a blessed reward.

I am, yours truly,
MALINDA ZOOK.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am herewith sending you subscription for one year renewal to your paper, being a Tower subscriber. We ask your pardon for not doing it sooner as I see on tab my subscription has expired, and thanking you also for continuance of paper as I would miss it very much. May the Lord's blessings be with you for the grand work you are doing in publishing Brother Russell's wonderful sermons and thus helping to spread the good tiding of great joy, which so soon shall be to all people. Yours respectfully,
MRS. E. GEO. SMITH.

Negley, O., Nov. 19.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune has been a welcome visitor at our home for some time, and we want to express our appreciation to you for the same. My wife and I are both old, but we enjoy the nice large print (the type) that you use in printing our Dear Pastor Russell's sermons and the fearless manner you manifest in printing them in full, and the editor that will give his time, his influence and his press to the publishing of those sermons for the benefit of those who read the sermon must certainly be interested in them himself. So we hope that you, dear editor, are also receiving of the anointing that those sermons bring to many of your dear readers. We enjoy the appreciations contributed to The Tribune. There are so many letters that we receive through The Tribune that we do not get otherwise and as my wife has not walked for over six years, I am closely confined to home and have not the privilege of laboring in the harvest work as some have and yet am trying to do what I can in spreading the truth and encouraging others.
GEO. W. FAULK.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

R. W. Cloud, McComb.
C. J. Steiniger, York.
Mrs. E. Smith, Cleveland.
Dr. John Edgar, Gardens, Scotland.
Olaf Holmquist, Kansas City.
J. B. Johnson, Tacoma.
Mrs. B. M. York, Kansas City.
Geo. E. Hinchcliffe, Clarksburg.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 1. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

PROOF THAT AMALGAMATED JOURNAL IS BEING USED TO HOOD-WINK THE STRIKERS.

The National Labor Tribune does not love quarreling for quarreling's sake, but when a principle is at stake we do not propose to allow any natural dislike for the society of brawlers to deter us from the performance of our unpleasant duty.

Our unpleasant duty at the moment is to prove that the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Plate Workers (an organization which was born in the National Labor Tribune office and which up to this day has had the benefit of our constant and loyal friendship), are being LIED TO BY THEIR NATIONAL OFFICERS through their so-called official organ in an effort to discredit our demand that the strike of the tinplate workers be called off as the strike of 1901 was called off after three months of gallant but unsuccessful fighting.

The only answer the officials of the Amalgamated Association have been able to produce to the arguments we have presented in favor of a return to work order is a statement that The Tribune "ALSO" opposed the strike in 1901.

That statement, made repeatedly in the Amalgamated Journal, and set forth in extra large type in last week's issue of that journal of misinformation, is a fair sample of the despicable stuff that its editors are printing in reference to the strike.

If The National Labor Tribune cannot prove, BY INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE, that it gave more loyal support to the members of the Association in their strike of 1901 than the "Amalgamated Journal" itself did as a journal or than the "editor" of that journal did personally, we will agree to pay any penalty prescribed by any impartial tribunal for our failure.

We do not believe the misrepresentations of Messrs. McArdle, Davis, et al. are hurting US.

But we believe the slander is hurting THE MEN ON STRIKE, and that is the sole reason why we are taking the pains to refute it.

They are the ones whom the slander is addressed to. They are also the ones to whom we address the refutation.

"Do not pay any attention to The National Labor Tribune," the national lodge officers say in their organ's last issue (and it NEVER WAS the organ of the rank and file)—"for its present tirade of abuse against President McArdle is nothing more than a reprint or rehash of what this subsidized sheet said during the great strike of 1901 against President Shaffer."

The proof that we said nothing of President Shaffer in 1901 except what was complimentary and helpful can be found in the Amalgamated Journal's own columns during that memorable struggle.

From the day that the strike of 1901 was declared until the day it was called off, this paper CHAMPIONED THE CAUSE OF THE MEN with a fearlessness not matched by the so-called "official" organ.

In our issue of July 4, 1901—the first issue after the strike was declared—The Tribune said in its leading editorial:

"When a strike occurs in the iron and steel mills there will always be a large proportion of the public interested in the question who is at fault. If The Tribune be asked the question with reference to the strike declared by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association in the mills of the sheet steel and steel hoop companies our answer will be as brief as emphatic. THE FAULT BELONGS ENTIRELY AND UNQUESTIONABLY TO THE MANUFACTURERS."

On that ground we stood firmly from the first to the last day of the struggle, devoting our editorial columns, without ceasing to the championship and advocacy of the men's every demand.

On July 11 The Tribune fixed the responsibility for the strike on President Geo. McMurty of the Sheet Steel Company. We rebuked his "immoderate desire to quarrel with trades unionism" and denounced his action for discharging men at Wellsville for no other reason than that they were unionists.

In our issue of July 18 in a lengthy leading editorial we COMMENDED PRESIDENT SHAFFER FOR CALLING OUT EVERY A. A. MAN WORKING IN ANY MILL CONTROLLED BY THE U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

On July 25 our leading editorial again undertook to demonstrate that the association had been causelessly forced into a fight for existence and warned the manufacturers that they "would be very foolish to imagine their cause has gained any ground in the past few days."

In our issue of August 1 we chronicled the failure of the peace negotiations and conference held at the instance of Colonel G. Harvey French of the Republic Iron & Steel Company. In our editorial of this issue we urged J. P. Morgan to be guided by the advice of such men as Colonel French in preference to Mr. McMurtry.

In our issue of August 8 we cited evidence to show that the failure of the peace conference was not the fault of the Amalgamated Association and said: "THERE IS NOT A WORKINMAN IN THE UNITED STATES WHO OUGHT NOT TO COME TO THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION'S ASSISTANCE."

We might quote further utterances of this sort sufficient to fill three issues of this paper.

IN NOT AN ISSUE DURING THE STRIKE DID WE SAY ONE WORD IN CRITICISM OF IT.

Toward the latter part of August President Shaffer was venomously attacked but NOT in THIS Paper.

The National Labor Tribune, although Mr. Shaffer was connected with a paper supposed to be competing with it, hastened to his defense.

On August 23 in an editorial a column long on President Shaffer, praising him throughout, we said:

"President Shaffer is entitled to fairer treatment. HE HAS BEEN MANLY AND STRAIGHTFORWARD. As for his conduct of the strike, we are bound to say that he has shown ABILITY OF MORE THAN ORDINARY CALIBRE. He is leading the fight against the greatest combination of capital in history and LEADING IT WELL."

This is what the lying Amalgamated Journal represents as "villifying" President Shaffer!

If the gentlemen who are now using the Journal to make a lost cause look like a victorious one will turn to their own files of September, 1901, they will be astonished to find that they had an access of decency, lasting for a few moments, and leading them to acknowledge a truth which they now lack the courage to avow. They know that it was NOT THE TRIBUNE THAT FOUGHT THE STRIKE AND ABUSED PRESIDENT SHAFFER, but the paper which the slanders they are now repeating against The Tribune were invented to give an excuse for founding. Here is what the Amalgamated Journal said in September, 1901:

"The mean and contemptible tirade against President Shaffer in last week's issue of the Labor World is indicative of the men who wrote that article, and in it they let loose their pent up feelings of hatred, malice and revenge that have been accumulating in their hearts since THEY accomplished the overthrow of the Labor Tribune as the official organ of the association, THINKING THEY COULD GET THAT RECOGNITION FOR THEIR LABOR WORLD."

When the Amalgamated Journal says now that The Tribune was deprived of the A. A.'s official endorsement (which means official censorship) in 1899 because it had "sold out to the trust" we simply cite this 1901 article of the Amalgamated Journal itself in answer. It is true, as "Editor" Davis (perhaps at President Shaffer's suggestion) admitted in the above cited article that the "overthrow" of The Tribune as an official organ was the work of the same men whom the Journal accused two years later of trying to disrupt the association.

Let us say in passing that the "overthrow," leaving us free of all obligation except to tell the truth, was the best thing that ever happened to us and that while "endorsements" seek The Tribune it is not seeking "endorsements save that of its own conscience and of its readers, who have discovered that no official organ tells any more truth than it is permitted to tell by the headquarters cliques.

In 1901 the "Amalgamated Journal" did not have the impudence to charge The Tribune with having failed to support either President Shaffer or the strike.

In fact, the Amalgamated Journal in 1901 even forgot its inherent obligation of self-deception and deception of all others long enough to make a confession that the worn-out charges of disloyalty, perfidy and what not it is now endeavoring to resurrect against The Tribune were TRUMPED UP FOR A MERCENARY PURPOSE.

For once, the Amalgamated Journal told the truth about the Tribune—eight years ago. It is making up for it by lying about us now.

The Tribune has supported every strike the Amalgamated Association has ever fought except this one, and it supported this one until victory was out of question and insistence on a continuance of the struggle was a violation not only of the precedent established by the Amalgamated Association in 1901, but contrary to the practice of all unions which are worthy of the name.

The 1901 strike was called off in September. This is December 1. And WHAT A SHAFFER COULD NOT ACCOMPLISH IT IS IDLE TO EXPECT FROM A McARDLE.

It is with regret that we see the livelihoods of thousands of loyal and capable union workingmen needlessly sacrified as McArdle and his advisory board are sacrificing them.

We have proved that when a strike OUGHT to be supported, we know how to support it.

We also know how to treat it when it either OUGHT not to be won or CANNOT be won. And if Mr. McArdle and his advisory board do not soon acquire the same understanding, they will lose not only the strike but the association.

SETH LOW'S ADVICE TO EMPLOYERS.

President of National Civic Federation Says Fair Treatment of Workers Always Aids Industrial Peace—Maintaining Wage Scales Aided Recovery from Recent Panic.

By Hon. Seth Low, of New York.

It is a matter of common observation that such a rapid industrial recovery from a great panic has never been witnessed before in the United States. It is also true that after no other panic have employers so uniformly maintained the rates of wages prevailing before the panic. I do not know whether this maintenance of wages is related to the rapid industrial improvement, as cause and effect, or whether they coincide only accidentally. One thing, however, is certain, that both capital and labor have been spared the costly losses that result from the prolonged struggles incident to a reduction in wages; and they are now being spared again the losses incident to the prolonged struggle to regain the old standards of wages that usually follows the return of prosperity.

The National Civic Federation, through its entire membership of employers, workingmen, and general public, is keenly interested in everything that relates to the question of compensating workmen for loss of limb, life or health in the pursuits of modern industry. Several of the states have appointed commissions to study this subject and to make recommendations. The National Civic Federation is co-operating with all of these commissions, and I have the pleasure today, on behalf of our members, of welcoming them to our annual meeting, which is wholly given up to this subject.

By this route, as by a great many others, the National Civic Federation has been led to believe that one of the most important questions with which our country, as a whole, is confronted, is the necessity for reasonable uniform legislation by the different states of the union on many subjects of common interest.

For example, if one industrial state makes a change in the law of master and servant, or of negligence, it may unwittingly greatly endanger its manufacturing industries; but if the competitive industrial states will move correspondingly, no one of them is likely to be endangered, and the whole country may be greatly benefited. As Senator Root has said, the time has come when each state must legislate on matters of common interest from the point of view of one of a family of states, rather than from the point of view of an individualism that

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MINERS' FIRST-AID-TEAM AT IDLEWOOD.

Photographed Specially by National Labor Tribune's Artist at Idlewood Mine of Pittsburg Coal Company.

The men in the above picture, composing the first-aid-to-the-injured team of the Idlewood mine, are (reading from left to right) Dr. A. F. Walsh, the regular company physician; John Higgins, captain; O. C. Trimmer, Barney Coyle (the patient); William Crawley, Tony Chinchilla and J. Logue. The order is the same in this picture as in the picture on the fourth page.

The team is well provided with all surgical appliances and is thoroughly trained by Dr. Walsh in the use of restoratives, etc. When the competitive drill of teams from various mines is held, the Idlewood team will give a good account of itself. James J. Boyle is the superintendent of the Idlewood mine and he is deservedly popular.

The National Labor Tribune's suggestion that the first-aid work be taken up by the miners in this region as enthusiastically as it has been in the anthracite region is bearing fruit. The Pittsburg Coal Company is taking a foremost part in the training of first-aid teams and a lively competitive "meet" in the near future is assured.

The organization of teams in the Pittsburg Coal Company's mines is being actively encouraged by the company's relief department of which J. S. McDonald is superintendent and Dr. A. L. Russell chief surgeon. A circular recently issued by Mr. McDonald and Dr. Russell declares:

"If 48 men at each mine will take up this study each year, we will soon have enough trained men in every mine so that no matter in what part of a mine a man may be injured, one of these men will be within easy reach so that intelligent and trained attention can be given immediately, to the undoubted saving of life and prevention of suffering. The doctors who attend the men at each mine are competent to give the instruction in first-aid, and many of them have already volunteered to do this work without charge."

CONGRESSMAN'S WORD TO THE WORKERS.

J. Hampton Moore Pledges the Tribune That His Voice, Vote and Influence Will Be Constantly at Their Command—Value of the Tribune's Policy Attested.

BY J. HAMPTON MOORE,

Congressman from Third Pennsylvania District.

The National Labor Tribune in its favor of November 16th, extended to me so broad an invitation for an expression of views that I fear I can not comply herewith as fully as might be desired. However an acquaintance with the National Labor Tribune, dating back full 30 years, induces me to say that so far as I have observed, though I have not been able to keep up fully with all the work you have done, your paper has been fair and liberal in its treatment of public questions. This feeling induces me to say this:

Labor no matter whether it be in the organized or in the individual form, is absolutely essential to our general welfare, and to the perpetuity of our Nation. Whoever decries labor or attempts to minimize its value in the body politics and material, is woefully ignorant of the foundation upon which all prosperity depends. Personally I exalt labor and would turn the minds of the youth of the country, if possible, more and more to an understanding of the real dignity of honest toil and of the real shame of that modern tendency which induces men to live not by their toil but by their wits. In this connection there is only one regret which I have to express and that is that laboi sometimes permit itself to be misled by a species of demagoguery which when thoroughly understood becomes intolerable.

At this moment I am looking out of a busy office upon workmen who are rearing a great structure which is to endure through the generations. Men in perilous places are riveting bolts upon the iron and steel structural work; others are laying the bricks and mortar and the heavy stone with deftness and celerity. What would we do without these men? And is their service not a thousand fold greater and a thousand times more honorable than that of the more highly educated man with softer hands and better clothes who is driven for his living into the keen and wretched competition of wit and cunning that so often ends in the pocketshop and the gambling den?

With these brief thoughts which I have not time now to amplify, I am pleased to say that whenever as an

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

IN EVERYTHING--GIVE THANKS!

TEXT—"For This is the Will of God Concerning You in Christ Jesus."—1 Thess. 5:18.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 28.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached here today from the following text: **"In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God concerning you in Christ Jesus."** (1 Thessalonians 5: 18.) He said:

There is a beauty and consistency in the Bible which many overlook, to their own confusion. Failing to "rightly divide the Word of Truth" (2 Tim. 2: 15), failing to discriminate between the consecrated believers and nominal believers of the world, which the Bible everywhere recognizes, has led to this confusion. To the logically minded thus confused, the Bible is an unreasonable Book, inconsistent with facts.

These matters are well illustrated in our text, which was addressed, not to all mankind, nor to merely nominal Christians—but to Christians "in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ," as the introduction shows. This word in means something more than is generally appreciated. Note the Savior's words, "If a man love me he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him." "I am in my Father, and ye in me and I in you." (John 14: 20, 23.) The whole testimony of the Scriptures is that those who attain to this glorious oneness with the Father and with the Son are in all but a "little flock" and amongst them are "not many great, not many wise, not many learned." It is to this class alone that the Scriptures are addressed,—though to some extent including a justified class supposedly approaching this sanctified condition. These may well be informed by the Apostle that they should "in everything give thanks," when in full harmony with the Divine will.

But note the confusion of attempting to apply these words to the world in general. What has the world to be thankful for—from its own standpoint? It knows not what God's future purposes are, which, therefore, cannot enter into its consideration. And without that knowledge of coming blessings life is often so little appreciated that self-destruction is preferred. Undoubtedly the number of suicides would be far greater than it is, were it not for a certain fear or dread that the future might be more terrible than the present.

The average man, heathen and civilized, knows that his coming into the world was without his consent. He eats and drinks and sleeps and labors, because these are necessities. He has headaches and heartaches and every other kind. Altogether his experience is "of few years and full of trouble." His chief pleasure is in hoping for and striving to attain pleasure. And when the "cup" of supposed happiness is in his hand, the gall of bitterness is found mingled with it, and its dregs are sorrows. Can such a man be thankful? especially if he has been taught the doctrine of the "dark ages" respecting the future—that when he shall die he will either be ushered into a Purgatory of centuries of torture indescribable, or, worse still, that his lot will be to suffer endlessly—unless he should be one of the saints, which he well knows he is not, and which we all know as the Bible declares are but "few." Surely to call upon such people for thankfulness to God would be an absurdity. And it is to the credit of the Scriptures that they are not thus absurd, and that our text is addressed not to those who constitute the masses, but to the "little flock," "the saints."

GROANING CREATION'S HOPE

Before proceeding to apply our text to the class to which it is addressed, (the saints), we pause to consider the hope of the world in general as set forth in the Scriptures. The knowledge of this hope is not granted to the world, but to the saints—that they might know, might appreciate, the gracious purposes of God toward mankind in general; and that they might understand also the Divine intention respecting their co-operation with God in the blessings he purposes to bring eventually to all the families of the earth.

The explanation of the sorrows of the world is given in the Bible, which tells us that sin lies at the door and that the mental, moral and physical blemishes which cause humanity such distress are incidental to the penalty pronounced against sin; namely, death. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Because Father Adam when on trial representatively for his race sinned and came under sin's penalty, "Dying thou shalt die," therefore all of his children sharing in his imperfections are likewise imperfect—sinners, as St. Paul explains. (Rom. 5: 12.) Thus during sixty centuries, approximately twenty thousand millions of Adam's children have been born in sin and shapen in iniquity, and have come into the world condemned and dying, mentally, morally and physically.

Divine sympathy exercised toward this race of sinners provided a Savior, "who for the joy that was set before him" sacrificed his life—for the world. (John 3: 16.) "Jesus Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man." Then instead of dealing with the world, instead of saving the world, instead of setting up the promised Kingdom to bless the world, the Savior did something else. And this which he has been doing from the time of his death until now the Apostle explains to us is "a mystery." (1 Cor. 15: 51; Eph. 1: 9; Rom. 11: 25.) "The mystery of God," the world does not understand, because God prefers to keep the matter a mystery from them. But "the secret of the Lord is with them that fear him and he will shew them his covenant."—Psa. 25: 14.

"The mystery" is that God purposed that the blessing of the world should be accomplished not by our Savior alone, but in association with a select class of saints gathered out of the world and specially taught and prepared in the School of Christ during this age. Not only is this feature of the Divine Plan Scripturally called "the mystery of God," which will be finished by the close of this age, but additionally the Church herself is Scripturally termed the mystery of God—the Mystic Body of Christ. "For God gave Christ to be the Head over the Church, which is his Body." "Ye are members in particular of the Body of Christ," which is the Church.—Eph. 1: 22, 23; 1 Cor. 12: 27.

During these long centuries required for the finding of this saintly class for whom the Lord has been searching with the magnet of Truth, various false theories have sprung up and found acceptance in the world. One of these is that God does not love the world and has never purposed its salvation; but that, on the contrary, he fore-ordained and predestinated that all except the "elect saints" should suffer eternal torture, because he wished to have it so. Another wrong theory which gained acceptance was that whilst God wishes to save the world, he finds himself unable so to do, because handicapped by human self-will and by the aggressiveness of Satan, who has blinded and deceived the vast majority and has them completely in his power through ignorance and superstition. This theory tells us that God loves the world, including the heathen millions, and that he longs to have the Gospel taken to them, but cannot do so, except through human agency, and is disappointed and baffled, because those who profess to be his people fail to raise sufficient missionary donations.

To national minds these theories which satisfied in the past are no longer satisfactory; hence many are turned to infidelity. As the Scriptures say, "My people perish for lack of knowledge."—Hosea 4: 6.

THE HOPE OF THE RESURRECTION.

Leaving these unsatisfactory errors of the "dark ages" and going back to the Scriptures we find their teachings consistent; namely, that as soon as the "mystery," the Church, is completed, the blessing of God will proceed through The Christ (Head and members) to the world. As it is written, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The mystery, be it known, is that the scriptural "Seed of Abraham" is not the Lord Jesus only, but includes also his members—the Church. As we read, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise."—Gal. 3: 29.

According to the Scriptures the blessing of God will proceed through Spiritual Israel, a "Royal Priesthood," "after the order of Melchizedec" to natural Israel under the terms of their New Covenant. (Jer. 31: 31.) During the Millennial Age under the spiritual Kingdom of The Christ (operating through the earthly Kingdom of Israel) all nations will be instructed, enlightened, blessed. Not only so, but the merit of Christ will then be applied also on behalf of the thousands of millions who have gone down into the prison house of death—**sheol, hades—the grave.** The Church will constitute the "First Resurrection," "His resurrection." All sharing in it will attain life on the spirit plane like unto the angels, but superior, "far above angels." Later during the Millennium the world will return from the tomb, "every man in his own order." (1 Cor. 15: 23.) And the resurrecting process will continue with them, to the intent that the willing and obedient may continue to rise gradually towards perfection and finally attain it, while at the same time the earth will be rejuvenated and become the promised "Paradise regained"—restored.—Acts 3: 19-21.

When the world begins to experience the blessings God has in reservation for it, thankfulness will break forth spontaneously and every knee shall bow and every tongue confess—for those refusing so to acknowledge Divine grace will be "destroyed from amongst the people." (Acts 3: 23.) And to whatever extent the world may gain a trifling knowledge of those coming blessings, thanksgiving and praise and self-consecration should proportionately result promptly.

The Scripture's testimony is that when God's gracious Plan shall have been thus worked out to its completion, both heaven and earth will ring with praises and thanksgiving and adoration "To him that sitteth upon the Throne and to the Lamb forever." We are informed that this praise will be from every creature—not a rebel will remain—"Every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth" will be heard giving praise to God.

"GIVE THANKS FOR HE IS GOOD"

Looking down into the future prophetically the Psalmist explains, in view of the Kingdom blessings promised to the world, "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever!" It is the **mercy** of God toward us and toward all who need his mercy and who desier it that is the ground for thanksgiving. True praise must come from thankful hearts, and in order to be properly thankful, one must see more than is now visible to those who have not the eye of faith and the ear of faith and the Divine revelation respecting things to come. But it is these very opportunities that the Lord's consecrated ones possess: "Blessed are your eyes, for they see and your ears, for they hear." Not only so, but to the extent that anyone's eyes see and his ears hear of the grace of God he has responsibility. To possess the knowledge of God and to disdain it is to receive the grace of God in vain, whether more or less.—2 Cor. 6: 1.

God's people not only give thanks for the blessings of the future which they receive by faith, but additionally they appreciate blessings granted to them in advance in the present life and give thanks for these. The first of these is the knowledge, the appreciation, of the goodness of God in granting us a release from sin and its penalty **by faith**, so that we can (without waiting for actualities) now rejoice in the mercy which has justified us freely by Divine grace through faith in the blood of Christ. The realization of the rolling away of our load of sin, a realization of our forgiveness by the Father, called for gratitude, for thanksgiving, and this cause continuing, our thanks continue. We were lifted from the horrible pit and the miry clay of sin and condemnation and our feet were placed upon the Rock Christ Jesus. It was in consequence of this that a new song was put into our mouth, even the loving-kindness of our God. And this is the first cause for our thankfulness. All other blessings rest upon this blessing and all other thanksgivings should properly, therefore, include thanks for this blessing.

Additionally after being justified we were inducted into a still further grace or privilege; namely, the privilege of becoming members of the Body of Christ, members of the "mystery" class. The invitation to this class the Apostle expresses thus, "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God (your justification) that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (Rom 12: 1.) Through this grace or privilege, if accepted, we gain the opportunity of a change of nature—from human to Divine. Our human nature justified, cleansed, made acceptable to God as a sacrifice through the merit of Christ, **if sacrificed by us faithfully**, will be replaced by a spirit nature and glory, honor, immortality, joint heirship with our Lord and Head. What cause we have in this for thanksgiving! What shall we render unto the Lord our God for all his benefits toward us? We will take the cup of salvation (this cup, the cup of self-sacrifice) and call upon the name of the Lord (for assistance to drink of the Master's cup). We will pay our vows of consecration unto the Lord—publicly before all his people."—Psa. 116: 12-14.

"Every joy he sends me,
Comes a sweet and glad surprise."

The very fact that we do not know everything, the fact that we are ever learning as pupils in the School of Christ, so far from being a cause of disappointment, is a source of pleasure. The heart that has come into faith-union and communion with the Lord learns something more daily respecting the Heavenly Father's love and care, and each fresh item of knowledge is a new well-spring of pleasure. "He satisfieth the longing soul." "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." "Goodness and mercy follow me all the days of my life." These are the experiences of those ripe Christians called upon by the Apostle to give thanks unto God in every matter and to know that this is God's will in respect to all those who are members of Christ—in Christ Jesus—Psa. 107: 9; Matt. 5: 6; Psa. 23: 6.

THANKS THROUGH TEARS.

Let us not overlook the fact that our text indicates that we are to give thanks for our sorrows, our trials, our disappointments, as well as for our joys and pleasures, for **everything** includes all things. Nor is this the only Scripture to this effect. Hearken to the Apostle's words which urge the members of Christ to rejoice in tribulation, not because tribulation is a joy producer; but, as he explains, tribulation works out additional patience and patience brings additional experience and larger experience brings larger hope, until we are not ashamed of our tribulations, because of increased love of God shed abroad in our hearts thereby.—Rom. 5: 3; 8: 35.

We remember also our Lord's words to the effect that when we suffer persecution and tribulation we should rejoice and be exceeding glad, knowing that great will be our reward in heaven—knowing that the faithful endurance of such trials and difficulties will fit us and prepare us for the higher and nobler state in the Millennial Kingdom, by preparing us the better to sympathize with mankind in general, enabling us to pour upon them in due time the riches of God's grace and Truth.

But, the Apostle urges, no tribulation for the time seemeth joyous, but rather grievous. Hence the Lord's faithful must sometimes be glad whilst in tears. Yea, sometimes the very best mellowing and sanctifying influences upon our characters come to us in connection with disappointments and heartaches. At such times the Lord's people are to remember the gracious promise that all things, under Divine supervision, shall work together for good to those who love God—more than they love houses or lands of self or any other creature.

The basis of all these blessings and rejoicings both as respects the future and the present experiences is faith. First, in the fact that there is a God. Second, in the fact that he has a noble character. Third, in the fact that his Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power are perfect and thoroughly co-ordinated. Fourth, in the fact that all of those powers are enlisted in the salvation of the world. Fifth, in the fact that that salvation began to be worked out by our Lord at his First Advent. Sixth, in the fact that it is still working out in the selection of his Church. Seventh, in the fact that shortly it will begin to take **practical shape** in the establishment of Christ's Millennial Kingdom. Eighth, in the fact that through that Kingdom a blessing shall extend to every creature of our race.

So, then, let every man to the extent of his enlightenment appreciate and confess the Almighty God and "give thanks unto his name, for he is good and for his mercy endureth forever." And let those who have tasted of his grace pursue on, that they may grow in grace, grow in knowledge, grow in faith and grow in character-likeness to our God. And let his saints addressed in this text more and more appreciate their wonderful privilege, their high calling of God in Christ Jesus—to be heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord—if so be that they suffer with him, that they may be also glorified together. And knowing that they have need of faith and patience and character-development, let these firmly trust the Great Teacher, come what may and give thanks for every experience of life, knowing that our Father is too wise to err and remembering the Master's words, "The Father himself loveth you."—John 16: 27.

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I am very glad you still continue to publish Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, N. Y. To me they are a source of much comfort. As long as you publish them in the manner you are now doing, reckon me a subscriber. I also enjoy the fair and impartial treatment regarding the labor question. May your reward be granted by our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. G. BUTLER.

Ogden, Utah, Nov. 25.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Your paper is well worth the subscription price. Among our Bible students here your paper is the favored one of all the publications sending out Pastor Russell's sermons, and any time I can, shall be pleased to speak a word in praise of it. Very truly yours,
MRS. M. E. KINGFORD.

Blairsville, Pa., Nov. 27.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find postoffice money order for (50) fifty cents to pay for your paper since September 1. Have renewed my subscription through "People's Pulpit" for 1910. Your paper is a welcome visitor to our home on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and the clear good print. Very truly yours,
MRS. MARY L. BARKER.

PASTOR C. T. RUSSELL

Carnegie Hall, Ohio and Feceral Sts., Northside, Pittsburg,

December 12, 3 P. M.

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We will cheerfully send sample copies to all who wish them.

Civic Federation Convention.

(Continued from Seventh Page.)

main with it, but because there could not be found any practicable way by which any other arrangement could be followed."

J. R. Clynes, M. P., and secretary of Gas Workers and General Laborers' union, England, gave an account of the fight that was made for old age pensions there and how various good things were already resulting therefrom.

Other speakers were George A. Rauney of the International Harvester Company; D. A. Tompkins, director of the National Manufacturers' Association; Henry R. Towne, president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company; J. A. Holmes, A. B. Garretson, Miles M. Dawson, John Williams, New York state commissioner of labor, and Edward M. Atkin of the New York Edison Company.

We want every reader of Pastor Russell's sermons to become an agent for The Tribune. Show the paper to mention seeing their ad in The Tribune.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 2. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THE FIRST-AID-TO-THE-INJURED SQUAD AT THE NOTTINGHAM MINE OF THE PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY

Photographed by National Labor Tribune Artist.

The National Labor Tribune artist visited during the past week, the Nottingham mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company, near Finleyville, and secured the accompanying pictures of the first-aid-to-the-inujred team at drill. The men at the Nottingham mine have entered into the first-aid work with enthusiasm. The equipment they work with, and the instructions they receive, may be gathered from the article contributed to The Tribune by Dr. A. L. Russell, chief surgeon of the lompany, in another column. That article will also be suggestive to the managers and employees of other coal companies.

Last week The Tribune printed pictures of the first-aid squad at the Idlewood mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The Nottingham squad is not any more in earnest than the squad at Idlewood, but it has already had actual experience with two accidents, in which men had either arms or legs broken. The squad gave the wounded men prompt and effective attention showing the plan is a practical success. There is no doubt the services of the first-aid team will prevent needless sacrifice of life.

A mining institute is held every two weeks at Monongahela City and the members of the first-aid squads of various nearby mines are expected to attend. The men are given a series of lectures on mine affairs and considerable time each evening is devoted to the instruction of first-aid squads.

Plans are being made to organize a similar mine institute at Finleyville for the Nottingham miners. A meeting will be held to effect an organization on January 8, 1910. Dr. A. L. Russell of Midway, Pa., surgeon for the Pittsburg Coal Company, will address the meeting.

The men who compose the Nottingham first-aid squad and who appear in the above pictures taken by The Tribune are: Dr. A. R. Shuster, James McGuire, superintendent, Geo. Waugh, Alex. Waugh, John Bartram, Wm. McAdams, Pat. Fagan, Geo. Harris, Hugh Kelly, Arch. Robertson, mine foreman, Thos. McManus, Wm. Felck, Emil Krassky, Bernard Fagan and Alf. Philips.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Survey of History of British Labor Party --What it Has Done for Trade Unionism--What Other Politicians Have Thought of it, Especially the Duke of Rutland --- Overtures from Government Party Will be Rejected.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Nov, 29.—With the approaching general election the government party fears the effect of the political labor movement. Mr. J. A. Pease, the chief Liberal government whip, has published a letter upon this question. Members of the Liberal party, he said, should, as far as they could, respect the seats which at the last general election returned Labor candidates, and the labor committee should respect other progressive candidates standing for seats held by either Labor or Liberals in 1906. He was afraid that unless some tacit understanding could be arrived at they would be fighting one another in several seats, and running the danger of returning Conservatives by a minority vote. If the Liberal government went back to power, the anomalies of the electoral laws and the possibility of representation by a minority candidate should be removed.

Says Pease: "If the Labor representation committee would rest content with their present numerical strength for the next parliament they would surely not be prejudiced in the long run. The Liberals had never been opposed to direct representation of labor, and nearly all the present Labor members in the house of commons had been returned by Liberal votes. If an aggressive attitude were persisted in by the Labor party, Labor could not expect official Liberalism to stand on one side and allow their candidates to remain un-nominated. The Labor party were more likely to be the losers if an uncompromising attitude were adopted."

This desire for a reproachement is a sign of the growing power of Labor in the land. Practically all the Labor leaders have aired their views upon Mr. Pease's proposals. Arthur Henderson points out that the Labor party has over two million members contributing to parliamentary funds for the purpose of securing direct representation in parliament. Many of the various unions have already selected their candidates and have been working in the constituencies since the last election. He did not think that Mr. Pease's letter afforded any basis whatever for any agreement and no agreement of any kind could be arrived at, if desired, until the Labor party's executive had called a special national conference.

Some Labor members are of course inclined to meet the Liberal party with a view to avoiding those triangular contests which have the fatal results sometimes of allowing, in the absence of a second ballot, a representative of a minority to secure the seat.

It may not be out of place at this juncture to recall some of the brief facts of the career of our much-discussed Labor party. This organization of trade unionists for parliamentary purposes is now nine years old. In the first year of its existence it had an affiliated membership of 353,000 with two members in parliament, the total vote cast at the elections of that year being just under 63,000.

In 1906 when 30 members were returned and a definite parliamentary party arose for the first time the affiliated membership of the Labor party was under 1,000,000. Having practically doubled in strength in the last three years it is rather difficult to understand why official Liberals should ask the party to be content with the numerical representation of the house of commons secured were it half its present size.

The party does good work in the house. When the usefulness of trade unions as industrial accommodations was severely threatened by the famous Taff Vale judgment the power of the new young Labor party became obvious. A bill was introduced by the Labor party for the purpose of safeguarding the unions against the encroachment of the employers. The government introduced a measure with a similar object, but its terms were so unsatisfactory that the party persisted in pressing forward its own bill and in the end succeeded in gaining legislation acceptable to the trade unions.

The political independence of the party was thus justified in its very first attempt at industrial legislation. All through the last three years the party has valiently kept the unemployed question to the front. Incidentally, a one million-dollar grant was secured from the government.

The Labor party of course did all

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PLEA FOR AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF FIRST-AID-TO-INJURED MINERS

Written for the National Labor Tribune by Dr. A. L. Russell, Chief Surgeon, Pittsburg Coal Company.

The essential conditions met with in our coal mines are most discouraging when one considers how to properly and scientifically care for men accidentally injured, yet experience has taught me that much may be done to palliate these hard conditions, and to relieve suffering, besides saving life and limb. The mere fact that blankets, stretchers, and remedies are "at the mine," will not do much for the injured man." That section of the law was surely inserted by men who had not been on the ground, or under it. To attain the benefits possible, a union of interest must be manifest between mine operator and mine worker. The operator can not do much alone, and the miner can do nothing unaided.

Unless the stretcher is in proper condition, the man had better have been left to lie on the ground. If the blankets are filthy, the man had better take his risk with cold. What use are remedies unapplied?

The majority of stretchers about many mines are reeking and rotten with decayed blood, muck, and grime; the blankets are filthy and flimsy; and the remedies are old or inert or exhausted. Were the mine operator to provide new equipment, it would soon be like the old. Care and supervision are necessary, and this care and supervision can not be undertaken by untrained men. The operator can provide men, but the men must see to their own instruction and training. The formation of first aid squads at our coal mines will do much to overcome the deplorable conditions now so universally obtaining, and will decidedly lessen suffering, and save the sacrifice of many limbs and lives.

The first problem, in case of accident in the mine, is transportation to the outside. Many times the patient must be taken one or more miles, to the pit mouth. The ordinary pit wagon is the usual conveyance, and the agony endured in certain cases of fractures, on account of the jolting, is extreme. This may be mitigated by constructing a frame of 2x2 inch stuff, and stretching a piece of heavy duck or brattice cloth over it, and tacking tightly around the edges. This frame is made so it will drop down inside the ordinary pit wagon. A few inches from each corner, attach a chain with a hook at the end, so shaped as to catch firmly on the outer edge of the sides of the pit wagon. In each of these chains, place one of the springs such as are used for harness tugs, only let it be light enough to give under a weight of less than fifty pounds. This distributes the weight of the men over the four springs, so that the jolting is not more than appreciable. This "car stretcher" should be kept inside the mine, at some point convenient to the various divisions of the mine. It should be protected by being placed in a sack of brattice cloth or heavy duck, so that it will not be filthy when needed. After use, it should be disinfected by bichlorid of mercury or live steam, before being returned to its place in the mine. This "car stretcher" makes an ambulance for the pit out of any pit wagon, and a wagon is always at hand when a man is injured. Where the lay of the mine permits, a specially constructed wagon would be an improvement over this, but in most instances such a wagon would be kept outside, and the delay in getting it to the scene of accident would be intolerable. Where such a wagon is planned, it should be so constructed that the ordinary stretcher can be placed in the wagon with the patient on it, and the wagon should be equipped with a first aid box and blankets.

If the patient has not received appropriate first aid inside the mine, he is at once taken, on his arrival at the pit mouth, to a room which can be amply heated, and in which is stationed the first aid case. Here he is turned over to the first aid squad, if not already in their hands. In this room are blankets, and necessary remedies. Our squads are taught to care for an injured man in the following manner and order:—

1. Stop hemorrhage, if present.
2. Combat shock, if any be noticeable.
3. Dress the injury with a temporary dressing, or at least a protective.
4. Transport the patient to his home or to the train which will convey him to the hospital.

The doctor has, of course, been summoned, and seen the patient in all cases where it is possible to obtain a physician. But if there is any delay in the doctor's arrival, the patient can be moved, except in the gravest cases, as soon as the first aid squad have finished their ministrations. With hemorrhage controlled, shock combated, the wound dressed and the patient prepared for transportation, there is not, ordinarily, any reason to wait longer on the doctor.

The first aid case kept at our dressing station s contains the following articles, which are replenished as consumed:

1 medium sized porcelain lined wash basin.
1 wool sponge, size of a pint tin cup.
1 cake Ivory soap.
100 bichloride of mercury tablets.
2 dozen 2 inch aseptic gauze bandages.
2 dozen 1 inch aseptic gauze bandages.
1 dozen 2 inch cotton bandages.
1 pound aseptic surgical absorbent cotton.
1 pound lintine.
1 paper pins.
1 Esmarch tourniquet.
1 yard, 5 per cent, moist iodoform gauze.
1 roll, 10 yards, 2 inch surgeon's adhesive plaster.
1 roll, 10 yards, 1 inch surgeon's adhesive plaster.
1 quart raw linseed oil,
1 quart lime water.
1 empty quart bottle for mixing two ingredient above.
½ pint good whisky.
1 bottle chloretone dusting powder.
1 quart antiseptic liquor, U. S. P.
1 pound oxide of zinc ointment.
6 Yucca wood splints.

One or two stretchers, with rubber and heavy woolen blankets for each, complete the equipment, with the exception of a number of bags made from the material used in making grain sacks, about 6 inches in diameter, and long enough to reach from hip to foot. These are filled with hot sand from the sand drier, and are placed about the patient on the stretcher. They serve the double purpose of supplying heat, and of steadying the injured limb during the transportation of the stretcher.

The first aid squads are drilled in groups of twelve, so that eight of the squad will probably always be available, although only four men are needed to carry out the first aid ministrations. If four first aid men can be obtained, they will go through the treatment of the patient rapidly and skillfully, and untrained men may be used to carry the stretcher, or to "rest" the regular squad men, if the trip be long or the way rough. One well drilled first aid man can care for a patient, but it will take him longer and on account of his having to direct untrained men to help him, the work may not be so skillfully done.

The first aid men are also instructed how to "get a man out" of difficult places in the mine, where a stretcher can not be taken, or in cases where they can not wait on the arrival of a stretcher. Any two men are able to carry an injured man a considerable distance, comfortably, even if he have one or more broken limbs by means of the "lady to London," and other clasps of the hands of the bearers. The patient is carried with his head first going up hill, and with his feet first going down hill. In carrying the stretcher, the men never keep step; in carrying a man in their arms, they always keep step.

After the stretcher is returned from the hospital, or is brought back to the mine from the home, it is disinfected by being scrubbed with soap and hot water, followed by soaking with a quart of hot water into which a mercury bichloride tablet has been dropped. At some of our mines the Superintendent has constructed a box of two inch oak planking, with hinged lid; into one end, at the bottom, a steam pipe is conducted, and at the opposite end, at the top, an escape pipe is provided. This box is large enough to hold the stretchers and blankets The stretcher and blankets are placed in the box, the lid dropped in place, and the steam turned on for about

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Supreme Court Grants Application of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, Whose Sentences Will Now Be Suspended Until Highest Court Hears the Case--New Bureau of Mines Insisted On.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The supreme court yesterday granted the petition for a writ of certiorari in the contempt cases of Messrs. Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell. The effect of the decision will be to bring the entire record in the Buck's Stove and Range case against these men to the supreme court for review.

The attorneys for the defendants will at once ask for the dismissal of the original anti-boycott injunction issued by Judge Gould in the now famous Bucks Stove and Range Company case. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the officers of the federation, who are now under a contempt of court sentence for violating the injunction, are also parties to the appeal.

This move, in short, puts it up to the supreme court of the United States to decide if the American Federation of Labor's boycott of the Bucks Stove and Range Company in its official organ, the Federationist, was a lawful procedure. The court of appeals of the District of Columbia has held that it was not, and with some modifications has sustained Judge Gould's injunction.

The Bucks Stove and Range Company has already filed an appeal to the supreme court for the United States against the modifications, claiming the original injunction has been so altered as to be practically of no use for the purpose for which it was sought. The American Federation of Labor now, in its appeal, will argue that no injunction should have been issued in the first court and ask for a complete dismissal.

Colonel George F. Huff, chairman of the house committee on mines and mining, has called a meeting of his committee for tomorrow to report favorably the Douglass bill, providing for the establishment of a bureau of mines to "foster, promote and develop the mining industries of the United States, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, etc." It is Colonel Huff's intention to push the bill to action at this session, and he has every reason to expect favorable action upon it.

A bill establishing a bureau of mines was passed by the house in the last congress, but failed to get through the senate. The senate committee on mines, of which Senator Dick of Ohio is chairman, amended the house bill somewhat, and these amendments were accepted by Colonel Huff and his committee. When the senate failed to take action Mr. Douglas of Ohio, a member of the house committee, introduced the bill in the form in which it suited the senate committee at the very beginning of the extra session last March, and that bill is now pending.

"The house having once acted on this question, I have every reason to believe there will be no trouble about getting it through again," said Colonel Huff today. "We have accepted the changes suggested by the senate committee, so that once it passes the house there should be no delay in getting favorable action upon it by the senate committee. We hope to have it enacted into law at this session.

"The terrible mine accident at Cherry, Ill., has emphasized the need for the establishment of such a bureau, one of the functions of which will be the investigation of live-saving devices, and the safest methods of mining. With this humanitarian idea before us, I hope for favorable action upon the bill at this session."

Congress convened yesterday and the President's message was read today. Labor leaders here are not especially enthusiastic over the message as a whole, although wanting more time in which to consider it. There is a general disinclination to discuss his anti-injunction remedy.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

UNFIT FOR THE KINGDOM.

Text—"No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking backward, is fit for the Kingdom of God."—Luke 9-62.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Pastor Russell had a large attendance today at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. He took for his text the words of the Savior, **"No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the Kingdom of God."** (Luke 9: 62.) The discourse follows:

The Great Teacher did not use the methods of modern revivalists to secure a following. He did not ask the multitude to raise their hand if they would prefer to go to heaven at death and then publish them as converts—Christians. Indeed his methods were the very reverse of this, avoiding all kinds of sensational appeals to pride, selfishness, vanity, etc. He set forth in plain terms the difficulties to be expected by all those who espouse his Cause and become his disciples. He forewarned them that it would mean the taking up of a cross and the bearing of it in his footsteps in the narrow way of self sacrifice. He warned these, saying "Marvel not, if the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you.—1 John 3: 13; John 15: 18, 19.

Instead of trying to produce an excitement which would over-balance the judgment of his hearers and lead them to profess what they subsequently would not be able or willing to practice, the Great Teacher, on the contrary, said to those contemplating discipleship, "Sit down first and count the cost." Instead of attempting to sway the multitudes, our Lord took a different course and attempted to make disciples of only a special class—not the poor, not the rich, not the learned, not the ignorant, but irrespective of these class lines and distinctions, his call was to all those who loved righteousness and hated iniquity. All those who were weary and heavy-laden, oppressed by sin and its penalty to themselves and their friends—these he called to learn of him and find rest of soul.

So far from expecting or seeking the conversion of the whole people, our Lord's words were, "No man can come unto me unless the Father which sent me draw him, and he that cometh unto me I will in no wise reject." The same thought is expressed by the apostles who declared that they sought and expected to influence, not the world in general, but "As many as the Lord your God shall call." Doubtless there is room for difference of opinion respecting the manner in which the Father "draws" and "calls" the Church of Christ during this Gospel Age. Our understanding is that the Lord exercises a favorable influence upon a certain class of people only and that it is an enlightening influence to the extent of bringing this class to a knowledge of Christ—to a knowledge of the fact that forgiveness of sins may be attained through faith in Christ.

Thenceforth that class, having been brought in touch with the Redeemer, can make further progress only through faith in him and submission to his guidance into all Truth and into fellowship with the Father. The class thus influenced we believe to be small as compared to humanity as a whole—only that portion which in honesty of heart deplores sin and longs for righteousness and fellowship with God. These, like the remainder of the race, are by nature fallen, imperfect, sinful, condemned, but in these still persists some trace of the image of God, in the perfection of which father Adam was created. It is this trace or strain of the Divine character represented by conscience and faith which leads them to recognize their fallen and sinful condition, as compared with the Divine standard of perfection, and this becomes the basis of their calling or drawing of God, their "ear." "He that hath an ear, let him hear." (Rev. 2: 7.) It will be observed that we are not specially blaming or condemning those who have not the hearing ear. On the contrary we remember the gracious words of Scripture, that in God's due time, "All the blind eyes shall be opened; all the deaf ears shall be unstopped." (Isa. 35: 5.) We are glad of this promise of God that ultimately all shall see and all shall hear and all shall know Him, from the least to the greatest. We rejoice, too, that when they know Him truly, they will rejoice, even as do we now. That will be their time of responsibility, their time of trial or judgment for life or death eternal on the earthly plane.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD

Our text speaks of the Kingdom of God. And it is important that we first of all notice that these words have in the Scriptures a two-fold signification. For instance, our Lord Jesus taught that we should pray to the Father, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." The reference of this prayer is to the Millennial reign or government of Christ, which St. Paul declares will begin at the Second Coming of our Lord, and continue until he shall have put down all insubordination, all sin, everything contrary to Divine character and Law. It will be the Kingdom of God which will subdue all things. It will be the Kingdom of God amongst men perfected when all things shall have been subdued. And when Christ's mediatorial Kingdom shall be, at the end of the Millennium, delivered back to God, even the Father, God's Kingdom will have fully come in the earth. God's will then will be possible of accomplishment by men, because all will have reached perfection; and Christ's mediatorial Kingdom will end because it will be no longer necessary. It will have accomplished the great purpose for which it was intended.

It was not, however, respecting that Millennial reign, that mediatorial Kingdom, that our Lord spoke in our text, nor did he refer to the perfect Kingdom, as it will be turned over to the father at the end of the Millennium and will last forever. Our Lord used the words, "Not fit for the Kingdom of God," as he did in many others of his discourses—in respect to the Church class now called of the Father to be the "Kingdom," in the sense of being the kings and priests of that Kingdom—the royalty of that Kingdom—the reigning family—the Queen, the Lamb's Wife, associated with the Heavenly Bridegroom, King of kings and Lord of lords, in his rule of a thousand years. In very many of his parables our Lord refers to this Kingdom class, which during this Gospel Age is in process of selection or election and hence subjected to trials and difficulties specially permitted for the development of character—for the chiseling and shaping and polishing of the "elect."

NOT FIT FOR THE KINGDOM

We now have before our minds the two ways in which the expression, Kingdom of God, is used and we can readily see that our Lord could not refer to the Millennial Kingdom and say that any would be too degraded to be fit for the influences of his Millennial Kingdom, because that Kingdom is designed for the very purpose of dealing with the unfit and gradually, during the thousand years of its reign of righteousness uplifting men out of sin and death conditions, if they will, to the full human perfection which Adam lost, which Jesus redeemed, and which is to be restored to the willing and obedient, as St. Peter declares. (Acts 3: 19-21.) It follows, then, that our Lord must have referred to those called of the Father and accepted by himself to be chiseled and polished—to be taught in the School of Christ and eventually to become his Bride and joint-heir in the Millennial Kingdom. No man will be esteemed fit for a share in that Millennial Kingdom, unless he attains to the glorious qualities of character, saintship, which the Scriptures set forth as the Divine standard—"Copies of God's dear son."—Romans 8: 29.

Surely no one will consider it unreasonable that our Creator should set standards for this "elect" class—very high standards, too, are reasonable, because of the very high position of honor, glory and immortality to which they are invited. When we consider the Apostle's testimony that Divine grace in proffering this great privilege of joint-heirship with Christ passed by the holy angels to us, we were amazed at the length and breadth of the Divine favor, and freely concede that even if angels were granted so high a state they would need to be crucially tested; much more so we, who "by nature were children of wrath even as others," but are now justified freely through faith in the precious blood.

"Fit for the Kingdom!" Let us think for a moment what these words signify. First of all we recognize that as sinners, we were most thoroughly **unfit** for any favor of God, much less this greatest of all favors, joint-heirship with his Son and "partakers of the Divine nature." (2 Pet. 1: 4.) But that difficulty has all been overcome with those who have come into God through Christ and been made partakers of his holy Spirit of adoption. Of such we read, "It is God that justifieth! Who is he that condemneth?" (Rom. 8: 33, 34.) It is Christ that died for our sins and who now is our Advocate. Who could in any wise come between us and our Savior and our Heavenly Father?

But this justification is not enough. If we were **perfect** actually instead of merely reckonedly we would not be fit for the Kingdom of God—we would not be fit to govern others—to be "kings and priests unto God and to reign on the earth." (Rev. 20: 6.) We should still be unfit to be the judges of the world, as the Scriptures declare that we shall be, saying, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" (1 Cor. 6: 2.) Our Heavenly Father in bringing many sons into glory made the Captain of their salvation (Jesus) perfect through sufferings. Should we think it strange that we, his younger brethren, justified through his blood, should be required not merely to make a profession of Godliness, holiness, but also to approve or attest that sentiment to be a part of our very character? Is not what we as the Church of Christ experience very reasonable indeed—who would be prepared to teach the world meekness, patience, brotherly-kindness, long-suffering, love, without first of all developing these various qualities of character in himself? And how could he develop these and be tested except under just such schooling and disciplining influences as now are upon the Church of Christ, with a view to making us fit for the glorious position of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus?

When the Scriptures refer to the Church as being fit for the Kingdom and as being the "overcomers" for whom the Kingdom is prepared, and who shall share its glories and honors, because "they are worthy," (Rev. 3: 4) we are to understand this worthiness and fitness, not that they were originally so, but we do understand that by God's grace, through Christ, a transformation work will eventually bring some to this glorious position where God himself will esteem them worthy to be called his children, and to be joint-heirs with his Son, the Great King.

VARIOUS KINDS OF FITNESS

There is one certain standard of **fitness** for the Kingdom and none other will do; but there may be quite a variety of conditions which make one **unfit** for the Kingdom. One of these is murder. "No murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." (1 John 3: 15.) He would be unfit for the Kingdom. This would not signify, however, that one who had once been a murderer might not, by a sound conversion and by faithfulness in the School of Christ, become a member of the Kingdom class. But the word murder here used has a broader meaning than is generally attached to it—the meaning which St. John gave to the word when he said that whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer. (1 John 2: 11.) We know, then, that no brother-hater is fit for the Kingdom. But some may have been brother haters and have been washed, cleansed, sanctified, brought into heart-relationship with the Lord and into love of the brethren. If so, the implication is that they have lost the spirit of murder from their hearts and are brother-haters no longer. The Scriptures tell us also that it will be possible for a man who has been figuratively washed from his former condition of sin-defilement and who has been clothed of the Lord symbolically in a robe of righteousness and who had been begotten of the holy Spirit of love to turn from this holy commandment of love—to turn from the way of righteousness, to his former condition of sin defilement. The Apostle gives the illustration of the sow that was washed returning to her wallowing in the mire. (2 Pet. 2: 22.) But the case of such is hopeless if the step he taken with full intention and deliberation—if the return to a murderous condition of heart—brother-hating—be with the full consent of the heart. The Apostle, however, does intimate that up to a certain point there is hope of recovery and hence he urges all of the faithful to assist these, saying, "He that converteth a sinner (once a brother) from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death."—James 5: 20.

Again we read, "No drunkard shall enter into the Kingdom of God." (1 Cor. 6: 10.) He surely would be unfit. This does not, however, imply that all total abstainers from intoxicant liquors are fit for the Kingdom. Neither does it imply that a drunkard might not reform and thus cease to be a drunkard, and by the Lord's grace, become fit for the Kingdom. Moreover the word **drunkard** in the Bible is frequently used in a figurative sense. It represents an addled condition of the mind; as for instance, we read that Babylon's cup made all the nations drunk. (Rev. 18: 2-3.) This signifies that fellowship with false doctrines has permeated, influenced, bewildered the world in general. God's people partaking of Christ's cup of suffering are said to receive "the spirit of a sound mind"—clearness of understanding respecting the Divine character and Plan and the principles of righteousness. All who will be fit for the Kingdom may be expected to have considerable clearness of understanding respecting Divine things. They are to know God, and by receiving his Spirit, they are to have understanding of "the deep things of God," which the natural man cannot understand. (1 Cor. 2: 10-14.) Of this our Lord spoke, saying, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."—John 17: 3.

Pride is another quality of the heart which would render its possessor unfit for the Kingdom of God. We read that the Lord "resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble." (1 Pet. 5: 5.) Pride is one of the things which God hates. It is a foe to righteousness in general and leads captive many into sin. When we read that God shows his favor to the humble, we may be sure that the favor of joint-heirship with the Redeemer is for the humble alone. With what carefulness this should lead us to search our hearts and put away everything in the nature of pride, self-conceit. Love is the fulfilling of the Law. Love is the Law of the New Creation; and pride is a foe to love. It is related to selfishness, which is a deep-seated foe of every grace of the holy Spirit.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FIDELITY

Our text specifies fidelity to our Covenant of consecration as necessary to our attainment of its reward—a share in the Kingdom. Our Lord illustrates the subject by a plowman looking back after he had started his furrow—looking back regretfully, desiring to abandon the plow, and really doing it. The illustration teaches that any of us who now hear of the grace of God and who now accept the terms of his call and make a full consecration to the Lord, will lose the promised blessing if we in heart look back, in the sense of declining to go forward, in harmony with the consecration of their lives—unto death.

The Lord wishes us to see that the Heavenly Father is not merely calling for those who have generally good intentions and who would rather do right than do wrong. We may rejoice with such that they are better than their neighbors, but they are not fit for the Kingdom of God, unless their love for righteousness, for Truth, for the will of God, be so firmly established that they are ready and willing to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ" and to "fight a good fight" to the end of the course, laying hold upon eternal life and glory and immortality. One of God's objects in permitting the world and the flesh and the Adversary to have the power which they now possess to counteract and to fight against our Good intentions and good resolutions is explained in the Scriptures. We read "The Lord your God proveth you, to know whether ye love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul." (Deut. 13: 3.) If love of sin or love of self or love of any earthly thing can overbalance our love to the Lord and to his Truth and his people, we are not worthy of a place in the Kingdom—not fit for the Kingdom. Not merely good professions, but faithfulness unto death, fixity of character, are required of the Lord of such as he would honor with a share in the Kingdom.

AN ABUNDANCE ENTRANCE

Having noticed that lack of love, lack of zeal, lack of constancy, lack of devotion would unfit for the Kingdom, let us notice some of the characteristics necessary to a place in the Kingdom—some of the qualities, therefore, which we must each cultivate in our own hearts, which we must each develop in his own character. The Apostle explains these and urges the matter thus, "Add to your faith fortitude; and to fortitude knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness love. For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ * * * for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall: for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."—2 Pet. 1: 5-11.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Chillicothe, O., December 1.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I will now renew my subscription to your paper for the reason of the way you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, as they are always complete and just as delivered. I am taking other papers with Pastor Russell's sermons, but they are printed in so much finer type than yours. Yours are such large, clear type and so easy to read. It is alone for Pastor Russell's sermons that I renew my subscription. Your paper is very interesting to those who love the general news of the day.

May the Lord reward you for your good efforts in publishing those blessed sermons of our dear pastor. I remain

Your friend,
MISS SUE BIVENS.

Seville, O., November 29.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which you present Pastor Russell's sermons. I also enjoy the Tribune for its wholesome articles and splendid print.

Wishing you the height of success, I remain,

Your friend,
MRS. ESTELLA IVES.

Millvale, Pa., November 30.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Received the papers this morning and enclosed find thirty cents for payment of them. Thank you very much for sending them so promptly.

A friend sends me the Tribune every week and I always look forward to its coming with much pleasure, for I do enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons, as they have been the source of great comfort to me. We hope that you may continue to publish these sermons and be blessed thereby.

Yours truly,
THAYLE GARDNER.

Scotia, N. Y., Dec. 2.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please note the change in my address. I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt appreciation for the regularity of your valuable paper and especially the good space and form given to those grand sermons by Pastor C. T. Russell. Accept my sincere thanks. Respectfully yours,
F. G. GIDDINGS.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 2.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

The sermons by Pastor Russell are the finest expositions of the scripture I have ever had the pleasure of reading. Your paper is printed in such clear type. It is a great satisfaction to read it. May the Lord bless you in this work of presenting glad tidings to the people.

MRS. J. P. ALLEN.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Miss Sue Bivans, Chillicothe.
M. J. Kauffman, Ronks.
Mrs. W. S. Porter, Shenango Bridge.
Miss Julia H. Barker, Blairsville.
Laurence Bruber, St. Paul.
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Mrs. Agnes Merrill, Chetopa.
Mrs. R. J. Thompson, Lima.
Mrs. Louisa Burns, Renseelaer.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

PASTOR C. T. RUSSELL

Carnegie Hall, Ohio and Federal Sts., Northside, Pittsburg,

December 12, 3 P. M.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 3. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

DEC 18

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Will the Labor Party Accept Liberal Offers of Friendship?--Labor Members in the House of Lords--Northumberland Coal Owners and Miners Still Discuss Eight Hours Act--Cotton Spinners Discuss Wages.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Now that we are practically at the end of the year it does not seem that the long-expected revival of trade is going to manifest itself in 1909. What improvements there have been are only partial and are confined to certain branches of trade. With Christmas so near and a general election coming along in January the outlook for improved trade is not at all bright for this winter. With the optimism that sustains us all we hope for better trade conditions in the New Year.

With regard to the Liberal offer of some kind of agreement between their own candidates and those of the Labor party, whereby in consideration of the Liberals refraining from attacking Labor seats the Labor men would refrain from attacking certain Liberal seats they had proposed to open a campaign in, there is not much more to be said this week. Some of the leaders of the Labor party like Shackleton, Henderson, Bruce, Abrahams, Kelly and Barnes are in favor of some adjustments, but George Barnes of the engineers has only given a very qualified assent at present.

In South Wales, however, some of the proposed Labor candidates have voluntarily withdrawn in favor of the sitting Liberal member. In Cardiff a prominent Liberal member is to be opposed in the Labor interests by J. H. Thomas of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. It will be curious to see how this will affect the position of the recalcitrant miners—Burt and Fenwick.

Will Thorne, M. P., Labor member and general secretary of the big Gas Workers and General Laborers' union announces the Labor party's agreement with the Liberal party in the attack upon the house of lords which has thrown out the finance bill or budget. The Labor party, he says, agree that there is absolutely no room for a house of lords, but it did not object to a revising chamber if elected by the commons. Labor members had considered the advisability of an amendment to Mr. Asquith's resolution against the lords, but for the sake of the working class they represented they had decided to support the government motion.

If the Liberals are returned to power at the coming election the Labor party would certainly demand more legislation than they had hitherto been able to get.

No further news is to hand with regard to the new Conservative party for which, as I have before stated, $50,000 has been raised, and behind it stands the prominent Conservative daily newspaper—"The Standard." All the Labor members who are to be attacked by these Conservative Labor candidates have very heavy majorities in their favor.

Further meetings have been held between the Northumberland Coal Owners and the miners' representatives to discuss the proposed arrangements for working under the eight hours' act. The meeting lasted an hour and was eventually adjourned. The Durham employers and men have also met, and adjourned. The National Federation of Women Workers has been in session with 45 delegates attending on behalf of 25 candidates. The Federation, it should be explain-

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PITTSBURG MINERS' RELIEF FUND CONVENTION.

Photographed by the National Labor Tribune's Artist.

LABOR LEADERS ARRAIGN STEEL CORPORATION.

The National Labor Tribune recognizes the ability of the distinguished labor leaders who met in this city on Monday and Tuesday to consider ways and means of aiding that distressed organization the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers.

The memorial adopted by the conference is a sweeping indictment of the labor policy of the United States Steel Corporation, which that corporation may find it advisable to defend itself against, seeing that in this country public opinion is getting to be something that must be reckoned with.

But if the organizing campaign which is promised on behalf of the Amalgamated Association is to be managed by the men who are now at the head of that organization we fear it will amount to even less than the aid that President Gompers promised the association during the strike of 1901.

The truth is that the most effective means of organizing is the very means that Mr. McArdle and his unhelpful helpers in the A. A. office stubbornly refuse to admit. They ought to let their own men go back to work and act as organizers, but the very suggestion of such a thing brings down a tirade of rabid abuse from McArdle and his staff on the persons suggesting it.

The McArdle theory is that the way to beat the United States Steel Corporation is to call out the only union men left in its mills and refuse to let them go back under any circumstances. This is what he has been doing since July last.

That is not the way in which other labor organizations are conducted. When the United Mine Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the International Typographical Union and most of the other great and successful unions find they cannot make a mine or shop a closed union mine or closed union shop, they recognize it temporarily as an open shop in which union men may work, knowing that as every loyal union man working in an open shop is an organizer more organizers are thus "planted" in the enemy's territory than can be planted in any other way.

Is President McArdle any better a union man than the heads of the great labor organizations which constantly adopt the plan that the National Labor Tribune has been urging upon the Amalgamated Association?

Why talk of getting organizers into the United States Steel Corporation's plants by strategy when ten times as many can be got in (or could have been a few months ago) without strategy by simply permitting the members of the A. A. to work on as they had been?

In the one case the organizers draw salaries paid by others. In the other case, no salaries are needed but the work is none the less effectively done.

The McArdle policy of refusing to recognize an open shop even as a matter of organizing expediency and as a measure of self-preservation while gaining strength for a real battle has simply made all United States Steel mills closed shops against the union without the excuse of any real necessity.

Other unions are not likely to rally to McArdle's support until he learns to follow the methods which their almost universal practice has showed to be the best methods to follow. The Tribune is afraid that the only comment a great many of the A. A. strikers will make upon the resolutions adopted by the Pittsburg conference is: "That makes a sound a good deal like war, but what we men and our wives and children want is not war, but work."

QUIT YOUR FOURFLUSHING, MR. McARDLE, AND CALL THE STIKE OFF

A paper which hates us more than it hurts us refers to the National Labor Tribune's helpful, constructive discussions of the Amalgamated Association's so-called "open-shop" strike as "insipid vaporings," and in the same sentence charges us with "labor union wrecking." We do not wish to seem hypercritical, but how can "insipid vaporings" wreck any union? Vaporings which wreck unions can hardly be insipid. But sensible, honest men know that the wreck of the Amalgamated Association is not due to any paper, not even the Amalgamated Journal.

The Journal foams on (referring to the Tribune.)

"Its mask has been torn away, the skull and cross-bones of the buccaneer exposed, and it can do no harm to the cause of labor for evermore, bu its perfidy only strengthens the brave, determined members of our association to defend and maintain the faith that is in them to the bitter end."

And all this, mind you, from an ex-scab!

MINERS' RELIEF FUND CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the Mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company Receive Splendid Reports of the Past Year's Work and Conclude a Profitable Meeting With an Enjoyable Banquet.

Sixty delegates attended the meeting of the annual convention of the employes relief department of the Pittsburg Coal Company in this city day before yesterday. After conclusion of business yesterday the subject of first aid and to the injured was discussed. The Tribune's efforts to promote the organization of first-aid teams were strongly commended.

Dr. A. L. Russell, chief surgeon of the company, explained the details of aid squads, and told of the many benefits derived by both employees and company.

The report of the relief department showed receipts amounting to $149,095.46 and disbursements aggregating $104,696.09, leaving a cash balance of $41,399.37. The total benefits paid amounted to $73,895.82. The report on the pension fund shows a balance of $59,972.05, a gain of nearly $10,000 over last year.

Fatal accidents of the year numbered 43, and the deaths from other causes 80. The non-fatal accidents numbered 1,258. Several minor amendments to the by-laws were adopted.

At the opening of the convention Henry Pergal was elected chairman and Jessey Wessel secretary.

The business was voluminous but no time was lost and it was very apparent the delegates had everything well in hand. Considerable executive ability was manifested by the chairman as well as the delegates in the handling of each question and while ample time was given for discussion no unnecessary delays were tolerated.

After the business had been dispensed with the election of members to the advisory board was taken up. Those elected for the ensuing year were Henry Pergal, Somers mine No. 2, Pricedale; John Cottle, Jumbo mine, McDonald, and Andrew Savage, Credmore mine, Cecil.

The convention closed with a magnificent banquet tendered to the delegates at the Monongahela house, by the Pittsburg Coal Company. The banquet proved a great success and as the delegates were the principal entertainers the amusement was exceptional and the occasion long to be remembered.

Mr. George W. Schleuderberg, general superintendent of the Pittsburg Coal Company, acted as toastmaster and being familiar with each of the delegates as well as his peculiar characteristics he was well prepared to introduce each of the orators to the great pleasure of all present. The toastmaster thus showed conclusively that while he handles more mines than any other mine superintendent in this country he has also a personal knowledge of the most humble workman under his supervision.

The toastmaster, however, was ably assisted by Mr. J. E. McDonald, secretary of the Employees Relief Association, who is an exceptionally hard worker, and profoundly interested in the work; J. B. L. Hornberger, comptroller, a most enthusiastic supporter of first aid work, who gives much of his valuable time to advancing the work; George Hosack, first vice president, Walter Philips, general manager, Federal Supply and J. J. Boyle, superintendent of the mines along the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne railroad. First among the orators of the evening was William Thomas, who saw considerable good in the work of the association and in fact a social evolution that was going to carry the miner above his present level. This address was interesting as well as instructive.

George Wilson, dug up Hume, a few others and Shakespeare in pleasing fashion and his style was neat and clean. There was considerable evidence of research and his language faultless.

Sam Lynn was a regular Mark Twain and kept the guests in a roar

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

DYNAMITE FOR STRIKE-BREAKERS

STRUTHERS, O., Dec. 11.—The two-story frame house, occupied by Harry Birney and his family and Louis Smith and his family, on the outskirts of the town here, was dynamited at 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

Seven persons were in the building at the time and all had narrow escapes. Only one was injured, however. He is William Birney, aged 65 years, father of Louis Birney.

He was almost suffocated in bed by the falling plaster and was also bruised about the head and besides being cut by glass.

Sheriff George A. Turner, who has been investigating since a report was made to him at 2 o'clock, this morning, is of the opinion that the house was dynamited because both Smith and Louis Birney were brought here as strike-breakers and because they are employed at the local plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company.

When the men went on strike, over five months ago, it was expected that the former workers would win and they remained in the district. The plant managers, however, imported strike-breakers and this caused the greatest indignation and irritation among the former workers.

The porch of the house was wrecked, the front part was partly wrecked and so great was the force of the explosion that soon after the seven occupants managed to get out of the house, the front portion and one of the sides fell in.

The sheriff of Mahoning county was promptly informed of what had taken place. With several deputies he went to the wrecked house but was unable to obtain any clue to the perpetrators. He is of the opinion, however, that the dynamite was discharged by the same men who, three months ago, attempted to wreck the residence of C. I. Gibson, superintendent of the plant. No one was injured at that time, but his home, too, was partly wrecked. The company at that time offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the dynamiters and the county also offered a reward of $1,000, without result.

BRIDGEPORT MILL MAY BE MOVED.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 14.—It is announced here tonight on reliable authority that it is planned to locate the Aetna-Standard plant of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company at Dresden in the event that the mills at Bridgeport are dismantled. Officials of the company were at Dresden today.

LABOR CHIEFS WHO WERE AT A. A. STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Seated in front, from left to right, are: W. D. Huber, Indianapolis, general president United Brotherhood, Carpenters and Joiners of America; W. D. McMahon, of Detroit, president International Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employes of America; President P. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, of Pittsburg; President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, of Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Lawyer, of Wheeling, acting president of Tinplate Workers; James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., president of International Association of Machinists and vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and F. M. Ryan of Chicago, president International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

SELFISHNESS IS CAUSE OF DISCORD.

John Jarrett Finds that Its Elimination is the Best Method of Avoiding and Ending Labor Disputes--An Earnest Plea for the Spirit of Mutual Good Will and Respect.

By John Jarrett, Ex-President A. A. of I., S. and T. W.

The span of life was lent for lofty duties, not for selfishness. Not to be whiled away in aimless dreams. Put to improve ourselves and serve mankind. Life and its choicest faculties were given—ay, there's the rub. In place of duty we have too much selfishness, sordid selfishness. This is the great sin of the world. Its withering blight destroys all that is noble and beautiful in life. It not only drives its poison fangs into all around, but it destroys its possessor for time and eternity. The saying that "The love of money is the root of all evil" is mild against in its application to "sordid selfishness," for selfishness is not only at the root of evil, it is root, trunk and branch, the whole tree, the very embodiment of evil itself.

Whatever is difficult in the solution of the labor problem is made so because of selfishness, eradicate it and the solution of this great problem is made possible and easy of attainment.

Duty, on the other hand, is one of the noblest attitudes of life. It embraces man's whole existence. It begins in the home where there is the duty of children to parents and the duty of parents to children. The blessedness and happiness of the home is promoted just in measure as the obligations of duty are paid. Duty again ramifies the whole of society for there we find the duties men and women owe each other as friends and neighbors, as employers and employed, as governors and governed. Here again duty is an obligation that all must meet and in its performance into action the noblest and choicest faculties Heaven has endowed us with.

How, then, we find the keynote to the solution of the labor problem. Employers must learn to know their obligations and to do fully their duty to their employes. And employes must in turn do the same also. To accomplish this each must know their place and fully recognize the obligations they owe each other. There must also be proper respect for each other. Employers should see to it that their workmen are properly treated so as to get the best out of them. A fair day's wage for a fair day's labor should always be paid, and as long as the employe renders faithful and efficient service he should have the assurance that his position was secure, and that he could never be discharged on the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD'S WORK AND OURS.

TEXT — "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God which worketh in you, both to will and to do of his good pleasure."—Phil. 2:13.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle was welcomed by his old home today by having a packed house. His many friends and admirers, who have not heard him, except through the Tribune, for months, were out in force, and while not explaining the Truth, was kept busy shaking hands. He took for his text the following: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God which worketh in you, both to will and to do of his good pleasure."—(Phil. 2: 13.) He said:

The proper relationship between faith and works and between God's work and ours on matters apparently not clearly understood by the majority of Christian people and, of course, not at all comprehended by the worldly. It is not only worth while, but very important, that each Christian entering into covenant relationship with God should understand distinctly his own responsibilities, the assistance which God is willing to grant him through the merit of Christ, and what is required of him individually in the matter of good works. A great state, a great prize, is to be solved. Carelessness or ignorance might jeopardize this prize—might lose us a place among: "The very elect," who shall be joint-heirs with their Redeemer in his Millennial Kingdom soon to be inaugurated for the blessing of the whole world.

Mark well that we purposely avoid the error which so long has interfered with our spiritual vision. Note that we do not say that a failure to be amongst the elect would signify to be with damned millions in eternal torture. No such unreasonable proposition is represented in God's Word. The question of this Gospel Age is to gain or not to gain eternal life and glory and honor as members of the Body of Christ. In a word, not pleasure or misery, but life or death, is the alternative

Who are addressed by this Apostle in the words of our text? He is not addressing the willfully or ignorantly wicked—the world. He is addressing those who had been such, but who repented, reformed, turned to God and saw a great light. They loved themselves to be sinners under just condemnation of the Creator, and have seen also that Jesus, the Sent of God, has provided reconciliation with the Father through his human sacrifice. More than this, they have by faith accepted this proffered grace of God, and through a full consecration of their all, made acceptable through their advocate, they have been received of the Father as his spirit-begotten children. They have been advised that as children they are "heirs of God, joint-heirs with Jesus Christ" their Lord, their Head, their Redeemer, in the glorious Millennial Kingdom which the Father has foretold shall be his for the blessing of all the families of the earth. But all those blessings they have received through faith and not actually. They must wait for the actualities until they and all of their brethren of the same class, "called of God to fill out the hope of their calling," shall have been tried, tested, perfected, in character, in heart, "Copies of God's dear Son."

HOW GOD WORKS IN US

Our text declares that we should work out our own salvation, because it is God that worketh in us. The outworking is our part, and ours subsequently. Let us, therefore, consider the matter in this order. How, in what sense, does God work in his people—not in the world; not in the repentant sinner; not in the merely justified, but in those who have passed three stages of approach to God and, by the begetting of his holy Spirit, have entered his family as children, as sons? "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God." (1 John 3: 1.) "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom. 8: 17.) How does God work in such as have thus become his children—his sons?

We reply that he works in them through his Spirit—the spirit of the Truth; the spirit of holiness; the spirit of consecration, the spirit of sonship. That is to say, no other holy power or influence operates in and upon the spirit-begotten children of God in harmony with this relationship. It was to do this with all of their experiences in life—home, family, business, joys, sufferings, pleasures, cornows. God's providence is pledged to bring out blessings of every experience they may have, if those experiences be received in meekness, in humility, in faith, appropriating the lessons. If the adversities of life preponderate, the children of God by faith are to recognize that these are necessary to their spiritual development. If their pathway is narrow and thorny, by faith they are to seek and to have divine assistance in life's journey and to lean the more upon God and to trust the more to his care.

But God's special way of dealing with his spirit-begotten children is through their intellects—communicating with them through the holy Scriptures. As the Apostle says, "God who spoke in time past unto the fathers by the prophets hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son." (Heb. 1: 1.) The twelve apostles whom the Father specially gave to him, he particularly accepted as his representatives, his mouthpieces, the channels through whom would come to the family of God the instructions necessary for their development in holiness—the instructions necessary for their attainment of the hope of their calling—glory, honor and immortality in joint-heirship with Jesus their Redeemer as the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, for the blessing of the world.—Gal. 3: 29.

Our Lord Jesus refers to this work of God in his people through his Word, saying "Sanctify them through thy Truth. Thy Word is Truth." (John 17: 17.) St. Paul refers to the Scriptures as the power of God, saying, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, by reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."—2 Tim. 3: 16, 17.

"YE ARE GOD'S WORKMANSHIP"

We have seen that God does a work in his consecrated people, using his Tabernacles in connection with the sacrifices of Jesus, and that he specially uses his Word for their instruction in righteousness. We are to remember particularly that our Lord Jesus, who redeemed us and reconciled us by his precious blood, is still our Advocate with the Father, and our Instructor as the Father's representative; that through him we are to be all taught of God—in the School of Christ. Next we should note the Divine method in this work of grace being carried on in our hearts from the time we fully submit and are in full consecration, in faith. Our text declares that God's work in us is divided into two parts—to will and to do. Let us examine first—

HOW GOD WORKS IN US TO WILL

The will is the real person or ego. The body is merely the instrument or servant or servant of the will. With the world the will and the body are usually at one in practically every motive. But in those begotten of God the Spirit matters are different. Their wills in consecration are developed along lines quite antagonistic to the natural preferences of their flesh or bodies. The Apostle wrote, "With the mind I myself serve the desire to serve the Law of God, but with the flesh I serve the desire to serve the law of sin." (Rom. 7: 25.) Hence every spirit-begotten person has a warfare between his new mind, with its holy aspirations and desires and its opponent, flesh, with its animal propensities, some good and some bad. Hence the Apostle exhorts all these New Creatures to "war a good warfare" against their own flesh and to bring it into subjection to the New Mind and to the Divine Law. He urges that we "Bring every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ."—(2 Cor. 10: 5.) This, of course, would mean absolute perfection, so far as the New Creature would be concerned, and a complete deadness so far as the flesh is concerned. With every thought captivated in the Lord the individual would serve in any sense commit sin other than the sin of ignorance or imperfection.

God works in the minds of his people not along the lines of enslavement of the mind after the manner of Satan and those who are subject to his dominion—by hypnotism, etc. God's operation is the very reverse of this. He enlightens the mind to do his work. He displays to our minds gradually light and Truth, purity and goodness in their true colors, in contrast with sin, ignorance and defilement. And in the same words he sets before us the great prize of glory, honor and immortality and joint-heirship with our Redeemer in his Kingdom. The power of these hopes working in a consecrated mind is wonderful. It can make the naturally weak strong, the naturally timid bold as a lion.

This operation upon the mind is a gradual one—from the time of our begetting of the holy Spirit until our change—not all at once, but gradually, little by little, the Lord displays to us new features after another of his wonderful Plan of Salvation. Step by step he shows to the appreciative and obedient heart the riches of his grace, his loving kindness, his tender mercy, the boundlessness of his love and the ultimate outworking of the Divine powers for the blessing of all his creatures who will accept his favors on his own terms. All the while he leaves us free agents to will in harmony with his proposition or to reject it. He will coerce no one. Our Lord Jesus expressed the Father's sentiment in this matter, saying, "The Father seeketh such to worship him as worship him in spirit and in truth."—John 4: 23.

HOW GOD WORKS IN US TO DO

Endeavor to do right naturally follows right willing. But this does not signify that God completes a work upon our wills first and then begins a fresh work upon us, establishing us to do right to the best of our ability. On the contrary, as through his providence and Word, God exercised an influence upon our wills through the knowledge of his Truth little by little, each new point of Truth was expected to be acknowledged by efforts on our part to do God's will to the extent that the new will was able to control the imperfect body. We may safely conclude that each step in right-willing must be followed by a step in right-doing before another item of knowledge of Truth would be granted as a basis for additional willing and then additional doing. Thus as we walk in the light, shining more and more unto the perfect day, we grow in grace and knowledge and in the ability to do. Of the Divine influence in our hearts working in us both to will and to do God's good pleasure, St. Peter declares that the Word (light in Truth) is saying, "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the Divine nature."—2 Peter 1: 4.

WORK OUT YOUR OWN SALVATION.

We have heard many improper answers presented at the Throne of Grace by well-intentioned but misinformed children of God. Many Christians request God to do for them that which he tells them they must do for themselves. The one who asks unintelligently for the blessing of the Holy Spirit is confident that God will do for him what God has never promised to do for anybody, but has told us such must do for himself. Many pray: "Abandon us not to temptation, but deliver us from the Evil One;" and then walk straight into temptation, wholly neglecting the directions of God's Word. Indeed, many do neglect the study of that Word that they are aware what are its teachings in connection—respecting Satan and the temptations from the world, the flesh and the devil to which all must be more or less exposed for their testing and character development.

Some pray to God to save them by his divine power and expect him to work miraculously in them, while they are giving the best of their time and talent and influence to business or to pleasure or to self-gratification. Such need to learn the meaning of our text, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." They need to learn the meaning of the Apostle's words, "Keep yourself in the love of God." God absolutely refuses to deal with us as machines. More than this, he refuses to coerce, to push, to pull, to drive, those whom he is now calling to sonship and joint-heirship with Christ in his Kingdom.

During the Millennium the world will receive all sorts of pulling, pushing, driving, "stripes," for their correction in righteousness—to make them all eventually willing and obedient, force all to take their stand for right or for wrong, intelligently. But now it is different. God is "calling," "drawing" and accepting through faith in Christ, as "members" of the Body of Christ, only such as have a willing mind—only such as can be moved to energy and devotion by the enlightenment of their minds through the Truth. None others are wanted for this "elect" class.

Those who rightly understand our text could never have so misunderstood the Savior's words to the dying thief, "Thou shalt be with me in Paradise," as to suppose that he meant that the penitent thief would be a member of the "elect" Church, his joint-heir in the Kingdom. Indeed, not! That thief had not worked out any salvation! He will indeed be in Paradise eventually. Paradise will be restored and the thief will be brought as the Garden of Eden under the Millennial reign of Christ and his "members," the Church. But he was not "begotten of the holy Spirit." He was not "transformed by the renewing of his mind," that he might prove the good, acceptable and perfect will of God. He never added to his faith for-titude; and to fortitude knowledge, and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness love, as the Word assures us all must do who would make their calling and election sure. (2 Pet. 1: 10, 11.) We will not, however, discuss the thief further, as we did so on a previous occasion and that sermon is in print. I will be pleased to mail it free on postcard request.

The spirit-begotten children of God must work out their salvation as New Creatures in Christ by growth in grace. And growth in grace means growth in "knowledge—not general knowledge, but the special knowledge provided in the Lord in his Word. It is in full accord with what we everywhere observe of the wide-spread ignorance of the Word of God, even amongst Christians, that the Scriptures declare, "My people perish for lack of knowledge."—Hosea 4: 6.

Development in heart, in character, is necessary to fit us for the future service as "members" of The Christ, associated in his glorious Kingdom work. Our call is to be kings and priests that we may serve the world of mankind. To prepare us for that service is the object of our present call and the trials of faith and patience, due by all these character-likenes of Christ might be developed in us. If we do these things we shall never fall and an entrance will be granted us into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior. If we do these things heartily they will prove that we are copies of the Lord Jesus and it is the Divine predestination that only such as are copies of God's dear Son shall be his joint-heirs in the Kingdom.—Rom. 8: 17.

SEND A TEXT FOR A SERMON

To Pastor Russell, Brooklyn Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pastor Russell will be glad to have a postcard from each of our readers who are interested in his sermons, discourses and have received some blessing from them. Suggest topics for next year's sermons, and mention this journal.

Pastor Russell has laid in a supply of little booklets containing the beautiful poem, "The Sweet Bye Bone." He proposes sending one of these as his response to the first thirty of our readers heard from. To the sender of the first card received and to the senders of three most interesting cards, he will instead mail a beautiful celluloid bookmark, heart-shaped, bearing two texts of Scripture and a photo-engraved picture of the Savior, copied from an Emerald-Intaglio found in the Vatican Library, and supposed to have been executed in the fourth century.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Tamaqua, Pa., December 13.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I notice by the date on the wrapper of my paper that the time is long past due for renewal. I have just sent the price for the year to the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long for I appreciate your paper very much for the reason of the way you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons; such good plain and easily clear type is certainly something to be very thankful for. I also enjoy the letters from the dear friends in the Truth, commending you for the same. The Lord will surely bless you richly by the work you are doing. I trust the coming year may be a profitable one for your paper and that its circulation may steadily increase, and this you may continue to publish Brother Russell's sermons and may the Lord richly bless you. Please find stamps enclosed for renewal. Dec. 1908, to prove in regard to "The Flood."

With grateful appreciation for your efforts I remain,

Yours very truly,
MRS. MARY R. DAVIS

Rensselaer, N. Y., December 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Optional please find a money order for which please send me the Tribune for one year. I can't do without Pastor Russell's sermons any longer. Your paper is very good and I am quite good and the print is so plain that I can see it. May God bless you for publishing these sermons.

Yours very truly,
MRS. LOUISA BURNS.

Pleasant Ridge, O., Dec. 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

We have taken The Tribune now for years and have read it each week with ever increasing appreciation. The sermons of Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle are indeed grand, and we look forward to them each week, knowing what a feast is spread for us there. We know that all fair minded people will surely appreciate these sermons and as the people move and more hear of them and find out how good they are, the circulation of your valuable paper will increase. Your paper is also very helpful to us, keeping us posted on the great labor and capital questions over.

Wishing you continued and increasing success, I remain yours truly,

FRANK M. MITCHELL.

Lima, O., December 11.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed please find renewal of my subscription to the Labor Tribune. I feel that the money is well spent. I feel more than repaid for the fine lot of sermons and other matter from Pastor Russell's sermons and will continue the paper as long as you print his sermons.

Yours truly,
MRS. R. J. THOMSON.

Woodstock, Va., December 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please note change of address as follows: From Woodstock, Va. to Timberville Va. We wish to use this opportunity to again assure you of our appreciation of your noble work in printing Pastor Russell's sermons in such good style. For the past six years we have been shut in with a case of fever and thus unable to attend meetings and the sermons in the Tribune were anxiously looked forward to. We also appreciate the way you prevent the labor news which we are watching closely, to note the fulfillment of prophesy which foretold many of the important moves now taking place by the working class.

Trusting that you may continue the good work, we remain,

Very respectfully,
H. G. DAVIS
WM. F. KRUEGER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Robert F. Martin, Columbiana.

Mrs. Samuel Canfield, North Bloomfield.

David J. Cohen, Brooklyn.

Mrs. David Cotter, Austinburg.

P. P. Fitzsimmons, Columbus.

H. H. Overby, Woodford.

A. J. Williams, Darlington.

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Spread two round slices of white bread with butter. On one put a slice of ham, on the other a round slice of Spanish onion, and press together with a little prepared mustard or mayonnaise.—Autumn Leaves.

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STORY OF JOHN BURNS.

John Burns, the Socialist English cabinet minister, celebrated last month his fifty-first birthday. At a Socialist meeting in Milwaukee, after sending a congratulatory message to Mr. Burns had been drafted, a speaker said:

"I'll tell you a characteristic story of John Burns. When he first appeared before the king in the gold lace and cocked hat and sword of a privy councilor the king expressed pleasure in seeing him to the royal Windsor uniform.

"But it is not the first time I have worn your majesty's uniform,' said Mr. Burns.

"'No?' said the king.

"'Your majesty will perhaps remember,' said Mr. Burns, 'the stripes we wore in Hodeway hall after my conviction for the Trafalgar Square riot.'"—Kansas City Star.

GRAHAM GEMS.

Beat the yolks of two eggs in two cupfuls of lee water or milk. Add gradually, beating well in the meantime, 3½ cupfuls of graham flour. After all the flour is added continue beating until the mixture is light and full of air bubbles. At the last fold, not beat in, the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and bake at once in the gem pans.

DEC 28 1909

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 4 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Conflicting Views On the Alleged Compact Between the Labor Party and the Liberal Party--Manifesto of the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee--Attempts to Compile Unemployed Statistics.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Now that the election campaign has definitely opened and all the "heads" are talking violently in their party interests, a surprising factor has made itself manifest in the withdrawal of twelve Labor candidates from the constituencies where they had been expected to contest seats against Liberal and Conservative opponents. At the same time in other parts of the country four Liberals have retired in favor of Labor candidates. In the first instances the election fight is left between Liberal and Conservative and in the four last it is left between Labor and Conservative. The Conservative newspapers have at once burst out into multitudinous head lines in which it declares that there must have been an alliance between the Labor party and the Liberal party, and these newspapers which have not before been remarkable for any affection towards Labor, are now sobbing their hearts out at what they declare to be Labor's last independence.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Labor party, speaking at Sheffield on December 4th said that the position of his party had been very much misunderstood, and misleading statements had been circulated. He read with amazement the assertion that the Labor party had decided to withdraw from twenty to thirty candidates. It was absolutely false to say there had been a deal.

They were going to do nothing to entrench the House of Lords in its present position. What had taken place was that the national council of the Independent Labor party had revised their list of candidates and gone into the question of whether the organization and money in each case justified them—in their own interests, not in the interests of anybody else—in continuing to fight in certain constituencies. They had expected the election to come two years hence, and simply because they found they were not in a position from the standpoint of organization and money to fight with success they had arranged to withdraw a few candidates. The national executive of the Labor party had looked into the matter in exactly the same way. They had found that in some cases they were not ready, and had asked the trade unions who were responsible for finding the money whether it ought to be spent on this occasion if there was no great prospect of success than they could see at the moment. There had been no violation of the constitution. They had acted honorably, and would continue to do so.

There had been no proposal from the other side that there should be a deal. The suggestion of the Chief Whip of the Liberal party was that there should be a surrender, and that the Labor party should withdraw nearly all its new candidates. Needless to say, that had not been done and would not be done. If the Liberal party were anxious to avoid hopeless contests, they might demonstrate their anxiety by following the example of the Labor party.

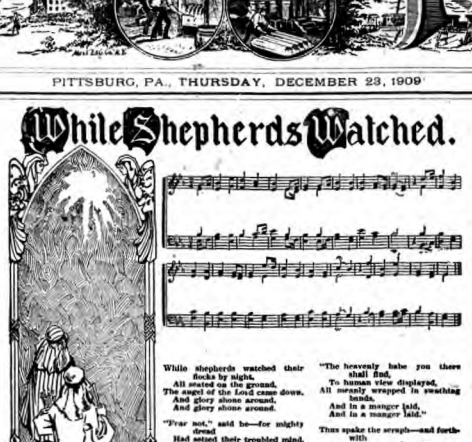
From a manifesto issued to every trade union in the country by the trade union congress parliamentary committee, I take the following: "During the past four years the Labor party has accomplished much. The trade disputes bill has been passed. Likewise an amendment of the workmen's compensation act, which now includes all workers; and the present parliament has witnessed the establishment of a state old-age pension. There is, however, much more to be done. The trade union congress has year by year passed resolutions in favor of social reforms, which can only be made law by the return of the Labor party to the house of commons in larger numbers than they are now. The principal resolutions are in favor of the unemployed bill; a further extension of old-age pensions by the abolition of the pauper disqualification and a reduction of the age limit from 70 to 60 years; a system of free education from the elementary school to the university; legislation on the lines of the minority report of the royal commission on the poor law; electoral reform on the basis of the trade union congress resolution, viz., payment by the state of members of parliament and the returning officers' expenses, the holding of all general elections on one and the same day, amendment of the corrupt and illegal practices act, adult suffrage, a more equitable distribution of seats, abolition of plural voting and university representation, and the establishment of an eight-hour day."

The General Federation of Trades Unions is now engaged in procuring statistics in order to ascertain the extent of unemployment in the country, and although the work has not been completed, the returns to hand indicate definitely that there has been a marked general improvement in trade and a decided "lift up" in regard to unemployment for skilled workers. From Glasgow it is stated that there is no unemployment there, and the prospects of engineers and other local workers were never more promising.

In the heating and domestic engineering trade disputes have been caused within the last few years in some districts by the action of the plumbers in claiming a monopoly of pipe fitting and fixing work in all metals (whether lead or not), to the exclusion of any other trade. With the object of preventing such disputes the engineers have all along been willing to submit the whole matter to arbitration for a general national settlement. A step in this direction has now been taken in connection with a dispute on the new Masonic hall, Leicester, where the plumbers, in pursuance of their claims, adopted their usual policy of "striking the job" by withdrawing from their own work. Lead work is not in dispute as it is not touched by the engineers. After protracted delay the plumbers agreed to join in an application to the Board of Trade to appoint an arbitrator to hear and determine the question of dispute between the parties. Alderman T. Smith was appointed to act as arbitrator, and heard the case in Leicester on November 5 and 6. He has decided that no claim has been established giving to plumbers the exclusive right to fit and fix all pipes and fittings in hard metals used in connection with ventilation, heating, warming, laundry, cooking and general hot and cold water domestic or other supplies or services. This award upholds the claims of the heating and domestic engineers, to do the work in question and establishes that all lead work be considered plumbers' work, but that a neutral line be taken as regards all iron, brass, copper or other metal work, which may be executed by engineers or plumbers.

The miners of Great Britain, organized as they are into trade union associations in each county, and then into a National Federation, are proposing to take a big part in the general election which is fast forward for January. Besides the ordinary Labor program they specifically ask for a minority of nine and more in favor of the minerals and mines of the country being under and managed by the state. As a matter of more practical politics they ask for the legislative imposition of a minimum daily wage of $2 per day for miners. At the present time they say there are thousands of miners working in this country for $1.25, 75 cents and even 50 cents per day.

Boiler makers and iron ship builders are experiencing increasing activity of trade, but revival is very slow. The union has still over 9,000 members unemployed. The votes of the branches have decided in favor of establishing a drillers' section. As a result in future difficulties arising between drillers and other sections of the trade will be settled within the boiler makers' society. Expensive demarcation and arbitration proceedings will be saved and employers will not have the trouble of sectional strikes.



OUR CHRISTMAS GREETING.

Christmas shows the human heart at its best. On that one day in the year there are few enmities. On that one day men really love one another—a little. In our own families we give ourselves up to unstinted joy in the joy of one another. As for our enemies—if we acknowledge that we attempt to maintain such an extravagant and useless luxury—we forget them—on Christmas day.

It is fashionable to write Christmas editorials and preach Christmas sermons.

The best Christmas editorial isn't written. It is expressed in deeds, not in words. It consists in going out and endeavoring to spread some of the Christmas cheer among the poor—in remembering those who would otherwise be forgotten and neglected. A few toys sent to the waifs of the tenements —a few baskets of provisions sent to homes which have been feeling the pinch of hunger—these are the sort of editorials for Christmas, and they are the only kind the God of the fatherless will read.

And as for Christmas sermons, what sermon can equal the simple unadorned Bible story of the first Christmas morning?

We have said enough to indicate what kind of Christmas we wish to see. It is one which shall reveal humanity as the incarnation not of selfishness and greed, but as the incarnation of love. It is one which shall last not one day, but throughout the year and all the years, banishing pain and poverty and establishing mercy and justice in every portion of the earth.

A Merry Christmas to all is our hearty wish, and with it we pray the time shall come when in all the vast multitude of Christmas givers there shall not be one who in his heart says: "Peace on earth and good-will toward men—until tomorrow."

The First Christmas

Luke II. 1-40

AND it came to pass in those days that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.) And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. Joseph went out of Nazareth, a city of Galilee, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, (because he was of the house and lineage of David,) to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, who was great with child. While they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered; and she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.

THERE were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night; and lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them: Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all the people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

AND suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!

AND it came to pass as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another: Let us now go even into Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

AND they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger; and when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child. And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds; but Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart, and the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them.

AND when eight days were accomplished the child's name was called JESUS, and when the days of purification were accomplished according to the law of Moses, they brought him to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord and to offer a sacrifice according to that which is said in the law of the Lord—a pair of turtledoves, or two young pigeons.

AND behold, there was a man in Jerusalem, whose name was Simeon; and the same man was just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel. It was revealed unto him by the Holy Ghost that he should not see death before he had seen the Lord's Christ. And he came by the Spirit into the temple; and when the parents brought in the child Jesus, to do for him after the custom of the law, then took he him up in his arms, and blessed God, and said: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. For mine eyes have seen thy salvation which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of thy people Israel."

AND Joseph and his mother marveled at those things which were spoken of him. And Simeon blessed them and said unto Mary, his mother, "Behold this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be spoken against! Yea, a sword of fire shall pierce through thine own soul also, that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed!"

AND there was one Anna a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel of the tribe of Aser; she was of great age, a widow of about four score and four years, which departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day. And she coming in that instant gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spake of him to all that looked for redemption in Jerusalem.

AND when Joseph and Mary had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city, Nazareth; and the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him.

COAL MINERS AS PART OWNERS.

Advantages of the Modern System of Profit-Sharing With Employes Are Illustrated With Exceptional Clearness by the Plan Offered by the Pittsburg Coal Company, a Concern Whose Managers Have Welfare of the Men at Heart.

Considerable interest has been revived in the Pittsburg Coal Company's Employes' Association, which at the present time is the result of the gratifying returns to its members who have been investing their earnings in the company's stock.

The association was formed nine years ago through the efforts of J. B. L. Hornberger, comptroller of the Pittsburg Coal Company, who has remained in charge of its administration until this time.

The plan was considered a good one and one which at the present time is advocated by Andrew Carnegie who believes the question confronting labor in the future will be adjusted only by a method similar to this wherein the employes are permitted to become partners and the corporation become one established on a profit-sharing basis instead of having its stock held entirely by private individuals who are absolutely able to look after the financial end but who know absolutely nothing about the vicissitudes and environments as well as the anxiety and exasperation in operation.

In giving the employes an opportunity to become stockholders they become partners in the business and are in a position to understand the requirements of the management better than if they are not financially interested. As stockholders they become economical and get into the habit of cautioning and preventing negligence of fellow employes in and about the operations. They can then readily understand why men are dismissed and whether anyone should intercede on behalf of those who refuse to do the work for which they are employed as it should be done.

When men become interested in a financial way their conception becomes more keen and they become more alert to every particular. They are better able to determine a sentimental one. They are not so easily led by that radical, shiftless element that caused so much unrest at times and disturbances among those who are anxious to work but who are interfered with by these irresponsible men.

The Pittsburg Coal Company today owns and controls the most valuable coal properties in this country. Thousands of its acres are in the richest portions of the Pittsburg vein and the Hocking Valley districts. In the Pittsburg district it owns 12,225 acres of the best coaling coal and 12,787 acres in the thick vein district. In addition to this the company owns 27,358 acres of the most valuable gas coal and 19,302 acres of steam coal property in the Pittsburg vein. With 43,461 acres of Freeport coal and 8,112 acres of blocking district coal the total number owned outright by the company is 152,398 acres. This coal is unequaled by any other coal in the Pittsburg and Hocking Valley district and as situated that no other company can compare with it whatsoever in the low cost of operation.

In addition to the above the company has leased 22,611 acres of the best gas and steam coal in the Pittsburg vein and 1,726 acres in the Hocking Valley. Calculating the total amount of acreage in coal properties the company owns outright and the total acreage leased, the grand total of 217,856 acres and these properties are the richest in the great coal fields of the country.

Fully appreciating the value of the properties owned by the company its officers in the east are seeking to get control and thousands of shares of its stock have been picked up in the last few months. Those in control, however, fully realize the great advantage the company has over others as well as what the future has in store and therefore they decline to relinquish their hold and are determined to hold on, confident that in a short time the company will be prepared to meet its dividends as well as bring in magnificent returns to the stockholders on their investment.

[illegible] Association [illegible] a certain taking advantage to [illegible] opportunity which the association [illegible] its members as well as the employes of the company in general, in the investment of their savings in preferred stock, showing the price at which the stock could then be bought was far below its true value.

The 7 per cent. accumulated dividend on the preferred stock was suspended February 28, 1906, and remains suspended since that date for the reason that, while the net earnings for the years 1906-07 combined were sufficient to pay the full rate of dividend on the company's preferred stock outstanding and in the year 1908 were equal to 1.72 per cent. It was deemed wise to defer dividends, which might otherwise have been paid out of earnings, and in lieu of such disbursements to use the money in payment of the company's floating debt, due to large investments in property and stock in former years. The company's financial position has thus been strengthened and real value has been added to its stock.

For information of employes who are not familiar with the terms and conditions upon which stock may be purchased through the situation the following condensation of the stock-purchase contract is given. "Any employe may contract on the first of any month to purchase a given number of shares of preferred stock, for which he agrees to pay at the rate of $1.00 per month per share. The contract payments are promptly invested in stock on his account; he may cancel his contract at any time and upon such cancellation will receive the number of shares of stock that have been purchased on his account, with cash for any balance less than the cost of one share of stock; no interest allowed in such settlements.

He may make payments or deposits in advance of the monthly amounts due under his contract and on such additional payments which are deposited with the company, he will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Should any deposited in advance payments on contracts may be withdrawn by the employe upon short notice.

When the employe's payments, plus his share of dividends or interest received shall equal the cost of the number of shares of stock which he has contracted to buy, the stock will be issued in his name and delivered to him with payment in cash for any balance less than the cost of one share of stock in completion of his contract.

The association was organized in the latter part of 1900 and has been continuous for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the company's employes of all grades to save and acquire an interest in the business to which they devote their efforts. It has grown, however, that a misunderstanding originated among some and they were of the opinion that the investment was not an especially one. Nevertheless with its great holdings, the richest in the coal fields or this country, and its ability to secure and to fill the large contracts already has in its possession the future is more than promising and the employes who now hold stock in the company will undoubtedly be rewarded by large returns on their investment. By way of illustration the following information, secured from an absolutely reliable source, may be given. A workingman in Pittsburg, Pa., a few months ago entered into a contract for the purchase of forty shares in the first series and after completing his thirty-third payment he exercised his option of cancellation stipulated in his contract and upon settlement of the same he received thirty-four shares of Pittsburg Coal Company preferred stock at the average cost of $47.15 per share. At the present market valuation of $75 per share he has made a munificent profit of $27.85 per share or nearly 59 per cent on the entire investment, netting him nearly $1,000.

Another purchaser, an employe of the Cleveland office, cancelled his con-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

BLESSED JUDGMENTS.

TEXT—"With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek thee early, for when thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."—Isa, 26:9.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Pastor Russell returned home from a short tour of the west and was welcomed by a crowded house at the Brooklyn Tabernacle today. He took for his text the following: **"With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me, will I seek thee early, for when thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."** (Isa. 26: 9.) He said:

Only those who come to an advanced degree of knowledge of God's Word can realize how Divine judgments are all good—all blessed. Under the influence of the fog of superstition, not understanding aright the teachings of the Scriptures, supposing that they taught eternal torment for the Great majority of our race, we feared God, rather than loved him. We dared not say that such a judgment was wrong, malicious, devilish, yet we were unable to see it in any other light; hence the general perplexity of Christendom, and the general alienation of heart, and many intelligent minds driven to infidelity, and the dislike to think about God and his supposedly terrible purposes respecting our race and the general awe respecting the Bible and fear of its misunderstood teachings.

But now in the dawning of the New Dispensation the Word of God is shining as never before, one passage illuminating another, our fear gives place to reverential love and filial awe. We begin to understand that the torment doctrines which we received are wholly foreign to the Divine character which, on the contrary, is distinctly marked by Wisdom, Justice, Mercy and Love towards all. We find ourselves now in agreement with the Scriptural declaration that God's judgments are "righteous altogether," and we delight in them. Instead of a judgment of eternal torment as a penalty for sin, we find a judgment or sentence of death. We agree to the righteousness of that verdict or judgment. God had the right to demand of his creature the obedience he was able to render. He had a perfect right to destroy him in death when he refused the blessing of life eternal on the terms of obedience. Seeing this how rejoiced we are to note the Divine Mercy in the Plan of redemption for the sinner and his offspring through the sacrifice of Christ! As a result we have good hope in his judgments: for him who once judged us worthy of death has with equal Justice, redeemed us and granted us the opportunity of eternal life through the resurrection.

It was another part of the Divine Judgment against our race that, instead of the death penalty coming instantly upon Adam and Eve, it came gradually that through the processes of gradual dying they might the better learn the lesson of "the exceeding sinfulness of sin"—to the intent that, when granted the new trial secured by the merit of Christ's sacrifice, they might profit by it the more. The same principles apply to all of Adam's posterity. "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now * * * waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God. (Rom. 8: 22, 19.) They are waiting for the establishment of Christ's Millennial Kingdom under which they shall have a full opportunity of coming to a knowledge of the Truth. They await experiences with the blessings of righteousness, as in the present life they have contact with the experiences or results of sin. They now chiefly know evil, when they shall begin to know good their judgment or trial will be proportionate.

This is God's provision for the world in general. What God did for the little nation of Israel during the Jewish Age, and what he has been doing for Spiritual Israel since Pentecost, in this Gospel Age, are matters separate and apart entirely from his general dealing with the world of mankind. The natural and the spiritual seed of Abraham are exceptions to the rule. They have been granted special privileges and blessings not granted to the world in general—natural Israel under the Law Covenant and spiritual Israel under the Abrahamic Covenant. From these two nominal Israels special "overcomers" have been chosen or elected. These shortly, in association with the Redeemer, will constitute the Kingdom of God. The overcomers of Spiritual Israel becoming the Bride of Christ by resurrection "change" to the heavenly nature, will be like him and share his glory and constitute the Kingdom class in the highest sense. The overcomers of natural Israel, resurrected to the perfection of earthly nature will constitute the earthly phase of the Millennial Kingdom. Mankind may see and have intercourse with these, but will not see nor have direct intercourse with the glorified Christ, Head and Body—the King of Glory.

GOD WILL JUDGE HIS PEOPLE

So far as the world is concerned, it has been under the one general sentence of Divine Justice, "dying thou shalt die." But so far as natural and spiritual Israel are concerned, they were dealt with as freed from the original sentence and on trial for life or death afresh under God's judgments or disciplines. Thus it is written, "Jehovah will judge his people." Not all under these judgments have understood them—not all were in the condition of heart to receive their instructions. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will show his Covenant." (Psa. 25: 14.) Thus, during the Jewish Age, Israel often lapsed into more or less of darkness and idolatry and failed to see their special privileges and relationship to God under their Covenant. But amongst them were the few faithful who with the eye of faith discerned the righteousness of God's dealing with them. Of these were the prophets who rehearsed the Divine dealings and rewards and punishments, that they were true and righteous altogether and merciful in the extreme.

Similarly during this Gospel Age Christendom as a whole has not been in the condition of heart to hear, to understand, to appreciate the judgments of the Lord. But some have been "Israelites indeed" who possessed the secret of the Lord and who were able to rejoice in his judgments—his righteous dealings. They realized by faith God's love for them. "The Father himself loveth you." (John 16: 27.) By faith they appropriated the Apostle's assurance that "all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." (Rom. 8: 28.) Thus they were enabled to trace in good degree the blessings and privileges granted to them and even the helpful influences of the chastisements and corrections in righteousness which they themselves experienced.

GOD'S JUDGMENTS IN THE WORLD

We have seen that God's judgments in the past have been merely with those who shall constitute the Seed of Abraham (natural and spiritual), through whom, according to the promise, "all the families of the earth shall be blessed." (Gen. 28: 14.) We now note the fact that our text does not relate to either of these, for their judgments could be discerned only by the eyes of faith. Our text refers to the world's judgments during the Millennial Age. Then God's judgments will be abroad in the earth—not merely confined to one nation or specially called class, but will include every member of Adam's race. And while these are declared to be the Lord's judgments, note the fact that they will be administered by The Christ, of which our glorified Redeemer shall be the Head, and his "members," when glorified, shall be the Body—the Church. The judgments of the Lord abroad in the earth will not mean havoc and dismay to mankind in general, but the very reverse—relief, assistance to all who come into line with the righteous arrangements of that Kingdom designed for their uplifting from sin and death conditions. The judgments of that Millennial Day of a thousand years will be severe—even to destruction—only against the wilfully, the deliberately rebellious, after they shall have been brought to a clear appreciation of right and wrong, good and evil, and their penalties, life and death.

Mark the statement of the Prophet David when prophetically referring to the Millennial Age; he points out that the judgments of that time will be a cause of gladness. He says:

"Let the heavens be glad,
And let the earth rejoice;
Let men say among the nations, Jehovah reigneth.
Let the sea roar, and the fullness thereof;
Let the fields rejoice, and all that are therein.
Then shall the trees of the wood sing aloud
At the presence of Jehovah,
Because he cometh to judge the earth.
O give thanks unto Jehovah, for he is good;
For his mercy endureth forever."
1 Chron. 16: 31-34.

A MILLENNIAL JUDGMENT DAY

Mark the words of St. Paul respecting what God has in reservation for **the world**. He says God "hath appointed a day (the thousand-year day of Christ) in which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained."—Acts 17: 31.

In this work ordained for our Lord he is to have associates—the "elect" Church, his "members," of whom the Apostle writes, saying, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" (1 Cor. 6: 2.) And the Ancient Worthies enumerated by St. Paul (Heb. 9: 38-40) will also be judges, but on the earthly plane as representative of the heavenly Kingdom. As it is written, "I will restore thy judges as at the first and thy counsellors as at the beginning."—Isa. 1: 26.

Our All-Wise Creater, who has thus made provision, both for the heavenly and the earthly judges of the world in the election from Israel and the election of the Gospel Age, has thus demonstrated to the few who understand "the secret of the Lord"—"the mystery" hidden from ages and dispensations past. It is evident that there will be no disappointment, no failure, in respect to God's great oath-bound Covenant made with Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The basis of the blessing is the redemptive work of Christ finished at Calvary. The outworking of that blessing will come through the glorified Lord and his Church, "his Body." The first work will be the establishment of a righteous government in the hands of those already proven absolutely loyal to God and to his righteousness "faithful even unto death." We may have full confidence that in that Kingdom "righteousness will be laid to the line and justice to the plummet," as God has promised. (Isa. 28: 17.) Not only so, but we may have full confidence that mercy will have a free hand there to do all for mankind that would be reasonable and possible. The combination of a strong government with merciful assistants is represented by the fact that our Lord will be, not only the great King, but also the great Priest and Prophet and Teacher. Even so, also, the Church shall be "kings and priests"—their office, their service, will be a combination of ruling and healing, instructing and uplifting.

Everything done will come under the head of judgment—righteous dealing. Every good deed, yea, every good effort, will be rewarded—his judgment will be a blessing, an increase of harmony with the Lord and with a character development and restitution-al physical experience. (Acts 3: 19-21.) Instead of the ways of darkness will be the way of light. Instead of the broad road leading to destruction with the masses going down thereon—to the tomb—will be "the highway of holiness." Instead of stones of stumbling we are assured that all the stumbling stones shall be gathered out of the way. Instead of beastly violence, over-mastering temptations and besetments, devouring mankind because of their weakness to resist the Adversary, the Bible assures us that Satan will be bound and that the wild beasts of vice and degeneracy will all be brought into subjection. Thus "nothing shall hurt nor destroy in all God's holy Kingdom." "And an highway shall be there, and it shall be called, The way of holiness."—Isa. 11: 9; 35: 8.

The Messianic Psalm (72) finds its application to that glorious Millennial epoch. Thus we read, "Give the King thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the King's Son. He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with judgment (justice) * * * He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy and shall break in pieces the oppressor * * * He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass, as showers that water the earth. In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

"THE PEOPLE WILL LEARN RIGHTEOUSNESS"

As already shown, God's dealings in the past have been with the world only in the sense of executing a general sentence for Adamic sin—a death sentence with all that that involves of mental, moral and physical degeneracy—dying. All of God's special judgments have been with those who were justified to special relationship through faith. If we were to judge of the number who will be blessed during the Millennium by the "little flock" of natural Israel and the "little flock" of spiritual Israel, saved under God's judgments in advance of the Millennium, the outcome of the world's judgment would not appear favorable. But these would not be fair criterions. Present conditions are permitted in order to test and to prove the faith, as well as the obedience of those who are under trial or judgment and who, by reason of the fall, have such a faith as permits them to grasp the glorious features of the present call. Consequently, "few" there will be who will find the great reward now offered.—Matt. 7: 14.

This is as God designs it, because he is selecting a special class. But the arrangements made for mankind in general are that the darkness and sin of the present time shall flee away. The dawning of the Millennial morning, with the rising of the Sun of righteousness with healing in his beams (The Christ in glory to enlighten the world), will mean that knowledge will be granted the world—facts, evidences, proofs. The world will not be required to "walk by faith and not by sight," as are the "elect" of this present time. Instead of the **eye of faith** of the present time will be the **eye of understanding** (knowledge) then. Instead of the secret of the Lord being kept from the world, all of his gracious purposes will then stand fully revealed. "The knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep." (Hab. 2: 14.) As a result none shall need to say unto his neighbor and to his brothers, Know thou the Lord: for all shall know him, from the least to the greatest of them. Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God. (Rom. 14: 11.) When every good deed shall receive promptly and manifestly its reward, and every evil deed shall receive promptly its punishment, the world will speedily learn to avoid the punishments and to win the rewards by obedience to the laws of the Kingdom.

THE SCOPE OF OUR TEXT

The Prophet in our text personifies The Christ, Jesus the Head and the Church his Body. Note the statement, "With my soul have I desired thee in the **night**." (Isa. 26: 9.) The "night" of sin has been upon the world for centuries. The "morning" is at hand, but not yet fully come. During the night time the faithful of the Church is represented as walking in the light of God's Word. "Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a lantern unto my footsteps. (Psa. 119: 105.) St. Peter says, "We have a more sure word of prophecy, to which we do well to take heed as unto a light shining in a dark place—until the day dawn and the day star arise." (2 Pet. 1: 19.) In this night time the "elect" are different from the majority of those around them—they desire God's righteousness and they pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth even as it is done in heaven."

At the time of their consecration this Head and Body were begotten of the holy Spirit and henceforth were no longer recognized as men, but as "New Creatures in Jesus Christ"—as spirit-begotten beings in embryo. This fact is noted in our text, saying, "With my spirit (mind) within me will I seek thee early"—before the dawning day, in the night time, anxious to know and do the Father's will and pleased to be in harmony with his righteous judgments. By reason of this love for God and for righteousness, these are now "drawn" and "called" and enabled to make their calling and election sure by sacrificing their earthly interests in obedience to their call. Hence in this night time they know something of "the sufferings of Christ" and can sympathize also with the "groaning creation" while looking forward to the morning of joy. Thus the Prophet declares, "Weeping may endure for the **night**, but joy cometh in the **morning**," the Millennial morning. (Psa. 30: 5.) Again speaking for The Christ, Head and Body, and the joys they may experience by faith the Prophet declares, "Songs in the night he giveth."—Job 35: 10.

Our text explains further that the lesson for the class seeking the Lord early—in the "night," and in the very beginning of the morning is because when that morning shall come and Divine judgments shall be in the earth and the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness; because those who have the hearing ear and seek the Lord thus early have the glorious invitation to be associates with the Redeemer in dispensing to mankind the riches of Divine grace.

SONG OF MOSES AND THE LAMB

Those who now are able to "sing in the night" because of their appreciation of the Divine Plan are prophetically declared to "sing the song of Moses" the servant of God and the song of the Lamb, saying, "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints. Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only are holy; for all nations shall come and worship before thee, because of the manifestation of thy righteous dealings."—Rev. 15: 3, 4.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Youngstown, O., December 19.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Your printing of Pastor Russell's sermons in such large, clear type is appreciated very much by myself and others. I might also add that I admire your courage and honesty in the stand you have taken with regard to the strike of the A. A. men against the open shop policy. So far as Youngstown is concerned the fight is lost long ago. What a pity that the men will not listen to the advice of their friends, but they will believe the silliest and most nonsensical stories of Mr. McArdle and his associates. It seems to me that the the men should have learned from past experience not to put any confidence in those silly stories, such as the new men can't do the work right, and wait until they are put on tonnage etc. Past experience has proven such stories untrue. What one body of men can do another body of men can learn to do if they have any gray matter at all. Well, I for one am glad to know that the time is close at hand when justice shall be laid to the line and righteousness to the plumet, and the office of these walking delegates will all be abolished and no clan of men shall be permitted to thrive and grow fat through the folly of others. But the judgments of the Lord will be abroad in the earth and the inhabitants will learn righteousness and so we continue to pray, "Thy kingdom come," for we know that these questions between labor and capital will not and cannot be settled right until that kingdom has come with its iron rule (absolute justice to all).

We trust that you continue publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, for it's because of these sermons that we subscribe for the Tribune.

Respectfully yours,
J. L. MORGAN.

Hallstead, Pa., December 18.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I for one highly appreciate your untiring efforts in striving to make your valuable paper both interesting and instructive on some of the most vital questions of the day, and for giving Pastor Russell's excellent sermons so prominent a place in its columns.

Please forward me the December 5th number, as I have not received it, and I do not wish to miss a single number.

Yours very truly,
E. W. DEAN.

Cromwell, Ct., Dec. 16.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change my address from Cromwell, Ct., to Hartford, Ct. I enjoy your paper very much, and wish to express to you my appreciation of the manner you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May you so continue to so do.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN TUIVERSON.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 5. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Futile Agitation on Apprenticeship Question—Northumberland Coal Miners May Strike—Labor Leader Gives True View of Alleged Liberal Party Compact—Lords Delay Decision on Lawfulness of Trade Union Levies for Labor M. P's.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Lord Mayor of London has been lending his powerful aid to the new discussion on the revival of the apprenticeship system. A conference held at the Mansion House, however, showed that apart from serious industrial difficulties, our skilled trade unions would not support the scheme. It was urged that any application of an apprenticeship system would still further overcrowd trades already too full.

Stress speakers urged that the trade unions have more to fear from the overwhelming importance of outside unskilled labor than they have to fear from skilled training. The unskilled laborer is a danger not only to skilled labor but to the nation.

Incidentally, the discussion brought out the wonderful adaptability of much modern labor. This is shown especially in the growth of the electrical trades within the last 10 years. Few of the electrical workers would have had any special training in that now great branch if industry. Men were however found in the engineering and other branches who were able to apply their skill and adapt themselves to the new industry under conditions almost entirely new to them.

Where the apprenticeship system still prevails is in some of the more highly skilled trades where in a way the apprentice becomes more the articled pupil and has paid a premium to learn his business. Otherwise the older apprenticeship system seems to have died with the old conditions of labor. It was a great mediaeval institution along with the trade guilds and the small private employer. It passed with them. Despite its occupation in labor wherein controversies the Miners' Federation finds plenty of time to think of straight trade union matters. At a meeting of the executive held at Derby on December 10th the sum of £5,000 was voted as financial help to the Australian miners on strike. This strike has not ended at date of writing, but we hear that the Australian government has had the chief officials arrested on a charge of conspiracy and the offices of the Australian Miners' union ransacked for evidence in support of the indictment. This is strange news from the "workmen's paradise."

According to General Secretary Mosses of the United Patternmakers' Association, the expenditure of the organization exceeded the income by $13,965 in the March quarter, by $14,643 in the June quarter, and by $6,060 in the September quarter. The general levy of 6 cents per week during the December quarter helped it to equilibrium, to arrest the decrease. Trade benefits alone exceeded the income of the September quarter by nearly $5,000, and on that showing Mosses considers it to be impossible to pay the various scales of benefit on a contribution of 24 cents a week.

The Associated Iron Molders of Scotland finds its working membership returned to the highest point recorded since March, 1908. The unions' balance in hand at the end of November was $27,690. All the molders and collateral societies of the United Kingdom—eight in number—are now federated, the aggregate membership being 35,713. This federation will avert section strikes and disputes as to demarkation. In most cases also the societies will be amenable to the arbi-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GREAT CONFERENCE FOR NEXT MONTH.

National Civic Federation Will Address the Meeting of Governors and Other Representative Persons to Promote Uniform State Legislation On Various Subjects, Including Factory and Mine Safety and Accident Liability.

Governors Hughes of New York, Fort of New Jersey, and Weeks of Connecticut, a committee appointed by Governor Willson of Kentucky, chairman of the committee for the conference of governors, met in New York city last week to outline a program for their sessions to be held in Washington, January 18, 19 and 20. As the conference called by The National Civic Federation on uniform state legislation has arranged its dates for the 17th, 18th and 19th of January at the request of President Taft and Governor Willson, Governor Hughes' committee invited Seth Low, president of The National Civic Federation, Alton B. Parker, chairman of the committee on Program, and R. M. Easley, chairman of the executive council, to confer with them on co-operation between the two conferences.

The delegates to the Civic Federation conference are appointed by the governors and by the presidents of commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, labor, financial, professional and other bodies national in extent. The national association of Uniform State Law Commissioners are included in all state delegations and will take a prominent part in the conference. The delegations named by governors are composed of representative men from all portions of their respective states, some containing United States senators, congressmen, speakers of state legislatures, former governors and attorney-generals.

The purpose of the National Civic Federation in holding this conference is to develop the universality of the need for uniform state legislatin by having all important national organizations, promoting uniformity in any field, state before the conference clearly and succinctly their needs or desires. There are many propositions which the committee on arrangements believe need only a clear, explanatory statement to gain general assent. In the first place, there are a number of bills which the national association of Uniform State Law Commissioners, a body formed some 18 years ago on the initiative of the American Bar Association after 10 or 12 years of hard, patient work have unanimously en-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE WARRANTED.

One of the most deserving strikes of recent years is the one which the railroad switchmen are fighting in the territory of which St. Paul is the center. Switchmen are probably the worst paid of all railroad employes. In the territory in and about Pittsburg, their average wages are only about thirty-one cents an hour while in the St. Paul territory they receive thirty-three or thirty-four cents an hour and are obliged to work at least ten hours a day.

Anyone familiar with the wages received by bricklayers, carpenters, steel and structural iron workers, and the members of almost any other craft that can be mentioned will admit that switchmen cannot be fairly said to receive high wages. They not only suffer from exposure to all kinds of weather but there is not a minute of the day that they are not subject to more than the average degree of bodily danger.

Those who are skeptical as to the number of deaths and injuries in the switchmen's employment should refer to the official records of the benefits paid by the Switchmen's union. The men at St. Paul are striking for the reduction of working time to eight hours a day and are asking in addition a very slight increase in wages averaging, we believe, not more than six to eight per cent. We are unable to say why the railroads have refused their demand. It certainly cannot be because of lack of business or profits.

It is no exaggeration to say that the railroads of the country are enjoying a phenomenal degree of prosperity. They are carrying an enormous traffic and carrying it at highly remunerative rates. The recent increase of dividends by a considerable number of roads is the best evidence of their unusually good financial condition. Roads which are able to increase their dividends to stockholders by twenty per cent ought not to begrudge an increase of six per cent in the wages of their employes, especially a class of employes who are so much underpaid in comparison with the average wages of railroad labor as the switchmen.

It is to be hoped the western roads will see the wisdom of settling the strike. The prospect of settlement seemed very good indeed on Saturday last but negotiations took an unfavorable turn day before yesterday. If the strike should spread east and involve all classes of railroad labor it would deal the general prosperity of the country a serious blow for which the western railroad managers would be solely responsible. In this connection it may not be out of place to suggest that workingmen in the employ of railroads can hardly be blamed for thinking themselves underpaid when a man like E. H. Harriman, working (for) the same roads in a position somewhat higher up, is able, in a period of ten years, to accumulate a fortune of $225,000,000.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The general complaint in regard to the high prices for the necessaries of life has moved the Bureau of Labor at Washington to make a special investigation of the subject. The investigation will begin in February and according to all accounts will be of a most thorough character. There will be an endeavor to determine whether the increased cost of living is produced by industrial combinations or whether it is due to more remote circumstances, such as the abundance of cold storage facilities and the tendency of population to leave the farms and congest in cities.

A great variety of views as to the cause of high prices was published recently in the National Labor Tribune in the form of a symposium collected by the New York Herald. Labor leaders, bankers, merchants and manufacturers in all parts of the country were interviewed and there were almost as many opinions as there were individuals. Naturally there were also a great variety of remedies.

In the opinion of the National Labor Tribune the cause of the high cost of living is multifold. The industrial combinations in violation of the anti-trust laws are undoubtedly to blame in part. Antiquated farm methods are another factor.

This country will be obliged in the very near future to practice what is known as intensive farming, such as is in vogue in countries of congested population like France, Italy and Japan. The average acre in any one of these countries is made to produce several times what the average acre produces in the United States.

We are inclined to believe, however, that th greatest single cause of high prices is the enormous production of gold. This is a cause which operates in all countries alike and it is an indisputable fact that prices have advanced not only in the United States but in practically every civilized land on the globe. It is a world cause that is operating and that is the reason why there is complaint of high prices not only in our own trust-ridden land but even in faraway China.

Inasmuch as nobody seriously advocates curtailing the production of gold or the coinage of money the only practicable remedy for the price-raising tendency of the big gold output is for employers to deal as generously with employes in the matter of wages as possible. It is gratifying to note that many of the larger concerns are showing their appreciation of the wage necessities of their employes and it is to be hoped that as soon as capital has relieved itself of the burdens left upon it by the recent industrial depression wage increases will become more general.

REORGANIZE THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

In a very short time we shall know just how much sympathy is felt for the policy of P. J. McArdle as president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers by the organized labor of the country.

Mr. McArdle a month ago brought a number of influential labor leaders here to favor them with a detailed account of his troubles. The conference gave him a patient audience and also a resolution, the sense of the latter being that the United States Steel Corporation was an enemy to organized labor and that the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should show their goodwill toward the Amalgamated Association by voluntary contributions to the Amalgamated Association treasury beginning in January.

We fear that the striking sheet and tin plate workers who are depending upon these contributions for support are depending on a forlorn hope. The majority of the organized trades are kept so busy maintaining rightful conditions in their own industries that they do not feel called upon to take up the fights of outside organizations. This natural disinclination to be involved in fights outside their own crafts is increased by a suspicion that any labor organization which is in a bad way has probably reached that point through internal mismanagement.

It is notorious that this has been the case with the Amalgamated Association during the McArdle regime. If Mr. McArdle wants to build up the Amalgamated Association he should adopt the methods that are adopted by the United Mine Workers, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the International Typographical Union, and in fact all the other labor organizations which have attained power and influence.

There is not one of these organizations which does not habitually follow the policy that the National Labor Tribune urges Mr. McArdle to adopt. It is therefore safe to assume that he will get little financial support from them as long as he refuses to call the strike off and allow the strikers to go back to work. Incidentally it may be remarked that the majority of the striking workers are doing this anyhow. Being denied permission to go back in good standing, hundreds of them have left their home towns to seek employment in non-union mills under assumed names. It is an outrage that good, faithful union men should be driven to such a desperate resort. It is conclusive evidence that nothing will save the Amalgamated Association except reorganization and a cleaning out of the national lodge office. The hope of the association is in the installation of intelligent, capable men in place of the present officials, whose incompetency is bringing ruin to a once powerful and ably managed organization.

SOME OF THE SMALLER MATTERS.

Benjamin I. Davis, the ex-scab who "edits" the Amalgamated Journal, says the policy of the National Labor Tribune is "assinine." Thanks, Ben. We hope to continue meriting your disapproval, which we value more than you think. Sorry it didn't occur to us to send you a speller as a Christmas gift.

The one hundred and ninth semi-annual statement of the Dollar Savings Bank, published in our advertising columns, merits attention. This splendid institution easily maintains its high place in the confidence of savings depositors. Its present resources reach the enormous aggregate of $27,313,234.41.

President Taft wants to amend the Sherman anti-trust law so as to relieve the corporations of the restrictions it imposes upon them. Mr. Taft is carrying the Roosevelt policies out all right—on a stretcher.

The National Labor Tribune wishes each and all of its readers a Happy New Year, and a busy one. There is little doubt that 1910 is going to be an active one in trade. May the prosperity be fairly distributed.

The gifts to charitable and educational purposes in this country during 1909 have totaled $139,000,000. The late John S. Kennedy gave $26,000,000; Rockefeller, $12,000,000; Andrew Carnegie, $5,000,000. Rockefeller didn't get his fairly, but philanthropy is a nicer word than restitution.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

American Mining Congress Opens Headquarters to Agitate for Establishment of Bureau of Mines—Bureau of Labor Not Taking Action On Tin Plate Strike—Senate Report Shows Horrors of Steerage Immigration.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Headquarters of the American Mining Congress have been opened in this city to promote legislation for the establishment of a national bureau of mines. Both President Taft and Secretary Ballinger of the department of the interior are said to favor such legislation.

James F. Callbreath, Jr., of Denver, secretary of the congress, said today:

"In the last three decades more than 20,000 men have been killed and 100,000 injured in the coal mines alone, a majority of those injured being rendered helpless for life. In 1907 5,125 men lost their lives in the coal mines, or nearly five men in every mining camp of 1,000 men."

Labor Commissioner Neill is out of the city, but at the bureau of labor, department of commerce and labor, the statement is made that that bureau has taken no steps to investigate the reasons for the attitude of the Federation of Labor against the United States Steel Corporation. The bureau has no knowledge, outside of the newspapers, of the contemplated boycott against the steel corporation by labor organizations. In the absence of Commissioner Neill no one is authorized to say what the future action of the bureau may be.

A graphic description of actual steerage conditions is contained in a report of the immigration commission presented to the senate by Senator Dillingham.

The report is based on information obtained by special agents of the commission who travelled as steerage passengers on twelve different transatlantic steamers, and on observations of the steerage in two other, as well as on ships of every coastwise line carrying immigrants from one United States port to another. This investigation was carried on last year when immigration was light and the steerage was practically at its best.

The report describes the horrors of the old type steerage, and says that unfortunately they are still found in a majority of the vessels bringing immigrants to this country. This type reconsiders "the universal human needs of space, air, food, sleep and privacy to the degree now made compulsory by law. Beyond that, the persons carried are looked upon as so much freight with mere transportation as their only due."

The commission believes that the new type of steerage can be made general instead of exceptional, as is the case at present. It is believed by the commission that the new steerage rules prescribed by the act which took effect on January 1 fully conform to all that can be demanded.

The commission recommends the immediate enactment of legislation providing for the placing of government officials, both men and women, on vessels carrying immigrant and steerage passengers, the expense to be borne by the steamship companies. A further recommendation is that at intervals the bureau of immigration shall send investigators in the guise of immigrants to study conditions.

One woman agent says: "Every impression was offensive. Worse than this was the general air of immorality. For fifteen hours each day I witnessed all around me this improper, indecent and forced mingling of men and women who were total strangers and often did not understand one word of the same language. People cannot live in such surroundings and not be influenced."

The sleeping quarters are described as being in many cases filthy, indecent and all that is bad. The average berth is six feet long and two

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NO TRADE SCHOOL IS SELF SUFFICIENT.

A Noted Authority On Industrial Training Declares the Tendency to Turn Out Scholars Instead of Capable and Efficient Mechanics Must Be Guarded Against.

By Lewis Gustafson, Sup't of St. Louis Industrial School.

The trade school must be practical. Its graduates must be plumbers, painters, carpenters, definitely trained trade workers. No amount of general intelligence, general education or general knowledge will compensate for ignorance of the peculiar technicalities pertaining to a given trade; no amount of mere handiness with tools will compensate for slowness or clumsiness in its peculiar and deft operations.

No school can teach all trades; each must choose those trades for which there is most urgent need. Each trade school will present its own subject matter from which there can be little or no profitable deviation. The time required to cover this subject matter will so largely determined by its nature and by the difficulties which it presents. Each trade will require as instructor a practical man or woman of successful experience in that trade.

Who may be admitted? Obviously the answer is: Only those boys and girls who may profit to the community learn a trade and work at a trade after learning it. This in a large measure eliminates the lame, the halt, the blind, the diseased, the mentally defective. For most trades a good health, energy, strength, faithfulness and ordinary intelligence are required, given these and proper instruction, and the results will in nine cases out of ten be gratifying.

No false standard of education should be raised to bar out or to admit students. Many a good carpenter is illiterate; many a college graduate would make a shockingly poor carpenter. The only fair question to raise is, can the applicant profitably learn a trade and be useful in following it? No standard of graduation from a grammar school or of completion of any particular grade should be allowed to determine the candidate's fitness.

Standards of age should not be a large determining factor. Sixteen or seventeen, starting fourteen or eighteen, has little to do with the matter. To permit such restrictions is to confound the school with the trade, to make the school more important than the trade which it exists to teach.

There are certain essentials in every trade which must be covered, without which no student can be considered properly equipped. Some students will cover these in a compara-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

CHRISTMAS JOYS.

TEXT—"The angel said unto them, Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people; for unto you is born this day, in the City of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2:10-11.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here today to a large and attentive audience from the following text: **"The angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tiding of Great Joy, which shall be to all people, for unto you is born this day, in the City of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."** (Luke 2: 10, 11.) He said:

There is an appropriateness in the general joy of the Christmas season, even though some of it is not wisely expressed. The happy custom of giving tokens of love and friendship prevails everywhere the story of Jesus has gone. Even the almshouses and prisons make special provision that the day which celebrates the Savior's birth may, so far as possible, be a happy one, a joyous one, to all mankind. The poorer of our citizens and the unfortunate of slender means are often kindly remembered by their more highly favored relatives and neighbors. Surely this is as it ought to be. Some may have been injured by receiving bounties, but few, if any, have ever been other than blessed in the giving of them. Herein we see corroborated the Savior's own words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is godlike to give. The generous Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Father of Lights, has set an example of benevolence which all who have any knowledge of him should be proportionately careful to copy and emulate.

Our text tells us of God's great gift and although it is evident that our Lord Jesus was born about October 1st, instead of December 25th, this makes no material difference, for it is the great fact that we commemorate, and not the particular day of its occurrence. Let us consider today, the great gift of God's love which the Apostle refers to as "the unspeakable gift." (2 Cor. 9: 15.), As we discern something of its length and breadth and height and depth, our amazement is the more, our joy increases, and we have the more desire to be likewise generous with all with whom we have to do especially with all who are less fortunately situated than ourselves, either in temporal or spiritual matters.

"THEIR FEAR TOWARD ME"

All men realize, to some extent at least, their imperfection—that all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Men's thoughts toward God seem to run along the lines of fear; unworthy of Divine favor, they fear Divine wrath. So it was with the shepherds as related to our context. When the angel of the Lord appeared to them to announce Messiah's birth, they feared. For what purpose would an angel or messenger come to them, except to render some denunciation or to foretell some catastrophe? It was, therefore, that the first words of the messenger were "Fear not." So in approaching mankind in general with God's message to sinners it is appropriate that we begin by saying, Fear not! The God we preach unto you is not a demon seeking your injury and your torment. He is a God of Wisdom and Justice and Love with all Power to carry to successful conclusion his Wise, Just and Loving Program, respecting our race "which he purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world.—Eph 1: 9.

Satan has used this human tendency of fear as a lash wherewith to drive man away from God, and from the Bible, his Revelation. We are not, therefore, to accredit to our forefathers the viciousness of character which seems to be implied in the creeds of the "dark ages" handed down to us; rather we are to credit those vicious misrepresentations of our Heavenly Father to the great Father of Lies. He it is who in the dark of the past planted the seeds of what the Apostle terms "doctrines of devils." (1 Tim. 4: 1.) We thank the Lord that gradually we are getting our eyes of understanding opened to recognize the true character of God and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, and who is his express image. St. Paul outlines the difficulty for us, saying, "The God of this world (Satan) hath blinded the minds of all them that believe not, lest the glorious light of Divine goodness should shine into their hearts."—2 Cor. 4: 4.

Hark to the Lord's message through the prophet Isaiah. Foreseeing our estrangement from himself and our enslavement by the Adversary, he tells us in so many words, Their fear toward me is not of me, but is taught by the precepts of men, as inspired by our Adversary, the devil.—Isa. 29: 13.

GOD'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

Intending from the first not to abandon his fallen human creatures to utter destruction, the Father purposed in himself, in advance, the great Plan of Salvation now in progress. From before the foundation of the world he purposed that Jesus should be the Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world and eventually to bring all the willing and obedient back to harmony with himself, so that only the wilfully wicked would experience the wages of sin, death—"Second Death." But God has a "due time" for every feature of his great Plan. Four thousand years sped by before it become due time to send the Only-Begotten Son into the world to redeem it. "In the fulness of time God sent forth his Son, born of a woman." (Gal. 4: 4.) "In due time Christ died for the ungodly"—forty-one hundred and sixty years after sin had entered. (Rom. 5: 6.) At first we are amazed at such a delay. Nor can the matter be satisfactorily understood until we learn two things:—

(1) That man's experience with sin and death is a part of the great lesson which God designs all to have—learning the exceeding sinfulness of sin. Later when the second great lesson shall be given to mankind—the desirableness and profitableness of righteousness—the schooling as a whole, will be the more effective.

(2) We must also learn that our dear friends and neighbors who go down into death are as if only asleep, and have no consciousness in either joy or sorrow, waiting for the Millennial morning—the Resurrection morning. Their death would have been absolute, as in the case of the brute beast, had not God with his great love provided for their redemption and resurrection. (Eccl. 5: 9; John 11: 11; 3: 13; Acts 2: 34.) In view of this provision the whole world is said to sleep in Jesus—in the sense that their hope rests in the great work which Jesus accomplished when he gave himself a "ransom for all to be testified in due time." (1 Tim 2: 6.) There is a difference, therefore, between the world sleeping in Jesus and the Church who fall asleep in Christ. The Church is composed of those begotten of the holy Spirit during this Gospel Age, who maintain their relationship to Christ, the Head, as members in his Body, and whom God has promised that as they share with Christ in his sacrificial death, they shall also share with him in his glorious resurrection to honor and immortality.

The Scriptures make very plain the fact that while Jesus was born of a woman, this was not the beginning of his existence, for "He was with the Father before the world was." He was the very "beginning of the Creation of God." (Rev. 3: 14.) As St. John declares, "In the beginning was the Word (Logos) and the Logos was with The God and the Logos was a God." By him were all things made that were made and without him was not one thing made." He was "made flesh and dwelt amongst us," "he came unto his own and his own received him not, but to as many as received him, to them gave he privilege to become sons of God."—John 1: 1-14.

The Scriptures make clear to us that the Father did not compel the Son to be our Redeemer—on the contrary, he invited him to do so and set before him the great reward.

(1) The privilege of proving his loyalty to the Father.—Heb. 10: 7; Psa. 40: 8.

(2) The privilege of serving the fallen race, as being their Redeemer and Restorer.—Matt. 20: 28.

(3) The honor of high exaltation to even greater dignities than he had before he left the Father—to honor, glory and immortality, far above angels and principalities and powers and every name that is named. St. Paul, in referring to the matter, tells us that our Lord, "for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame"—and now, in consequence, is set down on the right hand of the Father on high.—Heb. 12: 2.

While the Savior was the Christmas gift to us in one sense of the word, yet the gift was more from another standpoint—although it was all contained in that primary gift. Our Lord first, by obedience to the Divine Law, demonstrated his right to eternal life; and, at the same time, by his consecration to death, he laid down the life he was privileged to have. Nor did he ever take it back. He arose from the dead on the third day, perfected as a New Creature—as a spirit-being. (2 Cor. 3: 17.) He did indeed appear to the apostles during the subsequent forty days, but not as before. Although after his resurrection he appeared in the flesh, he was not flesh. He had taken the body of flesh "for the suffering of death," and not to keep eternally. When he had finished sacrificing it, the flesh had served his purpose. His high exaltation is on the spirit plane, far above angels. His appearances during the forty days were very brief and few, after the manner in which angels had previously appeared in the flesh. They were for the purpose of convincing the disciples that he was no longer dead, and to convince them also that he was no longer limited to earthly powers, as before his death. He was "put to death in the flesh, but quickened in spirit."—1 Pet. 3: 18.

Notice how God's gift expands, carrying blessings with each change. The glorified Jesus, when he ascended up on high, had to his credit, so to speak, the human, earthly rights which he had sacrificed. Those rights were sufficient for the whole world. Because all had been condemned through one man, all could be justified, atoned for, by the sacrifice of one perfect man—"the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all."—1 Tim. 2: 5, 6.

But the ascended Savior, although he came into the world to be the Savior of the world, did not apply the spirit of his sacrifice for the world, but, as the Scriptures show, he applied it for his Church, and the entire household of faith. Unbelievers are not covered by that application of Christ's merit. In order to get under the merit of Christ now they must believe, renounce sin and make a consecration of themselves to walk in the Redeemer's footsteps as living sacrifice. Under this provision the Gospel call has been going forth for now eighteen centuries. The object of this, the Scriptures tell us, is to select primarily the Church of Christ, a "little flock," "the Bride, the Lamb's wife" and joint-heir with him in his Millennial Kingdom, which is to bless the world. There is also a secondary class blessed during this Gospel Age. But the Scriptures exhort all to seek to "make their calling and their election sure" to the Bride class.

"THE BODY OF CHRIST"

Throughout this Gospel Age a faithful "little flock" has gradually been gathered. Their test is their willingness to lay down their lives in the Lord's service—in the service of the Truth and in the service of the brethren. In doing this they are sacrificing with Jesus, as the Apostle suggests, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (Rom. 12: 1.) This sacrifice of Christ's "members" is counted in as part and parcel of the sacrifice of Christ. When this sacrificing shall be finished, it will mean that the merit of Christ's sacrifice at Calvary appropriated to the Church will have been laid down again—returned to the credit of the Redeemer. Then, at the conclusion of this Age, when the last "member of the Body" has suffered with him and been glorified, the great High Priest will apply the blood afresh. Not again for his members and the household of faith, however, but for the world, as the type clearly shows.

That will be the application of the ransom price or purchase price for the sins of the whole world. But that blessing is Divinely arranged to reach the world through Natural Israel, which is to be restored to God's favor at the close of this Age under a New Law Covenant, which will take the place of their old Law Covenant. All nations will be privileged to share in the blessings of that Covenant and to come under the protection and guidance of its Mediator, and to be helped up out of sin and death conditions. To receive this blessing they must renounce sin and become children of Abraham, by faithful obedience under the New Covenant arrangement.

"THE RICHES OF HIS GRACE"

Glance backward now, and see the unfolding of the Divine Plan: The Babe of Bethlehem; the Man of Sorrows; the Risen Lord;; the Ascended High Priest and Advocate; the appropriation of his merit to the Church; the joy of forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to God experienced by all believers; their instruction in the School of Christ; their testing and proving by trials and difficulties; and finally, their glorification with their Lord in the Millennial Kingdom. In turn, the glorious Prophet, Priest, Mediator, King, Head and "members," complete, will institute the Millennial Kingdom reign of righteousness for the blessing of the world. Applying his merit for the world and using it also to seal the New Covenant, he opens up the way whereby all their living may become reconciled to God—may be blessed with restitution to full perfection of mind and morals and physique—and have back again the Paradise, lost by sin but redeemed at Calvary.

The picture is the more enchanting the more we examine it. The glorious King and his glorious Bride, the Church, will be very merciful and kind and helpful, as well as very firm in dealing with poor humanity, the groaning creation. This will insure that everyone possible to be reformed will be reformed, while the wilfully rebellious will be destroyed in Second Death. (Acts 3: 23.) Nor will the great Redeemer be content with even so glorious an outcome as this from his sacrifice. The millions that have gone down into the tomb were imperfect in mind and body and morals, largely because of heredity—because they were "born in sin and shapen in iniquity." The Savior proposes, in harmony with the Divine Program, that not merely the members of the race living at the time of his Second Coming and the establishment of his Kingdom shall be blessed by God's great Christmas Gift, but additionally, every member of Adam's race. Hence the arrangement is, as the Master tells us, "All that are in **their graves** shall hear the voice of the Son of man and come forth."

The "overcomers" of this time of evil, having passed their trial will come forth perfected in life—the Church on the Spirit plane, being the "first fruits." The remainder of mankind, unapproved of God, shall come forth unto a resurrection of **crisis—trial, judgment, testing.** They will come forth that it may be testified to them—in that their due time—that Christ died for their sins and that redemption through his blood has been provided for them and for all of Adam's race. During that thousand years of trial they must either accept God's grace and co-operate in their advance to perfection or be destroyed in the Second Death as unworthy of any further Divine favor and blessing.

"GREAT JOY UNTO ALL PEOPLE"

Truly dear friends, we are beginning to understand the message sent us through the angel when our Savior was born. The message is not, Fear greatly; I bring you bad tidings of eternal torment and misery for all people. It is the very reverse of this, namely, "Fear not; I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people." The joy has not been to all people as yet. Even the knowledge of the Lord has reached only about one in ten of earth's population thus far. And what did reach them was generally a very unsatisfactory, unreasonable message of damnation and great misery. As we have just seen, however, the great Plan of the Ages is rolling onward towards completion, and its progress at every stage makes for fresh blessings and fresh revelations of the glorious things which God proposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Truly, the Scriptures say, As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways higher than man's ways and his thoughts higher than man's thoughts.—Isa. 55: 9.

Thankful and faithful we should be for the further knowledge of God's great Plan, which now is streaming forth from his Word for the blessing of all whose eyes of understanding and ears of faith are open. We are truly thankful that our friends and neighbors are not in everlasting torture, but on the contrary, waiting for the glorious Millennial morning and its blood-bought opportunity of restitution. (Acts 3: 19-21.) We are thankful, too, that in God's providence we have been called to be "members" of the Body of Christ, to share in his sufferings and in his glorious reign and work of the future. It is possible for those who thus see the real value of Christmas Day to be a thousand-fold more happy and more grateful to God than others should be. In turn they should seek to distribute the blessing and to glorify our Father in heaven, who has called us out of darkness into his marvelous light.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Truro, Nova Scotia, December 20.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I noticed some time ago that I was in arrears to you some months, and was glad you still continued to send my paper regularly. I am now six months behind and am sending today to the Watch Tower my yearly subscription to that journal and also one and a half years' subscription for your Labor Tribune, which will pay for 1910 to end of the year, December, 1910. I have received several other papers containing Pastor Russell's sermons, some as samples, others from friends as a gift, but I like the Tribune the best on account of the nice "easy to read" type and the full sermon, with no part omitted. The Lord of the harvest will surely bless you for sending his messages throughout the land to such an extent as you are doing through the medium of the Labor Tribune.

Yours truly,
W. G. HILL.

Waukesha, Wis., December 21.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find an order for my subscription to your valuable paper. I like the paper the best of any I have seen yet with Brothers Russell's sermons in it, because the type is large and clear, and you print more of the sermon than most of them do.

MRS. E. M. COBB.

Toledo, O., Dec. 21.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

It affords me great pleasure to pen these few words of appreciation to you for the close attention you give the labor news which I appreciate very much, but the part I wish especially to thank you for is the care you take in printing Brother Russell's sermons. Surely that is the Lord's work and if you don't reap your reward for the interest you take in the work at present, I am sure he will not forget you in his kingdom. Your friends and co-laborer in the harvest work.

San Rafel, Cal., Dec. 16.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find P. O. order for one year subscription to January 1, 1910. I renew my subscription on account of Bro. Russell's sermons. I won't miss that not for anything and I like your print very much. Truly yours,

JOSEPH CORTI.

Sayre, Pa., December 20.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change my address for Tribune from Ray Van Hyning, Sayre, Pa., general delivery, to Ray Van Hyning, Akron, O.

I am taking your paper exclusively on account of the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons. I never dreamed that God had such a wonderful plan as Brother Russell has shown from the Scriptures. I believe, without exception, that these are the most wonderful sermons ever preached since the days of the Apostle Paul.

Very truly,
RAY VAN HYNING.

Pittsburg, N. S., Dec. 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

You may be sure that as your paper is to come to me for another year while containing Pastor Russell's sermon, as a gift to me from some child of God which makes it thus a gift indeed. I would hope to have the privilege to public thank them (as one of the Lords "Poor" in this earth's goods through physical afflictions.) Truly as also in harmony to Psa. 22 and it comes as "Heavenly Manna." Such food to a hungry soul it satisfies my longings as nothing else can do. It also serves as a "Alabaster Box Ointment" in these last days; it serves also as a large cup of cold water from your hand as well so set forth so grandly in your paper a gem to brighten both heart and home to all such as can so receive it of God and so able to appreciate as well, Hymn 110. May a very prosperous New Year's be yours. Very respectfully,

R. J. CRAIG.

Voorheesville, Dec. 23.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

We wish to express our appreciation for the manner in which you present Pastor Russell's sermons. We do enjoy them so much and could not live without them, as they furnish us with meat in due season, without this meat the true Christian would starve. Thanking you for putting a hand to this harvest work, surely you will not lose your reward whether you believe it or not. Hoping that you will continue to publish these sermons. The dear Lord bless you in the work. Respectfully yours,

MISS IDA L. HAENER.
MISS M. TERWILLIGER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. A. M. Blanchard, Lawrence.
Allie Folsom, Olamon.
Dr. W. S. Marshall, Bangor.
Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, Philadelphia.
Mrs. A. L. Rhoads, Dorchester Center.
F. R. Gossin, St. Joseph.
Mrs. Flora L. Baker, Chicago.
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A. S. Hendricks, Belleville.
W. G. Hill, Truro.
Mordecai Brown, Landover.
Mrs. M. Waldschmidt, City.
Mrs. R. L. Judge, Eastman.
Joseph Corti, San Rafael.
B. A. Walker, Topeka.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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